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ABSTRACT

The 13th in a series of annual publications provides an abstract of statistical information covering American education from kindergarten through graduate school. Subjects on which statistical are provided include the number of schools and colleges, and information on enrollments, teachers, graduates, educational attainment, finances, federal funds for education, libraries, international education, and research and development. The digest is divided according to (1) all levels of education, (2) elementary and secondary education, (3) higher education, (4) federal programs for education and related activities, and (5) selected statistics related to education in the United States. Innovations include data on enrollment and teachers of the handicapped in public elementary and secondary schools; enrollment in higher education, by place of residence; trends in enrollment in higher education, by type and control of institution; institutions of higher education, by highest level of offering, sex of students, and control of institution; characteristics of persons receiving doctor's degrees; federal libraries; federal expenditures for research and development; and summary data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress in science, 1970 and 1973, and in music, 1971-72. (Author/JG)

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Digest of Educational Statistics

1974 Edition

by
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and
C. George Lind
National Center for
Education Statistics

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

"The purpose of the Center shall be to collect and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States and in other nations. The Center shall . . . collect, collate, and, from time to time, report full and complete statistics on the conditions of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports on specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; . . . and review and report on education activities in foreign countries."--Section 406(b) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1).

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FOREWORD

The 1974 edition of the *Digest of Educational Statistics* is the 13th in a series of annual publications initiated by this office in 1962. Its primary purpose is to provide an abstract of statistical information covering the broad field of American education from kindergarten through the graduate school. In order to perform this function, it utilizes materials from numerous sources, including the statistical surveys and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics and other appropriate sources, both governmental and nongovernmental. The publication contains information on a variety of subjects within the field of educational statistics, including the number of schools and colleges, enrollments, teachers, graduates, educational attainment, finances, Federal funds for education, libraries, international education, and research and development.

The *Digest* is divided into five chapters: All Levels of Education, Elementary and Secondary Education, Higher Education, Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities, and Selected Statistics Related to Education in the United States. To qualify for inclusion in this publication, material must be nationwide in scope and of current interest and value. Series of data extending as far back as 1870 have been employed in many instances in order to give some historical perspective. The introduction supplements the tabular materials in chapters I through V by providing a brief description of current trends in American education.

In addition to updating many of the statistics that appeared in previous years, this edition of the *Digest* contains a number of new tables and charts. Included in the new material are data on enrollment and teachers of the handicapped in public elementary and secondary schools; enrollment in higher education, by place of residence; trends in enrollment in higher education, by type and control of institution; institutions of higher education, by highest level of offering, sex of students, and control of institution; characteristics of persons receiving doctor's degrees; Federal libraries; and Federal expenditures for research and development as a percent of the Federal budget. Summary data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress in science, 1970 and 1973, and in [illegible] 1971–72, are also included.

In the past, the *Digest of Educational Statistics* has proved useful to persons interested in the nature and scope of education in the United States and in particular to those individuals concerned with the formulation and conduct of educational policy. We trust that the readers of the 13th edition will find it as valuable as its predecessors.

MARJORIE CHANDLER, *Chief* *Division of Statistical Information and Studies*	KENNETH A. SIMON, *Chief* *Reference, Estimates and Projections Branch*

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INTRODUCTION

A Statistical Look at American Education: Fall 1974

Education is today the major occupation of about 62.2 million people in the United States. That figure, along with the fact that approximately $108 billion is likely to be spent by educational institutions this year, lends support to the contention that education is now the Nation's largest enterprise. Included in the 62.2 million total are 58.9 million students enrolled in our schools and colleges, 3.0 million teachers, and about 300,000 superintendents, principals, supervisors, and other instructional staff members. This means that in a Nation with 212 million people nearly 3 out of every 10 persons are directly involved in the educational process.

Total enrollment in regular educational programs from kindergarten through the graduate school increased for 27 consecutive years before reaching an all-time high of 59.7 million in the fall of 1971. The small decreases that subsequently have occurred at the elementary school level reflect the fact that there are now fewer children 5 to 13 years of age than in the recent past. Enrollment is continuing to rise at the high school and college levels.

The following percentages of the school-age population are estimated to be enrolled in school in the fall of 1974: Of the 5-year-olds (the usual kindergarten age), 84 percent; 6- to 13-year-olds (grades 1 to 8), 99 percent; 14- to 17-year-olds (grades 9 to 12), 93 percent; and 18- to 24-year-olds (college age), 25 percent. These estimates are derived from data obtained in the annual fall surveys of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and reported in *Current Population Reports,* Series P-20.

Enrollment in degree-credit programs in colleges and universities is estimated at 8.9 million this fall. This represents an increase of about 4½ percent over the 8.5 million students enrolled 1 year earlier. The figures for both years exclude undergraduate students in occupational programs not creditable toward a bachelor's degree as well as people attending other types of postsecondary educational institutions.

Enrollment in public and nonpublic schools at the secondary level (grades 9 to 12) is expected to total about 15.6 million students this fall. This is a rise of 200,000, or about 1½ percent, over the 15.4 million enrolled a year ago. Enrollment in nonpublic schools held steady at about 1.2 million, while the number of public school students rose from 14.1 million last fall to an estimated 14.4 million in 1974.

Enrollment at the elementary school level (kindergarten through the 8th grade) apparently declined by about 2.1 percent—from 35.1 million pupils last year to a current estimated level of 34.4 million. Nonpublic school enrollment is estimated at 3.5 million this fall compared with 3.6 million a year ago, while public school enrollment is now about 30.9 million compared with 31.5 million pupils last fall.

School enrollment in future years will be significantly influenced by trends in the birth rate. Data from the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, show that the number of live births in this country attained an alltime high of 4.3 million in 1961. They then declined each year until they reached 3.5 million in 1968. Small increases occurred in 1969 and 1970, but in subsequent years there have been further decreases. On the basis of data for the first 9 months of this year, it appears that only about 3.1 million children will be born in the United States in 1974. This will be the smallest number of births in any year since 1945, a development with major implications for educational planning for the 1980's.

More immediately, the latest projections of the National Center for Education Statistics indicate that there will be small annual reductions in elementary school enrollment for the remainder of this decade—reflecting the decrease in the population aged 5 to 13 in the years just ahead. High school enrollment is expected to reach a maximum in 1975, hold steady in 1976, and then begin a series of small annual declines. College enrollment is expected to reach a peak about 1980. A decrease in the college-age population will become evident in the early 1980's, but the extent of the expected enrollment decline will be determined by emerging trends in college attendance rates. At the present time the percentage of young people attending college is down slightly from the high levels attained in the late 1960's.

Currently, about 2,380,000 persons are employed as classroom teachers in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools. This represents practically no change from the number of persons teaching a year ago. A small increase in secondary school teachers this year will approximately offset a slight decline in employment at the elementary school level. More than 2.1 million persons are teaching in public schools this fall, and an estimated 240,000 are in nonpublic schools. Approximately 1,290,000 are teaching in elementary schools and 1,090,000 at the secondary level.

Overall, the number of public school teachers is growing at a somewhat faster rate than the number of pupils. The result is a continuing improvement in the pupil-teacher ratio. This fall there are about 21.1 pupils per teacher as compared with 25.1 pupils for each teacher 10 years ago. Moreover, a recent study by the National Education Association indicates that public school teachers today are better prepared academically than were their predecessors. Only 3 percent of the teachers in 1971 did not have a bachelor's degree, as compared with 15 percent in 1961. In 1971 more than 27 percent of the teachers held a master's degree, compared with 23 percent 10 years earlier.

The average annual salary of classroom teachers in public elementary and secondary schools rose 6 percent last year over the preceding year, and a similar increase is anticipated in 1974–75. Salaries averaged about $10,700 in 1973–74 and are expected to exceed $11,300 in 1974–75. The average salary of the total professional instructional staff is somewhat larger: The estimates for 1973–74 and 1974–75 are $11,200 and $11,850, respectively.

The number of instructional staff members in colleges and universities did not rise appreciably during the past year, according to estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics. The total remains near 620,000. College faculties expanded at a rapid rate during the middle and late 1960's in an attempt to keep pace with burgeoning enrollments. Even so, the trend in recent years has been toward larger classes and greater utilization of graduate assistants in the classroom.

The average full-time faculty member in 4-year colleges and universities earned nearly $14,400 in the academic year 1973–74. Average salaries have been rising about 5½ percent annually in recent years. A further increase to about $15,200 is expected for the academic year 1974–75.

Approximately 3.1 million persons graduated from high school in 1974. The class of 1975 is expected to exceed 3.1 million, which will make it the largest graduating class in history. The size of these graduating classes reflects the high birth rate in the 1950's and also the tendency of most young Americans to remain in school at least until high school graduation. About 75 percent of the young people today finish high school, and about 43 percent (or about 58 percent of the high school graduates) can be expected to enter a degree-credit program in a college or university. If present trends continue, about 23 percent of persons in their late teens today can be expected to earn a bachelor's degree; 7 percent, a master's degree; and more than 1 percent, a doctorate.

In a recent survey of the educational attainment of the population, conducted in March 1972, the Bureau of the Census found that the median number of school years completed by young people 20 and 21 years of age was 12.8 years: persons 45 to 54 had completed a median of 12.3 years: persons 75 and over, 8.6 years.

During the school year 1973–74, the number of earned degrees conferred by colleges and universities is estimated as follows: bachelor's, 977,000; first-professional, 54,000; master's, 270,000; and doctor's, 34,000. In 1974–75, the comparable figures are expected to be 975,000, 54,000, 280,000, and 35,000. More degrees were conferred in 1973–74 than in any previous year, and annual increases are expected through the early 1980's.

Expenditures for public and private education from kindergarten through graduate school are estimated at nearly $98 billion for the 1973–74 school year, and preliminary estimates place the 1974–75 figure at about $108 billion. Elementary and secondary schools last year expended more than $62 billion, and institutions of higher education spent more than $35 billion. Public schools and colleges spent an estimated $80 billion in 1973–74, as compared with about $18 billion for nonpublic institutions.

Viewed in another context, the total expenditures for education during 1973–74 amounted to 7.6 percent of the gross national product (GNP). The percentage of GNP spent for education has been in a rising trend for most of the time during the past 30 years. The low point in modern times was reached in 1943–44, in the midst of World War II, when educational expenditures dropped to 1.8 percent of the GNP.

The current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools has more than doubled in the past decade, rising from about $485 in 1964–65 to more than $1,200 in 1974–75. The largest item in the school budget is teachers' salaries, and expenditure increases in recent years reflect the efforts of local school systems to provide more adequate compensation for instructional staff members. The rise in expenditures would be much smaller, of course, if allowance were made for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

The role of the Federal Government in providing support to education at all levels continues to grow. Whereas Federal grants amounted to $3.4 billion in 1965, in 1975 they are expected to reach $14.3 billion. Grants to higher education have more than tripled during the past decade, and aid to elementary and secondary education has increased more than fivefold. The largest percentage increase, however, is in grants for vocational-technical and continuing education, which is more than seven times as great in 1975 as in 1965. This support reflects the widely held view that more students should be prepared for useful employment before terminating their formal education.

Summing up, there are a number of recent developments in American education that enable one to view the future with optimism. Young people today spend more years in school than their parents and grandparents did. There is an increased emphasis on education for a career: most young people graduate from high school, while many go on to some form of postsecondary education. In public schools, there are fewer pupils per teacher than in earlier years, and the teachers tend to be better paid than their predecessors. Efforts to support education (both in actual dollars and as a percentage of the GNP) have reached new peaks. It appears that some progress is being made.

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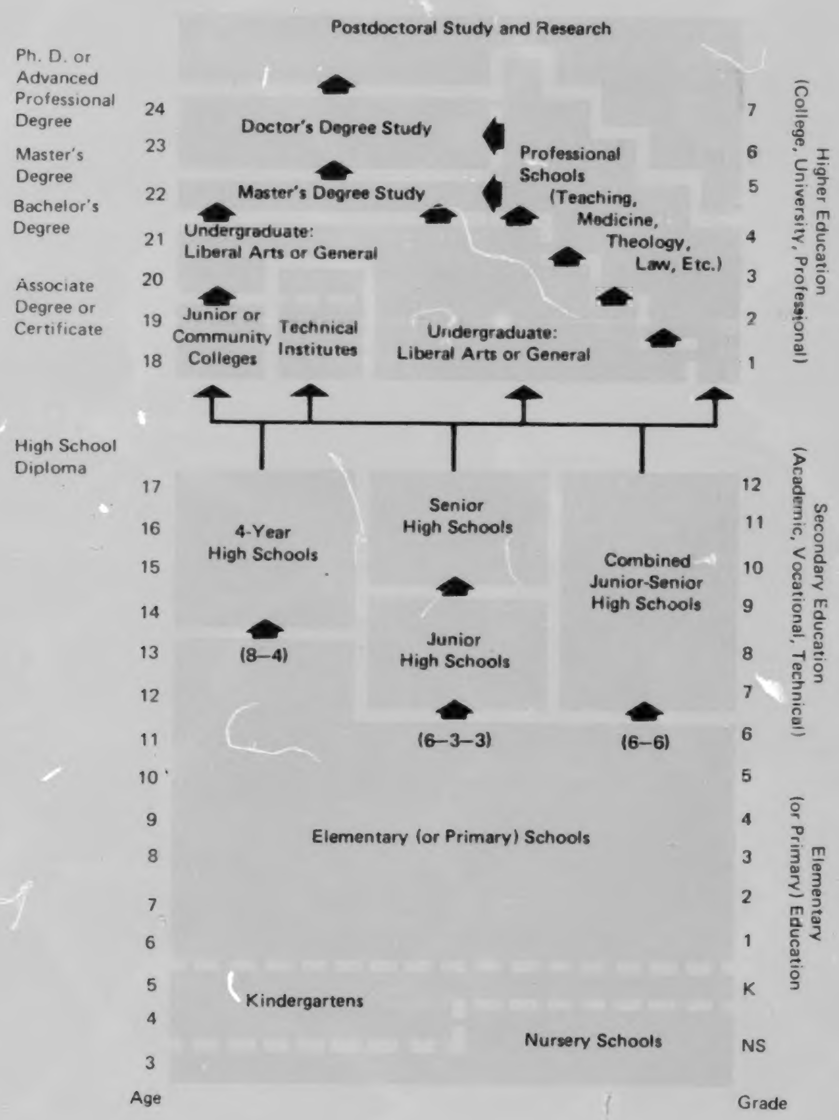
Figure 1.—The structure of education in the United States


Postdoctoral Study and Research
Ph. D. or Advanced Professional Degree
Master's Degree
Bachelor's Degree
Associate Degree or Certificate
High School Diploma
Doctor's Degree Study
Master's Degree Study
Professional Schools (Teaching, Medicine, Theology, Law, Etc.)
Undergraduate: Liberal Arts or General
Junior or Community Colleges
Technical Institutes
Undergraduate: Liberal Arts or General
4-Year High Schools
(8–4)
Senior High Schools
Junior High Schools
(6–3–3)
Combined Junior-Senior High Schools
(6–6)
Elementary (or Primary) Schools
Kindergartens
Nursery Schools
Age
24
23
22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
Grade
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
K
NS
Higher Education (College, University, Professional)
Secondary Education (Academic, Vocational, Technical)
Elementary (or Primary) Education

CHAPTER I

All Levels of Education

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a broad overview of education in the United States from kindergarten through the graduate school. It brings together materials from elementary, secondary, and higher education to present a composite picture of the American educational system. It contains tables which show the total number of persons enrolled in school, the number of teachers, the number of schools, and total receipts and expenditures for education at all levels. Statistics on educational attainment, on illiteracy and school retention rates, and on annual and lifetime income by years of school completed are also included.

Figure 1 provides a graphic presentation of the structure of education in the United States. The right side of the chart indicates the three levels of education (elementary, secondary, and higher); the left gives the approximate age of persons at each level. As the chart indicates, pupils ordinarily spend from 6 to 8 years in the elementary grades, followed by 4 to 6 years of high school. The entire 12-year program is normally completed at age 17 or 18 years.

High school graduates may enter a junior college, a technical institution, a 4-year college or university, or a professional school. A junior college normally offers the first 2 years of a standard 4-year college program and a broad selection of terminal-vocational courses. Academic courses completed at a junior college are transferable for credit to 4-year colleges and universities. A technical institute offers post-secondary technical training not leading to bachelor's or higher degrees.

An associate degree requires at least 2 years of college-level work, and a bachelor's degree normally can be earned in 4 years. At least 1 year beyond the bachelor's is necessary for a master's degree, while a doctor's degree usually requires 3 or 4 years beyond the baccalaureate.

Professional schools differ widely in requirements for admission and in length of programs. Medical students, for example, must complete at least 3 years of premedical studies at a college or university before they can enter the 4-year program at a medical school. Engineering students, on the other hand, can enter an engineering school immediately upon completion of a secondary school program.

Many of the statistics in this chapter are derived from the annual and biennial surveys of the National Center for Education Statistics. When necessary, these survey data have been supplemented by estimates prepared especially for this volume in order to make the tables as useful as possible. In addition, substantial contributions have been made by statistics received from other agencies, both governmental and nongovernmental, as indicated in the source note at the end of the appropriate tables. The data obtained from the Bureau of the Census surveys of educational attainment, governmental finances, and school enrollment by age, race, and sex are worthy of special mention for the valuable information they provide.

Table 1.–Estimated enrollment in educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, fall 1973 and fall 1974[1]

[In thousands]

Level of instruction and type of control	Fall 1973	Fall 1974
1	2	3
Total elementary, secondary, and higher education	**59,039**	**58,910**
Public	52,038	51,940
Nonpublic	7,001	6,970
Kindergarten-grade 12 (regular and other schools)[2]	50,519	50,010
Regular public schools	45,409	45,000
Regular nonpublic schools	4,800	4,700
Other public schools	240	240
Other nonpublic schools	70	70
Kindergarten-grade 8 (regular and other schools)[2]	35,133	34,400
Regular public schools	31,333	30,700
Regular nonpublic schools	3,600	3,500
Other public schools	170	170
Other nonpublic schools	30	30
Grades 9–12 (regular and other schools)[2]	15,386	15,610
Regular public schools	14,076	14,300
Regular nonpublic schools	1,200	1,200
Other public schools	70	70
Other nonpublic schools	40	40
Higher education (total degree-credit enrollment in universities, colleges, professional schools, teachers colleges, and junior colleges)[3]	8,520	8,900
Public	6,389	6,700
Nonpublic	2,131	2,200
Undergraduate[4]	7,397	7,700
Graduate	1,123	1,200

[1] The 1973 figures for regular nonpublic and other elementary and secondary schools, and all 1974 figures, are estimates. Surveys of nonpublic elementary and secondary schools have been conducted at less frequent intervals than those of public schools and of institutions of higher education. Consequently, the estimates for nonpublic schools are less reliable than those for other types of institutions. The estimates for 1974 are derived from the increases expected from population changes combined with the long-range trend in school enrollment rates of the population.

[2] "Regular" schools include schools which are a part of State and local school systems and also most non-profit-making nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, both church-affiliated and nonsectarian. "Other" schools include subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, and Federal schools on military posts and other Federal installations.

[3] Excludes undergraduate students in occupational programs which are not ordinarily creditable toward a bachelor's degree. There were approximately 1,082,000 of these non-degree-credit students in fall 1973.

[4] Includes students working toward first-professional degrees, such as M.D., D.D.S., LL.B., and B.D.

NOTE.–Fall enrollment is usually smaller than school-year enrollment, since the latter is a cumulative figure which includes students who enroll at any time during the year.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973; Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1973*; and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 2.–Enrollment in educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, fall 1970

Level of instruction, by type of school	All schools	Publicly controlled schools	Privately controlled schools
1	2	3	4
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)	**59,137,843**	**51,638,663**	**7,499,180**
Elementary and secondary	51,592,503	46,161,503	5,431,000
Kindergarten–grade 8	36,848,140	32,765,140	4,083,000
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	14,744,363	13,396,363	1,348,000
Higher education	7,545,340	5,477,160	2,068,180
Kindergarten	2,770,355	2,577,355	193,000
Regular[1]	2,749,880	2,558,880	[2]191,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education[3]	6,000	5,000	1,000
Residential schools for exceptional children[3]	7,000	6,000	1,000
Federal schools for Indians[4]	5,375	5,375	.....
Federal schools on Federal installations[3]	2,100	2,100	.....
Grades 1–8	34,077,785	30,187,785	3,890,000
Regular[1]	33,883,446	30,018,446	[2]3,865,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education[3]	41,000	33,000	8,000
Residential schools for exceptional children[3]	87,000	70,000	17,000
Federal schools for Indians[4]	33,639	33,639	.....
Federal schools on Federal installations[3]	32,700	32,700	.....
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	14,744,363	13,396,363	1,348,000
Regular[1]	14,645,762	13,331,762	[2]1,314,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education[3]	44,000	19,000	25,000
Residential schools for exceptional children[3]	39,000	30,000	9,000
Federal schools for Indians[4]	12,201	12,201	.....
Federal schools on Federal installations[3]	3,400	3,400	.....
Higher education: Resident degree-credit enrollment	7,545,340	5,477,160	2,068,180
Undergraduate and first-professional	6,288,883	4,637,364	1,651,519
Graduate	900,032	605,925	294,107
Unclassified	356,425	233,871	122,554

[1] Includes enrollments in local public school systems and in nonpublic schools (church-affiliated and nonsectarian). Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.

[2] Includes estimates for nonreporting schools.

[3] Estimated.

[4] Includes pupils enrolled at any time during school year 1970–71.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1970; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1970–71; Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1970*; and unpublished data. (2) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Statistics Concerning Indian Education*, fiscal year 1971.

Table 3. – Enrollment in educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of school: United States, 1899 – 1900 to fall 1970

Level of instruction, by type of school	1899–1900	1909–10	1919–20	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	Fall 1969	Fall 1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)	**17,198,841**	**19,999,148**	**24,061,778**	**29,652,377**	**29,751,203**	**31,319,271**	**46,227,620**	**58,766,766**	**59,137,843**
Elementary and secondary	16,961,249	19,643,933	23,463,898	28,551,640	28,257,000	28,660,250	42,012,076	51,629,691	51,592,503
Kindergarten–grade 8	16,261,846	18,528,535	20,963,722	23,739,840	21,127,021	22,207,241	32,412,266	37,111,390	36,848,140
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	699,403	1,115,398	2,500,176	4,811,800	7,129,979	6,453,009	9,599,810	14,518,301	14,744,363
Higher education	237,592	355,215	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	[1]3,215,544	7,136,075	7,545,340
Kindergarten	225,394	346,189	510,949	786,463	660,909	1,175,312	2,293,492	2,821,213	2,770,355
Public[2]	131,657	[3]293,970	481,266	723,443	594,647	1,034,203	1,922,712	2,601,242	2,558,880
Nonpublic[2]	93,737	[3]52,219	29,683	54,456	57,341	[4]133,000	[4]354,000	[5]200,000	[6]191,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	[8]5,851	[5]6,000	[5]6,000
Residential schools for exceptional children	(7)	(7)	(7)	[9]5,164	5,777	[10]4,459	[5]4,800	[5]7,000	[5]7,000
Federal schools for Indians	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,400	3,144	3,650	3,987	4,871	5,375
Federal schools on Federal installations	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,142	[5]2,100	[5]2,100
Grades 1–8	16,036,452	18,182,346	20,452,773	22,953,377	20,466,112	21,031,929	30,118,774	34,290,177	34,077,785
Public[2]	14,852,202	16,604,821	18,897,661	20,555,150	18,237,451	18,352,603	25,679,190	29,995,626	30,018,446
Nonpublic[2]	1,147,188	1,506,216	1,455,878	2,255,430	2,095,938	[5]2,574,777	[5]4,285,696	[5]4,100,000	[6]3,865,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	59,547	35,682	[8]50,903	[5]41,000	[5]41,000
Residential schools for exceptional children	37,062	71,307	[11]99,234	[9]124,153	55,954	[10]48,884	[5]59,400	[5]87,000	[5]87,000
Federal schools for Indians	(7)	(7)	(7)	18,644	17,222	19,973	24,522	33,851	33,639
Federal schools on Federal installations	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	19,063	[5]32,700	[5]32,700
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	699,403	1,115,398	2,500,176	4,811,800	7,129,979	6,453,009	9,599,810	14,518,301	14,744,363
Public[2]	519,251	915,061	2,200,389	4,399,422	6,601,444	5,724,621	8,484,869	13,021,710	13,331,762
Nonpublic[2]	110,797	117,400	213,920	341,158	457,768	[5]672,362	[5]1,035,247	[5]1,400,000	[6]1,314,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	65,855	78,932	81,367	59,287	54,070	38,162	[8]43,209	[5]44,000	[5]44,000
Residential schools for exceptional children	3,500	4,005	[11]4,500	[9]4,388	9,727	[10]9,784	[5]23,800	[5]37,000	[5]39,000
Federal schools for Indians	(7)	(7)	(7)	7,545	6,970	8,080	11,685	12,191	12,201
Federal schools on Federal installations	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,000	[5]3,400	[5]3,400
Higher education:									
Resident degree-credit enrollment	237,592	355,215	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	[1]3,215,544	7,136,075	7,545,340
Publicly controlled	90,689	166,560	315,382	532,647	796,531	1,354,902	[1]1,831,782	5,111,837	5,477,160
Privately controlled	146,903	188,655	282,498	568,090	697,672	1,304,119	[1]1,383,762	2,024,238	2,068,180

[1] Data for first term of the academic year.
[2] Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.
[3] Data for 1911–12.
[4] Data from Bureau of the Census.
[5] Estimated.
[6] Includes estimates for nonreporting schools.
[7] Data not available.
[8] Data for 1957–58.
[9] Data for 1926–27.
[10] Data for 1945–46.
[11] Data for 1917–18.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems; Fall Statistics of Public Schools; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1970–71*; academic year and fall reports on enrollment in institutions of higher education; and unpublished data. (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20. (3) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Statistics Concerning Indian Education.*

Table 4. —Percent of the population 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school,[1] by race, sex, and age: United States, October 1973

Sex and age	Total	White	Black and other races	
			Total	Black
1	2	3	4	5
BOTH SEXES				
Total, 3 to 34 years	**53.5**	**53.1**	**55.8**	**55.8**
3 and 4 years	24.2	23.2	29.3	28.9
5 and 6 years	92.5	93.0	90.2	89.9
7 to 9 years	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.2
10 to 13 years	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.0
14 and 15 years	97.5	97.6	97.0	96.7
16 and 17 years	88.3	88.3	88.0	87.7
18 and 19 years	42.9	43.4	39.9	37.8
20 and 21 years	30.1	31.3	22.7	20.5
22 to 24 years	14.5	14.6	13.7	12.4
25 to 29 years	8.5	8.7	7.3	6.1
30 to 34 years	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0
MALE				
Total, 3 to 34 years	**56.1**	**55.6**	**58.9**	**58.6**
3 and 4 years	24.5	23.5	30.2	29.2
5 and 6 years	92.2	92.7	89.5	89.0
7 to 9 years	99.0	99.0	99.3	99.2
10 to 13 years	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.1
14 and 15 years	97.9	98.0	97.4	96.9
16 and 17 years	89.4	89.4	89.3	89.0
18 and 19 years	47.9	48.4	44.9	43.5
20 and 21 years	34.4	35.7	26.0	24.5
22 to 24 years	19.1	19.6	16.0	13.9
25 to 29 years	11.8	12.1	9.5	6.9
30 to 34 years	5.6	5.4	6.6	6.5
FEMALE				
Total, 3 to 34 years	**50.9**	**50.5**	**53.0**	**53.3**
3 and 4 years	23.8	22.9	28.5	28.5
5 and 6 years	92.9	93.2	90.9	90.9
7 to 9 years	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.2
10 to 13 years	99.2	99.3	98.9	98.9
14 and 15 years	97.1	97.1	96.8	96.5
16 and 17 years	87.2	87.3	86.8	86.4
18 and 19 years	38.2	38.7	35.1	32.8
20 and 21 years	26.3	27.4	19.9	17.3
22 to 24 years	10.2	9.9	11.6	11.1
25 to 29 years	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
30 to 34 years	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8

[1] Includes enrollment in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Includes nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis, and during the day or night. Enrollments in "special" schools, such as trade schools or business colleges, are not included.

NOTE.–Data are based upon a sample survey of the civilian noninstitutional population.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-20, No. 272.

Table 5. – Percent of the population 5 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by age: United States, October 1947 to October 1973

Year	Total, 5 to 34 years	5 years[1]	6 years[1]	7 to 9 years	10 to 13 years	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1947	42.3	53.4	96.2	98.4	98.6	91.6	67.6	24.3	10.2	3.0	1.0
1948	43.1	55.0	96.2	98.3	98.0	92.7	71.2	26.9	9.7	2.6	.9
1949	43.9	55.1	96.2	98.5	98.7	93.5	69.5	25.3	9.2	3.8	1.1
1950	44.2	51.8	97.0	98.9	98.6	94.7	71.3	29.4	9.0	3.0	.9
1951	45.4	53.8	96.0	99.0	99.2	94.8	75.1	26.3	8.3	2.5	.7
1952	46.8	57.8	96.8	98.7	98.9	96.2	73.4	28.7	9.5	2.6	1.2
1953	48.8	58.4	97.7	99.4	99.4	96.5	74.7	31.2	11.1	2.9	1.7
1954	50.0	57.7	96.8	99.2	99.5	95.8	78.0	32.4	11.2	4.1	1.5
1955	50.8	58.1	98.2	99.2	99.2	95.9	77.4	31.5	11.1	4.2	1.6
1956	52.3	58.9	97.0	99.4	99.2	96.9	78.4	35.4	12.8	5.1	1.9
1957	53.6	60.2	97.4	99.5	99.5	97.1	80.5	34.9	14.0	5.5	1.8
1958	54.8	63.8	97.3	99.5	99.5	96.9	80.6	37.6	13.4	5.7	2.2
1959	55.5	62.9	97.5	99.4	99.4	97.5	82.9	36.8	12.7	5.1	2.2
1960	56.4	63.7	98.0	99.6	99.5	97.8	82.6	38.4	13.1	4.9	2.4
1961	56.8	66.3	97.4	99.4	99.3	97.6	83.6	38.0	13.7	4.4	2.0
1962	57.8	66.8	97.9	99.2	99.3	98.0	84.3	41.8	15.6	5.0	2.6
1963	58.5	67.8	97.4	99.4	99.3	98.4	87.1	40.9	17.3	4.9	2.5
1964	58.7	68.5	98.2	99.0	99.0	98.6	87.7	41.6	16.8	5.2	2.6
1965	59.7	70.1	98.7	99.3	99.4	98.9	87.4	46.3	19.0	6.1	3.2
1966	60.0	72.8	97.6	99.3	99.3	98.6	88.5	47.2	19.9	6.5	2.7
1967	60.2	75.0	98.4	99.4	99.1	98.2	88.8	47.6	22.0	6.6	4.0
1968	60.0	74.9	98.3	99.1	99.1	98.0	90.2	50.4	21.4	7.0	3.9
1969	60.0	76.2	98.2	99.3	99.1	98.1	89.7	50.2	23.0	7.9	4.8
1970	58.9	77.7	98.4	99.3	99.2	98.1	90.0	47.7	21.5	7.5	4.2
1971	58.5	82.5	98.4	99.1	99.2	98.6	90.2	49.2	21.9	8.0	4.9
1972	56.8	83.5	98.1	99.0	99.3	97.6	88.9	46.3	21.6	8.6	4.6
1973	55.4	84.1	98.5	99.1	99.2	97.5	88.3	42.9	20.8	8.5	4.5

[1] Includes children enrolled in kindergarten, but excludes those enrolled in nursery schools.

NOTE.–Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-20. (2) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, reports on *Preprimary Enrollment.*

Table 6.—Percent of the population 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by age and by State: Spring 1970

State	Percent enrolled, by age									
	Total, 3 to 34 years	3 and 4 years	5 and 6 years	7 to 13 years	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years	22 to 24 years	25 to 34 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States	**54.3**	**12.5**	**72.4**	**97.3**	**95.9**	**90.3**	**56.6**	**30.7**	**14.6**	**6.1**
Alabama	51.7	9.6	51.0	95.8	93.7	84.7	54.6	25.9	11.3	4.1
Alaska	46.9	13.9	77.2	96.9	95.3	86.0	39.0	9.7	6.8	5.2
Arizona	56.7	13.7	70.5	96.7	94.3	86.5	56.7	32.0	17.8	9.1
Arkansas	51.0	6.2	44.4	95.5	94.1	84.7	51.9	27.3	10.3	3.5
California	55.4	20.3	83.6	97.9	96.9	91.9	55.9	30.9	19.9	10.0
Colorado	55.6	16.1	78.0	97.9	97.3	91.2	60.3	33.5	16.8	7.6
Connecticut	57.3	19.0	87.3	98.4	98.0	92.7	65.0	37.3	15.5	6.5
Delaware	54.4	15.9	78.5	97.6	98.7	90.7	56.8	25.6	10.5	5.7
District of Columbia	50.8	25.7	81.5	96.9	95.4	87.3	59.9	34.6	18.7	9.3
Florida	54.1	19.1	73.3	97.0	94.4	86.4	54.0	27.0	13.3	6.0
Georgia	48.9	11.2	59.9	96.0	93.6	81.7	47.2	21.6	9.9	3.9
Hawaii	52.4	24.5	87.4	96.7	95.8	90.8	53.1	22.4	13.6	6.5
Idaho	56.6	5.3	56.7	96.7	95.3	91.6	63.5	32.0	16.1	5.7
Illinois	55.2	12.4	80.5	97.7	96.9	90.3	56.6	32.2	15.0	6.0
Indiana	54.0	8.6	70.5	97.6	96.8	88.2	55.3	30.9	13.4	5.2
Iowa	56.4	7.4	73.7	97.1	95.3	91.3	62.2	37.1	14.3	4.9
Kansas	55.7	11.3	74.1	97.5	96.3	90.7	60.8	34.2	16.3	6.3
Kentucky	49.5	5.9	52.3	95.6	93.2	79.7	44.9	23.5	11.3	4.2
Louisiana	53.3	11.0	65.7	96.1	93.3	85.3	50.9	25.8	11.4	4.3
Maine	54.8	8.0	74.1	96.5	94.4	90.6	60.5	31.1	10.5	3.5
Maryland	54.0	15.8	79.9	97.8	96.8	89.3	53.4	28.2	13.5	6.8
Massachusetts	56.7	14.0	77.5	98.3	97.5	91.7	63.9	39.9	17.9	7.5
Michigan	56.7	10.2	81.6	98.0	97.4	90.9	56.9	32.2	15.7	6.7
Minnesota	57.2	8.5	73.2	98.2	97.5	95.1	62.6	36.9	15.5	5.5
Mississippi	53.8	13.2	60.4	94.7	92.3	83.3	54.6	27.4	10.6	3.6
Missouri	54.3	10.1	74.1	97.1	95.6	87.6	54.2	31.0	14.1	5.8
Montana	57.1	5.6	59.4	97.5	96.8	92.4	63.7	36.7	17.9	5.8
Nebraska	57.3	10.1	77.4	97.4	95.8	92.5	64.0	38.8	17.2	5.8
Nevada	50.0	10.7	79.4	96.7	97.4	89.2	45.7	17.6	9.5	4.6
New Hampshire	52.8	8.0	68.1	96.5	95.3	87.2	60.3	34.6	12.2	4.4
New Jersey	55.5	14.2	81.1	98.1	97.1	92.1	58.0	30.8	13.1	5.8
New Mexico	56.0	10.2	63.1	96.6	94.9	88.8	56.8	27.5	5.8	7.5
New York	54.6	15.0	81.8	97.4	96.6	91.1	61.4	34.5	15.6	6.3
North Carolina	49.0	9.8	52.0	95.8	94.2	83.5	49.8	23.9	9.6	3.4
North Dakota	57.7	4.3	58.0	97.0	95.9	92.9	68.3	38.4	15.4	5.4
Ohio	54.8	9.5	73.4	97.8	97.0	91.6	57.0	31.1	13.6	4.9
Oklahoma	54.1	11.0	70.6	96.9	95.2	89.6	57.1	31.8	14.8	6.0
Oregon	56.2	11.3	66.5	97.7	97.2	92.8	61.7	37.0	19.3	7.9
Pennsylvania	55.4	10.7	78.7	97.6	96.7	91.4	55.3	31.7	12.8	5.1
Rhode Island	53.5	14.3	82.3	97.9	96.4	87.7	57.9	27.8	12.2	6.5
South Carolina	49.5	8.7	53.3	95.7	93.3	82.7	48.4	20.6	7.5	3.1
South Dakota	60.0	7.1	72.6	97.5	96.4	92.6	66.6	40.2	16.7	4.7
Tennessee	49.9	8.8	54.7	95.5	92.4	83.0	48.9	27.6	12.9	4.3
Texas	52.1	11.6	54.9	96.5	94.6	86.7	56.1	28.7	13.9	5.5
Utah	61.0	10.2	77.6	97.9	97.3	94.3	67.7	43.3	32.9	12.6
Vermont	54.6	8.9	69.0	96.7	94.9	90.1	64.4	40.9	12.8	3.9
Virginia	49.8	11.4	57.5	96.9	95.2	86.9	53.5	23.1	10.6	4.9
Washington	55.3	13.6	76.4	98.0	96.7	92.1	60.1	31.1	16.4	7.2
West Virginia	51.4	3.9	45.0	95.2	92.7	83.8	53.7	30.2	11.5	4.0
Wisconsin	57.5	9.1	76.8	98.3	97.1	94.0	61.6	36.3	15.9	5.5
Wyoming	55.6	5.9	67.1	97.2	95.7	91.4	61.1	33.4	15.8	6.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics,* Series PC(1)–C1.

Table 7.—Participants in adult education, by source of instruction: United States, 1969 and 1972

Source of instruction	Participants (in thousands) 1969	Participants (in thousands) 1972	Percent change, 1969 to 1972
1	2	3	4
Total	**13,041**	**15,734**	**20.7**
4-year colleges and universities	2,831	3,367	18.9
Employers	2,274	2,613	14.9
2-year colleges and technical institutes[1]	1,560	2,561	66.2
Public elementary and secondary schools	1,970	2,200	11.7
Community organizations	1,554	1,996	28.4
Private trade, vocational, and business schools[1]	1,504	1,393	-7.4
Other (labor unions, professional associations, hospitals, tutors)	2,552	3,360	31.7
Not reported	54	98	81.4

[1] Data for 1969 are for public schools only.

NOTE: Details do not add to totals because some participants received instruction from more than one source.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Adult Education Participants and Participation, 1969, Full Report,* and *Adult Education Participants and Participation, 1972, Full Report* (in press).

Table 8.—Participants in adult education, by type of program: United States, 1969 and 1972

Type of program	Participants (in thousands) 1969	Participants (in thousands) 1972	Percent change, 1969 to 1972
1	2	3	4
Total	**13,041**	**15,734**	**20.7**
General education	3,553	4,074	14.7
Occupational training	5,816	7,310	25.7
Community issues	1,202	1,546	28.5
Personal & family living	1,580	2,209	39.8
Social & recreational lessons	1,552	1,895	22.1
Other & not reported	572	534	-6.6

NOTE: —Details do not add to totals because some participants enrolled in more than one type of program.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Adult Education Participants and Participation, 1969, Full Report,* and *Adult Education Participants and Participation, 1972, Full Report* (in press).

Table 9. — Participants in adult basic education programs, by race or ethnic group, age, and sex: United States and outlying areas, fiscal year 1973

Age and sex	Total	Race or ethnic group						
		American Indian	Black	Oriental	Spanish-surnamed: Puerto Rican	Spanish-surnamed: Mexican-American	Spanish-surnamed: Other	Others[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**[2]820,281**	**13,800**	**236,636**	**43,954**	**43,356**	**79,328**	**88,848**	**314,359**
Men, total	354,816	5,234	94,862	13,208	19,893	37,455	44,393	139,771
Women, total	465,465	8,566	141,774	30,746	23,463	41,873	44,455	174,588
16–24:								
Men	139,806	1,984	36,135	4,430	10,973	16,048	13,022	57,214
Women	152,228	3,053	46,474	7,913	8,900	14,577	13,623	57,688
25–34:								
Men	97,823	1,426	25,034	3,997	4,350	11,465	12,744	38,807
Women	127,381	2,364	35,970	9,897	5,976	11,613	11,359	50,202
35–44:								
Men	58,103	984	15,389	2,283	2,438	5,921	8,127	22,961
Women	89,132	1,792	25,651	6,404	4,294	8,508	8,195	34,288
45–54:								
Men	32,656	514	9,423	1,202	1,248	2,707	4,946	12,616
Women	53,546	835	17,488	3,026	2,388	4,543	5,933	19,333
55–64:								
Men	17,469	206	5,591	627	587	986	3,825	5,647
Women	27,988	373	10,053	1,452	1,395	1,929	3,844	8,942
65 & over:								
Men	8,959	120	3,290	669	297	328	1,729	2,526
Women	15,190	149	6,138	2,064	510	703	1,501	4,135

[1] Not classified elsewhere in this table.

[2] Race or ethnic group, age, and sex not reported for 2,188 participants and therefore not included in any of these data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Adult Basic Education Program Statistics*, fiscal year 1973.

Table 10. – Number of teachers[1] in elementary and secondary schools, and instructional staff members[2] in institutions of higher education: United States, 1929–30 to 1971–72

Level of institution, by type of school	1929–30		1939–40		1949–50		1959–60		1969–70		1971–72	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All levels	**216,275**	**818,758**	**298,3[illegible]1**	**799,752**	**367,496**	**[illegible],082**	**657,706**	**1,173,550**	**1,140 660**	**1,673,043**	**1,224,851**	**1,695,658**
Elementary and secondary schools	154,983	795,178	212,084	769,182	221,635	823,590	430,436	1,119,31[illegible]	715,660	1,534,453	750,228	1,545,674
Elementary schools (including kindergartens)[3]	68,705	633,819	70,187	569,860	58,407	607,258	124,566	828,865	191,[illegible]24	1,080,443	204,127	1,080,238
Public	67,239	573,718	67,140	508,060	52,925	536,653	117,616	716,156	176,124	950,343	187,827	938,538
Nonpublic	[4]1,466	[4]60,101	3,047	61,600	[5]5,482	[5]70,605	[5]6,950	[5]112,709	[5]14,900	[5]130,100	[5]16,300	[5]141,700
Secondary schools (including junior, senior, junior-senior, and regular high schools)[3]	82,689	152,405	138,384	192,023	158,536	207,741	299,239	277,921	516,776	454,010	546,101	465,436
Public	74,532	138,774	126,837	173,440	142,043	182,060	275,054	246,132	480,076	416,710	507,401	426,136
Nonpublic	[4]8,157	[4]13,631	11,547	18,583	[5]16,493	[5]25,691	[5]24,185	[5]31,789	[5]36,700	[5]37,300	[5]38,700	[5]39,300
Miscellaneous elementary and secondary schools												
Subcollegiate departments of colleges	1,564	1,251	1,968	1,753	3,031	2,785	3,973	5,739	[5]3,000	[5]3,800	[5]3,000	[5]3,800
Publicly controlled	339	246	524	369	1,44[illegible]	1,651	2,222	3,935	[5]1,700	[5]2,600	[5]1,700	[5]2,600
Privately controlled	1,225	1,005	1,444	1,384	1,584	1,134	1,751	1,804	[5]1,300	[5]1,200	[5]1,300	[5]1,200
Residential schools for exceptional children	[6]1,578	[6]6,571	[7]1,107	[7]4,599	[8]1,148	[8]4,771	[5]1,900	[5]5,600	[5]3,800	[5]8,400	[5]3,800	[5]8,400
Federal schools for Indians	447	1,132	438	947	[7]513	[7]1,035	[7]758	[7]1,189	[7]1,060	[7]1,590	[7]1,123	[7]1,684
Higher education[9]	61,292	23,580	86,247	30,570	145,861	44,492	227,270	54,236	[5]425,000	[5]121,0[illegible]	[5]463,700	[5]132,300
Publicly controlled	25,401	12,904	35,702	14,311	66,462	21,245	116,836	27,705	[5]2[illegible]2,100	[5]79,900	[5]310,000	[5]91,000
Privately controlled	35,891	10,676	50,545	16,259	79,399	23,247	110,434	26,531	[5]152,900	[5]41,100	[5]513,700	[5]41,300

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[1] Number of teaching positions. includes librarians and guidance and psychological personnel when not separately reported; excludes supervisors and principals.

[2] Includes faculty for resident instruction in degree-credit courses; excludes faculty engaged in administration, research, extension work, etc.

[3] Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.

[4] Data for 1927–28.

[5] Estimated.

[6] Data for 1926–27.

[7] Distribution by sex estimated.

[8] Data for 1945–46.

[9] Beginning in 1959–60, data are for the first term of the academic year.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, Statistics of State School Systems, Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education*, and unpublished data.

Table 11. – Estimated number of classroom teachers in elementary and secondary schools, and total instructional staff for resident courses in institutions of higher education: United States, fall 1973 and fall 1974[1]

[Full-time and part-time teachers and staff]

Level of instruction and type of control	Fall 1973	Fall 1974
1	2	3
Total elementary, secondary, and higher education	**2,997,000**	**3,005,000**
Public	2,565,000	2,572,000
Nonpublic	432,000	433,000
Elementary and secondary classroom teachers in regular and other schools[2]	2,377,000	2,383,000
Public	2,141,000	2,147,000
Nonpublic	236,000	236,000
Elementary classroom teachers in regular and other schools[2]	1,300,000	1,290,000
Public	1,146,000	1,135,000
Nonpublic	154,000	155,000
Secondary classroom teachers in regular and other schools[2]	1,077,000	1,093,000
Public	995,000	1,012,000
Nonpublic	82,000	81,000
Higher education instructional staff for resident courses (first term)[3]	620,000	622,000
Public	424,000	425,000
Nonpublic	196,000	197,000

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[1] The 1973 figures for nonpublic and other elementary and secondary schools and for institutions of higher education, and all 1974 figures, are estimates. Data for nonpublic elementary and secondary schools are not as complete as those for public schools; consequently, the estimates for nonpublic schools are not as reliable as those for public schools or for higher education. The estimates for 1974 are derived from expected enrollment changes combined with the long-term trend in pupil-teacher ratios.

[2] The figures include elementary and secondary classroom teachers in regular public and nonpublic schools and other schools, such as Federal schools for Indians, federally operated schools on posts, subcollegiate departments of colleges, and residential schools for exceptional children. For 1973, the numbers of such teachers are estimated as 12,000 in public and 2,000 in nonpublic elementary schools; 4,000 in public and 3,000 in nonpublic secondary schools.

[3] Includes full-time and part-time staff with rank of instructor or above, and junior staff, such as graduate assistants, for instruction in resident courses.

SOURCES: Surveys and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 12. – Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), and number of schools by level and control, by State: 1972 – 73

State or other area	Public school systems				Nonpublic schools[1]		Institutions of higher education[2]	
	School districts	Schools with elementary grades only	Schools with secondary grades only[3]	Combined elementary-secondary schools	Elementary	Secondary[3]	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	**16,960**	**62,942**	**23,919**	**2,003**	**14,372**	**3,770**	**1,182**	**1,483**
Alabama	126	530	278	560	197	76	30	21
Alaska	29	248	71	11	13	8	1	2
Arizona	228	595	180	2	100	28	14	6
Arkansas	387	717	503	.....	58	14	8	11
California	1,069	5,516	1,483	.....	1,234	333	114	102
Colorado	181	807	414	1	151	38	21	11
Connecticut	166	909	246	.....	259	95	20	26
Delaware	26	142	49	9	43	15	3	4
District of Columbia	1	137	52	2	49	33	3	17
Florida	67	1,341	565	86	354	116	36	28
Georgia	188	1,316	429	58	94	49	29	32
Hawaii	1	156	50	8	60	14	8	5
Idaho	115	370	177	8	38	8	6	3
Illinois	1,090	3,449	1,095	37	1,053	172	50	88
Indiana	312	1,565	525	78	373	51	6	38
Iowa	452	1,327	707	.....	254	46	18	36
Kansas	311	1,177	528	.....	144	32	28	24
Kentucky	190	1,145	356	.....	217	48	8	28
Louisiana	66	842	371	213	322	105	12	11
Maine	289	651	188	12	71	36	4	13
Maryland	24	989	310	34	266	96	25	23
Massachusetts	410	1,909	510	52	477	193	30	88
Michigan	602	2,504	1,377	43	700	170	42	45
Minnesota	444	1,199	636	15	401	61	26	31
Mississippi	150	641	407	8	166	123	24	17
Missouri	600	1,593	716	.....	432	89	22	48
Montana	732	655	200	.....	49	14	9	3
Nebraska	1,404	1,533	396	.....	181	45	13	14
Nevada	17	181	74	.....	16	3	5	1
New Hampshire	167	365	87	15	81	32	4	15
New Jersey	603	2,052	425	.....	604	163	25	33
New Mexico	87	431	216	.....	64	19	8	3
New York	754	3,123	1,117	186	1,476	420	79	146
North Carolina	152	1,425	444	159	142	53	68	45
North Dakota	375	476	284	.....	46	12	9	3
Ohio	621	3,197	1,020	1	703	149	32	69
Oklahoma	650	1,174	716	.....	45	12	26	14
Oregon	339	947	332	5	120	33	20	20
Pennsylvania	506	3,180	1,073	135	1,217	267	31	115
Rhode Island	40	323	63	6	108	30	3	10
South Carolina	93	817	331	31	128	30	22	24
South Dakota	231	681	227	.....	75	18	6	10
Tennessee	147	1,338	371	77	118	38	19	43
Texas	1,135	3,248	2,019	.....	475	126	77	55
Utah	40	372	169	8	23	5	9	4
Vermont	271	346	58	10	38	19	5	13
Virginia	139	1,238	462	90	206	80	36	33
Washington	316	1,130	532	43	191	53	31	12
West Virginia	55	964	347	.....	43	15	14	10
Wisconsin	442	1,696	620	.....	682	85	28	30
Wyoming	60	275	113	.....	15	1	8	0
U.S. Service Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	0
Outlying areas:								
American Samoa	1	27	5	.....	(4)	(4)	1	0
Canal Zone	1	15	3	.....	(4)	(4)	1	0
Guam	1	27	8	.....	(4)	(4)	1	0
Puerto Rico	1	[1]1,543	[1]236	[1]202	(4)	(4)	2	8
Virgin Islands	1	25	5	2	(4)	(4)	1	0

[1] Data for 1970–71.

[2] Includes universities, liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges and other independent professional schools, and junior colleges.

[3] Includes regular 4-year high schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, and junior-senior high schools.

[4] Data not available.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973*, unpublished data from the survey of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970–71, and *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972.*

School Retention Rates

A new computation of school retention rates by the National Center for Education Statistics indicates that young people today stay in school longer than their predecessors did a decade ago. As the accompanying chart shows, about 98 percent of the 5th-graders in the fall of 1965 reached the 9th grade, 87 percent got as far as the 11th grade, and 75 percent received a high school diploma in 1973. The proportion of young people who graduated from high school rose from about two-thirds in 1962 to three-fourths in the graduating class of 1973.

College attendance rates are also higher today than they were in the early 1960's. Currently, about 43 percent of young adults (or close to 58 percent of the recent high school graduates) enter a degree-credit program in a college or university. A decade ago slightly over one-third of the appropriate age group entered college. Approximately 23 percent of persons in their late teens in 1973 can be expected to graduate from college with a bachelor's degree. Ten years ago slightly more than one young person in six went on to earn a 4-year degree.

The Office of Education bases its school retention rates on 5th-grade enrollment because the high rate of retardation in the early elementary grades tends to inflate the enrollment figures for these grades. Fifth-grade enrollment is regarded as a better measure of the number of persons entering the 1st grade for the first time 4 years earlier than is total 1st-grade enrollment for that year.

Compulsory attendance laws keep virtually all children in school at least until the 5th grade. Retention rates are based on enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools and are adjusted to include estimates for nonpublic schools. The computations include all college students, full time and part time, who are enrolled in programs creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

For trends in school retention rates over the past 40 years, the reader may consult table 13 of this report.

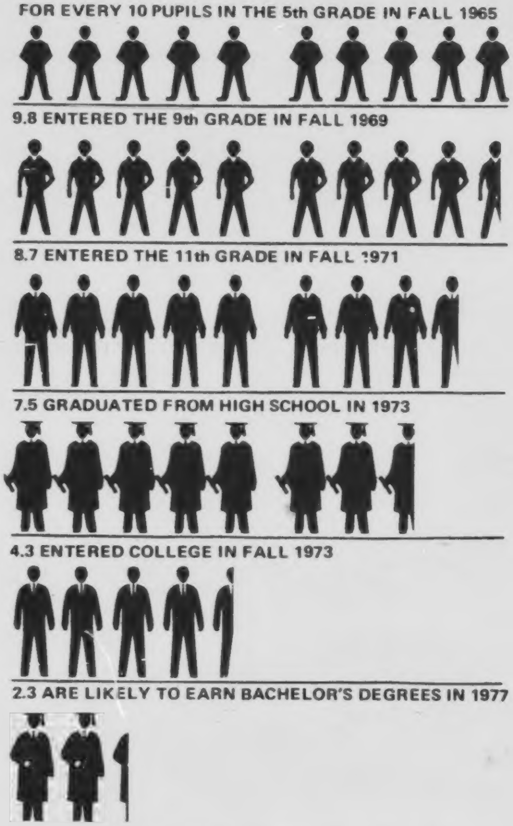

Figure 2.—Estimated retention rates, fifth grade through college graduation: United States, 1965 to 1977

SOURCE: Table 13 of this report.

—W. VANCE GRANT
specialist in educational statistics

Table 13. – Estimated retention rates,[1] 5th grade through college entrance, in public and nonpublic schools: United States, 1924 – 32 to 1965 – 73

School year pupils entered 5th grade	Retention per 1,000 pupils who entered 5th grade								High school graduation		First-time college students
	5th grade	6th grade	7th grade	8th grade	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade	Number	Year of graduation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1924–25	1,000	911	798	741	612	470	384	344	302	1932	118
1926–27	1,000	919	824	754	677	552	453	400	333	1934	129
1928–29	1,000	939	847	805	736	624	498	432	378	1936	137
1930–31	1,000	943	872	824	770	652	529	463	417	1938	148
1932–33	1,000	935	889	831	786	664	570	510	455	1940	160
1934–35	1,000	953	892	842	803	711	610	512	467	1942	129
1936–37	1,000	954	895	849	839	704	554	425	393	1944	121
1938–39	1,000	955	908	853	796	655	532	444	419	1946	(2)
1940–41	1,000	968	910	836	781	697	566	507	481	1948	(2)
1942–43	1,000	954	909	847	807	713	604	539	505	1950	205
1944–45	1,000	952	929	858	848	748	650	549	522	1952	234
1946–47	1,000	954	945	919	872	775	641	583	553	1954	283
1948–49	1,000	984	956	929	863	795	706	619	581	1956	301
1950–51	1,000	981	968	921	886	809	709	632	582	1958	308
1952–53	1,000	974	965	936	904	835	746	667	621	1960	328
1954–55	1,000	980	979	948	915	855	759	684	642	1962	343
1956–57	1,000	985	984	948	930	871	790	728	676	1964	362
Fall 1958	1,000	983	979	961	946	908	842	761	732	1966	384
Fall 1960	1,000	980	973	967	952	913	858	787	749	1968	452
Fall 1962	1,000	987	977	967	959	928	860	790	750	1970	461
Fall 1964	1,000	988	985	976	975	942	865	791	748	1972	433
Fall 1965	1,000	996	983	980	980	947	874	786	749	1973	433

[1] Rates for the 5th grade through high school graduation are based on enrollments in successive grades in successive years in public elementary and secondary schools and are adjusted to include estimates for nonpublic schools. Rates for first-time college enrollment include full-time and part-time students enrolled in programs creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

[2] Data not available.

NOTE.–Beginning with the class in the 5th grade in 1958, data are based on fall enrollment and exclude ungraded pupils. The net effect of these changes is to increase high school graduation and college entrance rates slightly.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States; Statistics of State School Systems; Fall Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools;* and unpublished data.

Table 14. – Level of school completed by persons 25 years old and over and 25 to 29 years old, by color: United States, 1910 to 1974

Color, age, and date	Percent, by level of school completed			Median school years completed
	Less than 5 years of elementary school	4 years of high school or more	4 or more years of college	
1	2	3	4	5
WHITE AND NONWHITE				
25 years old and over				
1910[1]	23.8	13.5	2.7	8.1
1920[1]	22.0	16.4	3.3	8.2
1930[1]	17.5	19.1	3.9	8.4
April 1940	13.5	24.1	4.6	8.6
April 1950	10.8	33.4	6.0	9.3
April 1960	8.3	41.1	7.7	10.5
March 1970	5.3	55.2	11.0	12.2
March 1972	4.6	58.2	12.0	12.2
March 1974	4.4	61.2	13.3	12.3
25 to 29 years old:				
April 1940	5.9	37.8	5.8	10.4
April 1950	4.6	51.7	7.7	12.1
April 1960	2.8	60.7	11.1	12.3
March 1970	1.1	75.4	16.4	12.6
March 1972	.8	79.8	19.0	12.7
March 1974	1.2	81.9	20.7	12.8
WHITE				
25 years old and over:				
April 1940	10.9	26.1	4.9	8.7
April 1950	8.7	35.5	6.4	9.7
April 1960	6.7	43.2	8.1	10.8
March 1970	4.2	57.4	11.6	12.2
March 1972	3.7	60.4	12.6	12.3
March 1974	3.5	63.3	14.0	12.4
25 to 29 years old:				
1920[1]	12.9	22.0	4.5	8.5
April 1940	3.4	41.2	6.4	10.7
April 1950	3.2	55.2	8.1	12.2
April 1960	2.2	63.7	11.8	12.3
March 1970	.9	77.8	17.3	12.6
March 1972	.8	81.5	19.9	12.7
March 1974	1.1	83.4	22.0	12.8
NONWHITE				
25 years old and over:				
April 1940	41.8	7.7	1.3	5.7
April 1950	31.4	13.4	2.2	6.9
April 1960	23.5	21.7	3.5	8.2
March 1970	14.7	36.1	6.1	10.1
March 1972	12.8	39.1	6.9	10.5
March 1974	12.2	44.3	8.0	11.1
25 to 29 years old:				
1920[1]	44.6	6.3	1.2	5.4
April 1940	26.7	12.1	1.6	7.1
April 1950	15.4	23.4	2.8	8.7
April 1960	7.2	38.6	5.4	10.8
March 1970	2.2	58.4	10.0	12.2
March 1972	1.2	66.6	11.6	12.4
March 1974	1.8	71.3	11.0	12.5

[1] Estimates based on retrojection of 1940 census data on education by age.

NOTE.–Prior to 1950, data exclude Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1972 and 1974 are for the noninstitutional population.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. 1, Part 1; *Current Population Reports,* Series P-20; Series P-19, No. 4; and 1960 Census Monograph, *Education of the American Population,* by John K. Folger and Charles B. Nam.

Table 15. – Median school years completed by persons 25 years old and over, by sex, race, and State: 1970

State	Total population, 25 years old and over	Men				Women			
		Total	White	Black	Persons of Spanish heritage	Total	White	Black	Persons of Spanish heritage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	**12.1**	**12.1**	**12.1**	**9.4**	**9.9**	**12.1**	**12.1**	**10.0**	**9.4**
Alabama	10.8	10.7	11.6	7.4	12.8	10.9	11.6	8.5	12.5
Alaska	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.5
Arizona	12.3	12.3	12.3	9.4	9.3	12.2	12.3	9.9	8.8
Arkansas	10.5	10.2	10.8	7.1	12.2	10.8	11.3	8.3	12.1
California	12.4	12.4	12.5	11.9	10.8	12.3	12.4	12.0	10.4
Colorado	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	10.0	12.4	12.4	12.2	9.8
Connecticut	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.5	10.4	12.2	12.2	11.0	9.8
Delaware	12.1	12.1	12.3	9.6	12.3	12.1	12.2	10.2	12.1
District of Columbia	12.2	12.2	15.1	11.1	13.4	12.2	12.8	11.5	12.4
Florida	12.1	12.1	12.2	8.3	11.9	12.1	12.2	9.2	10.4
Georgia	10.8	10.8	11.6	7.3	12.9	10.8	11.5	8.3	12.6
Hawaii	12.3	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.7	11.5
Idaho	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	8.8	12.3	12.3	12.0	9.0
Illinois	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.5	9.4	12.1	12.1	10.8	9.0
Indiana	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.2	10.6	12.1	12.1	10.8	10.5
Iowa	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.8	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.0	12.1
Kansas	12.3	12.3	12.3	10.7	11.2	12.3	12.3	11.0	10.7
Kentucky	9.9	9.5	9.6	8.9	12.7	10.3	10.3	9.7	12.6
Louisiana	10.8	10.7	12.0	7.4	12.2	10.8	11.9	8.3	12.0
Maine	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.5
Maryland	12.1	12.1	12.2	9.5	13.1	12.1	12.2	10.3	12.5
Massachusetts	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.6	12.1	12.2	12.3	11.7	11.4
Michigan	12.1	12.0	12.1	10.2	10.4	12.1	12.2	10.9	10.7
Minnesota	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.2
Mississippi	10.7	10.4	12.1	6.5	12.7	10.9	12.1	8.1	12.4
Missouri	11.8	11.7	12.0	9.7	12.3	11.8	12.0	10.3	12.1
Montana	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.4	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.0
Nebraska	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.8	10.8	12.3	12.2	11.4	11.3
Nevada	12.4	12.4	12.4	10.7	12.1	12.4	12.4	10.7	12.0
New Hampshire	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.7	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.4
New Jersey	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.2	8.4	12.1	12.1	10.7	8.0
New Mexico	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.2	9.8	12.1	12.2	10.6	9.6
New York	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.8	8.8	12.1	12.1	10.9	8.3
North Carolina	10.6	10.3	10.8	7.9	12.8	10.8	11.2	9.0	12.5
North Dakota	12.0	10.8	10.9	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
Ohio	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.3	11.3	12.1	12.1	10.8	11.2
Oklahoma	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.4	11.7
Oregon	12.3	12.3	12.3	10.8	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.4	12.0
Pennsylvania	12.0	11.9	12.0	10.1	8.2	12.0	12.1	10.6	7.6
Rhode Island	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.8	12.2	11.6	11.6	10.8	11.8
South Carolina	10.5	10.3	11.4	7.1	12.8	10.6	11.4	8.1	12.5
South Dakota	12.1	11.5	11.6	12.3	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.3	11.9
Tennessee	10.6	10.4	10.9	8.4	12.9	10.8	11.2	9.0	12.6
Texas	11.6	11.7	12.0	9.3	7.6	11.6	11.9	10.0	7.0
Utah	12.5	12.6	12.6	11.7	10.7	12.4	12.4	11.3	10.5
Vermont	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.6
Virginia	11.7	11.4	12.1	8.0	13.0	11.8	12.1	9.0	12.6
Washington	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.4	11.6	11.9
West Virginia	10.6	10.3	10.3	8.9	12.3	10.8	10.8	10.0	12.2
Wisconsin	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.0	10.2	12.2	12.2	10.7	10.7
Wyoming	12.4	12.3	12.3	11.3	9.0	12.4	12.4	11.0	9.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics,* Series PC(1)–C.

Table 16.—Years of school completed by persons 25 years old and over, by State: 1970

State	Number of persons 25 years old and over	Percentage distribution, by years of school completed										
		Total	No school years completed	Elementary school				High school		College		
				1 to 4 years	5 or 6 years	7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 or more years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States	**109,899,359**	**100.0**	**1.6**	**3.8**	**5.7**	**4.4**	**12.8**	**19.4**	**31.1**	**10.6**	**6.1**	**4.6**
Alabama	1,808,798	100.0	2.4	8.3	10.7	6.5	8.9	21.9	25.9	7.5	5.1	2.7
Alaska	134,948	100.0	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.3	7.1	14.9	37.7	14.9	7.8	6.4
Arizona	915,737	100.0	2.5	3.6	4.5	3.2	11.0	17.1	31.6	13.9	6.7	5.9
Arkansas	1,057,512	100.0	2.1	8.4	8.9	5.6	15.2	19.9	25.6	7.6	4.2	2.5
California	10,875,983	100.0	1.5	2.8	4.0	2.7	8.8	17.6	32.8	16.4	7.0	6.5
Colorado	1,141,138	100.0	1.0	2.2	3.1	2.7	11.1	16.1	34.4	14.6	8.5	6.4
Connecticut	1,685,598	100.0	1.8	2.5	4.8	4.1	12.9	17.9	31.7	10.7	7.8	5.9
Delaware	287,395	100.0	1.2	2.6	4.9	4.1	10.5	22.1	31.7	9.8	7.5	5.6
District of Columbia	423,051	100.0	1.2	4.1	6.3	4.6	7.7	20.9	26.2	11.2	8.1	9.7
Florida	3,967,891	100.0	1.6	4.3	6.4	4.1	11.4	19.6	30.7	11.6	6.3	4.0
Georgia	2,355,810	100.0	2.2	8.9	9.3	7.5	8.4	23.2	22.4	9.0	6.1	3.2
Hawaii	384,843	100.0	3.0	5.3	5.8	2.5	8.2	13.3	35.9	12.0	7.7	6.3
Idaho	368,912	100.0	.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	14.3	18.7	34.6	15.0	6.2	3.8
Illinois	6,089,328	100.0	1.2	2.9	4.6	3.7	16.2	18.8	31.9	10.4	6.0	4.3
Indiana	2,746,414	100.0	.9	2.3	4.1	3.9	15.4	20.5	36.1	8.5	4.5	3.9
Iowa	1,540,588	100.0	.6	1.3	2.7	3.0	18.5	15.0	38.7	11.1	5.5	3.6
Kansas	1,225,988	100.0	.7	1.6	2.8	3.1	16.1	15.8	35.8	12.7	6.6	4.8
Kentucky	1,713,298	100.0	1.7	7.7	8.3	5.9	21.2	16.6	24.1	7.2	4.2	3.0
Louisiana	1,809,914	100.0	3.9	9.2	10.3	6.4	8.7	19.2	24.7	8.5	5.5	3.6
Maine	537,823	100.0	.9	1.9	4.0	3.6	15.0	19.8	35.1	11.2	5.5	2.9
Maryland	2,082,549	100.0	1.1	3.5	7.1	6.1	9.7	20.3	28.5	9.9	7.4	6.6
Massachusetts	3,142,463	100.0	1.9	2.3	4.8	3.8	9.9	18.9	34.9	11.0	6.8	5.7
Michigan	4,594,461	100.0	1.1	2.6	4.1	3.7	13.5	22.1	33.7	9.7	5.1	4.3
Minnesota	1,990,367	100.0	.7	1.7	3.2	3.5	19.4	14.0	34.5	12.0	6.6	4.5
Mississippi	1,111,789	100.0	2.7	9.7	9.3	5.3	11.7	20.3	23.9	9.0	5.4	2.7
Missouri	2,602,279	100.0	.9	3.4	4.9	4.6	20.0	17.4	30.6	9.3	5.2	3.8
Montana	364,508	100.0	.8	2.0	3.1	3.1	16.2	15.7	34.0	14.1	6.9	4.1
Nebraska	804,623	100.0	.7	1.7	2.8	2.8	17.3	15.4	37.2	12.4	5.7	3.9
Nevada	265,089	100.0	.6	1.5	2.5	1.9	8.7	19.6	38.9	15.5	6.3	4.5
New Hampshire	397,681	100.0	.9	1.4	3.5	3.4	15.3	17.8	34.4	12.3	6.9	3.9
New Jersey	4,056,606	100.0	1.6	3.1	5.8	4.4	13.1	19.5	31.8	8.8	7.0	4.9
New Mexico	489,623	100.0	3.3	5.6	5.6	3.7	9.4	17.1	30.0	12.5	6.8	6.0
New York	10,418,555	100.0	2.2	3.1	5.8	3.9	13.0	19.4	31.2	9.6	6.2	5.6
North Carolina	2,646,272	100.0	2.0	8.0	9.8	8.5	8.8	24.4	21.7	8.4	5.5	2.9
North Dakota	318,339	100.0	1.0	3.1	4.5	4.4	25.7	11.0	27.6	14.3	5.2	3.2
Ohio	5,700,317	100.0	1.0	2.5	4.6	3.7	13.4	21.5	35.3	8.7	5.3	4.0
Oklahoma	1,422,569	100.0	1.2	4.4	5.8	4.7	13.5	18.9	30.0	11.6	5.8	4.3
Oregon	1,156,024	100.0	.7	1.6	2.8	3.2	13.2	18.5	35.0	13.3	6.4	5.4
Pennsylvania	6,689,938	100.0	1.4	2.8	5.7	4.5	14.7	20.6	34.5	7.0	5.1	3.7
Rhode Island	524,082	100.0	2.2	3.2	6.3	5.6	12.9	23.5	29.0	8.0	5.4	4.0
South Carolina	1,283,837	100.0	2.6	9.5	10.0	7.3	8.7	24.1	20.6	8.3	6.2	2.7
South Dakota	349,497	100.0	.6	2.1	3.2	3.2	24.8	12.8	31.2	13.6	5.3	3.3
Tennessee	2,127,946	100.0	.7	7.8	8.7	5.7	16.1	18.3	25.7	8.2	4.9	3.0
Texas	5,817,156	100.0	3.0	6.3	7.4	5.4	8.2	22.4	25.1	11.4	6.4	4.5
Utah	492,337	100.0	.9	1.1	2.0	2.0	7.6	19.2	35.9	17.4	7.6	6.4
Vermont	232,643	100.0	.8	1.5	3.3	3.2	17.6	16.7	33.0	12.6	7.0	4.5
Virginia	2,446,082	100.0	1.6	6.0	8.3	8.7	7.6	20.0	25.2	10.3	7.2	5.1
Washington	1,825,888	100.0	.7	1.5	2.6	2.8	11.4	17.6	36.2	14.5	6.7	6.1
West Virginia	969,436	100.0	1.6	5.8	8.8	5.6	19.1	17.6	27.6	7.3	4.0	2.8
Wisconsin	2,329,796	100.0	.9	2.3	4.0	3.7	18.9	15.7	34.8	9.9	5.8	4.0
Wyoming	175,649	100.0	.8	1.8	2.7	2.4	12.4	17.1	36.2	14.8	7.2	4.6

NOTE.—Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)–C1.

Illiteracy in the United States

The illiteracy rate in the United States was cut in half during the 1960's, according to sample surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The latest data indicate that in November 1969 only 1.0 percent of the population 14 years of age and over were unable to read and write a simple message in English or in some other language. A similar survey conducted in March 1959 found that 2.2 percent of the persons in the same age group were illiterate.

The Bureau of the Census has collected statistics on illiteracy since 1840, but the figures for 1840, 1850, and 1860 are not regarded as comparable with those for subsequent years. Reasonable comparability has been maintained since the census of 1870. The data show that 100 years ago illiterates constituted 20 percent of the population. In other words, the proportion of illiterates was 20 times as great in 1870 as it is today (see the accompanying chart). Each generation tends to spend more years in school than the generation that preceded it, and illiteracy declines as the older people in the population are replaced by younger ones.

Traditionally, the illiteracy rate has been higher for men than for women, but in 1969 the difference was negligible: 1.1 percent of the men and 1.0 percent of the women were classified as illiterate. This may be attributed in part to the fact that women live longer than men, and illiterates are more likely to be found in the older age groups.

The census surveys have consistently found that the inability to read and write is more prevalent among blacks than among the white population. In 1870, for example, 79.9 percent of the nonwhite population were illiterate as compared with 11.5 percent of the white. In 1900, the comparable percentages were 44.5 and 6.2, respectively. In recent years, however, dramatic strides have been made toward the eradication of illiteracy among all Americans. The illiteracy rates in 1969 were 0.7 percent for whites and 3.6 percent for blacks.

For additional information the reader may wish to consult the Bureau of the Census publication, *Illiteracy in the United States: November 1969 (Current Population Reports,* Series P-20, No. 217). The report may be obtained for 15 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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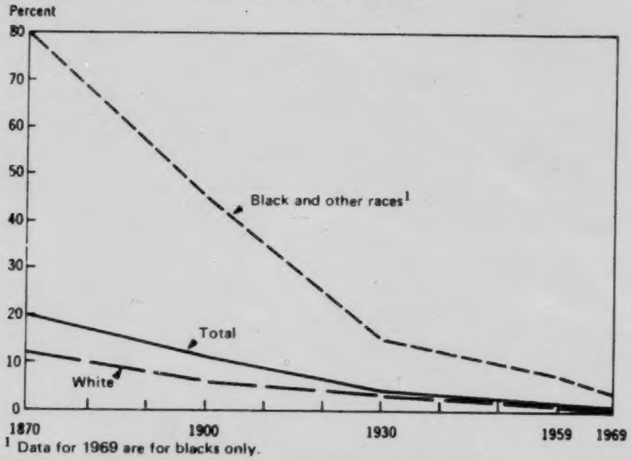
specialist in educational statistics

Figure 3.—Percent of illiteracy in the population, by race: United States, 1870 to 1969



¹ Data for 1969 are for blacks only.

NOTE.—Data for 1870 to 1930 are for the population 10 years old and over; data for 1959 and 1969 are for the population 14 years old and over.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P–20, No. 217.

Table 17.—Illiteracy of the population, by State: 1900, 1930, and 1960

State	Number illiterate 1960[1]	Percent illiterate		
		1960[1]	1930	1900
1	2	3	4	5
United States	**3,065,000**	**2.4**	**4.8**	**11.3**
Alabama	93,000	4.2	14.0	35.1
Alaska	5,000	3.0	20.5	40.6
Arizona	33,000	3.8	11.0	30.0
Arkansas	45,000	3.6	7.6	21.3
California	203,000	1.8	2.8	5.3
Colorado	15,000	1.3	3.1	4.5
Connecticut	41,000	2.2	5.1	6.5
Delaware	6,000	1.9	4.4	13.2
District of Columbia	11,000	1.9	1.7	9.4
Florida	92,000	2.6	7.7	23.4
Georgia	120,000	4.5	10.4	32.1
Hawaii	21,000	5.0	17.5	35.2
Idaho	4,000	.8	1.2	5.1
Illinois	128,000	1.8	2.7	4.8
Indiana	40,000	1.2	1.8	5.2
Iowa	14,000	.7	.9	2.7
Kansas	14,000	.9	1.4	3.3
Kentucky	70,000	3.3	7.3	18.1
Louisiana	137,000	6.3	15.1	39.6
Maine	9,000	1.3	3.0	5.5
Maryland	41,000	1.9	4.2	12.1
Massachusetts	83,000	2.2	4.0	6.5
Michigan	84,000	1.6	2.2	4.8
Minnesota	23,000	1.0	1.4	4.6
Mississippi	71,000	4.9	14.8	34.1
Missouri	52,000	1.7	2.5	7.0
Montana	5,000	1.0	1.9	6.6
Nebraska	9,000	.9	1.3	2.6
Nevada	2,000	1.1	4.8	13.8
New Hampshire	6,000	1.4	3.0	6.7
New Jersey	99,000	2.2	4.3	6.5
New Mexico	24,000	4.0	14.9	35.7
New York	355,000	2.9	4.1	6.1
North Carolina	125,000	4.0	11.5	30.1
North Dakota	6,000	1.4	1.7	6.1
Ohio	99,000	1.5	2.5	4.5
Oklahoma	32,000	1.9	3.1	11.7
Oregon	10,000	.8	1.1	3.7
Pennsylvania	166,000	2.0	3.5	6.9
Rhode Island	15,000	2.4	5.5	9.2
South Carolina	87,000	5.5	16.7	37.4
South Dakota	4,000	.9	1.4	5.8
Tennessee	88,000	3.5	8.0	21.9
Texas	272,000	4.1	7.3	15.6
Utah	5,000	.9	1.4	3.6
Vermont	3,000	1.1	2.4	6.4
Virginia	94,000	3.4	9.7	24.3
Washington	18,000	.9	1.1	3.4
West Virginia	35,000	2.7	5.5	12.6
Wisconsin	35,000	1.2	2.1	5.4
Wyoming	2,000	.9	1.8	4.4

[1] Estimated.

NOTE.—Data refer to the population 15 years old and over in 1900 and 1930, and to the population 14 years old and over in 1960.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–23, No. 8.

Table 18.—Percent of draftees who failed to meet the mental requirements for induction into the armed services, by State: 1972

State or other area	Total	Failed mental requirements only			Mentally and medically disqualified
		Total	Failed mental tests	Trainability limited	
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	**9.9**	**6.7**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**3.2**
Alabama	28.6	18.3	8.6	9.7	10.3
Alaska	9.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	6.0
Arizona	7.8	4.4	1.2	3.2	3.4
Arkansas	16.4	10.8	7.7	3.1	5.6
California	6.3	4.4	1.7	2.7	1.9
Colorado	4.5	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.5
Connecticut	4.4	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.3
Delaware	9.6	6.5	5.5	1.0	3.1
District of Columbia	20.4	12.5	11.1	1.4	7.9
Florida	11.3	8.0	5.5	2.5	3.3
Georgia	24.8	19.8	11.6	8.2	5.0
Hawaii	14.7	10.6	4.8	5.8	4.1
Idaho	3.6	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.3
Illinois	6.5	4.8	2.4	2.4	1.7
Indiana	6.5	4.6	1.9	2.7	1.9
Iowa	3.3	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.2
Kansas	2.5	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.8
Kentucky	17.5	10.0	5.7	4.3	7.5
Louisiana	23.7	17.2	12.3	4.9	6.5
Maine	4.9	2.9	1.0	1.9	2.0
Maryland	7.3	4.8	4.3	0.5	2.5
Massachusetts	4.0	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.6
Michigan	5.4	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.2
Minnesota	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8
Mississippi	35.2	26.6	17.1	9.5	8.6
Missouri	3.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.7
Montana	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.8
Nebraska	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.7
Nevada	7.0	4.1	2.0	2.1	2.9
New Hampshire	4.3	2.0	0.6	1.4	2.3
New Jersey	7.8	5.8	2.8	3.0	2.0
New Mexico	12.1	8.6	3.4	5.2	3.5
New York	8.6	5.3	2.2	3.1	3.3
North Carolina	20.4	15.2	8.3	6.9	5.2
North Dakota	3.5	2.1	0.5	1.6	1.4
Ohio	6.8	4.2	1.5	2.7	2.6
Oklahoma	9.8	6.3	0.5	5.8	3.5
Oregon	2.7	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.7
Pennsylvania	5.7	3.7	2.0	1.7	2.0
Rhode Island	6.0	5.1	2.4	2.7	0.9
South Carolina	33.8	25.5	14.3	11.2	8.3
South Dakota	2.7	1.6	0.3	1.3	1.1
Tennessee	20.3	13.5	7.1	6.4	6.8
Texas	12.9	8.3	3.8	4.5	4.6
Utah	4.1	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.2
Vermont	4.3	2.1	0.6	1.5	2.2
Virginia	16.0	11.5	7.8	3.7	4.5
Washington	4.0	1.8	0.2	1.6	2.2
West Virginia	17.3	9.4	5.1	4.3	7.9
Wisconsin	4.9	3.2	1.3	1.9	1.7
Wyoming	2.4	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.6
Outlying areas:					
Guam and Mariana Islands	37.1	25.0	10.2	14.8	12.1
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	76.3	59.6	48.9	10.7	16.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Surgeon General, *Summary of Registrant Examinations for Induction*.

Table 19. – Occupation of employed persons 16 years old and over, by sex, color, and years of school completed: United States, March 1973

Sex, color, and occupation	Total employed (in thousands)	Percentage distribution, by years of school completed							Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary school		High school		College		
			Less than 8 years[1]	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Men									
White									
All occupation groups	**45,876**	**100.0**	**6.7**	**7.5**	**17.2**	**36.6**	**15.1**	**16.8**	**12.5**
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6,517	100.0	0.6	0.9	2.3	15.4	16.7	64.1	16.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	6,669	100.0	2.5	3.6	8.7	35.5	21.4	28.4	13.0
Sales workers	3,070	100.0	1.6	2.8	11.1	35.6	25.5	23.3	13.0
Clerical and kindred workers	2,995	100.0	1.8	3.7	14.0	46.4	25.0	9.2	12.7
Craftsmen and kindred workers	9,952	100.0	7.1	9.9	21.3	47.6	11.4	2.6	12.2
Operatives, except transportation	5,650	100.0	11.4	11.7	25.9	40.9	8.7	1.3	12.0
Transportation equipment operatives	2,615	100.0	10.9	11.9	27.4	39.6	8.8	1.5	12.0
Laborers, except farm	2,820	100.0	14.1	9.4	28.5	35.0	11.4	1.6	11.8
Service workers, including private household	3,408	100.0	9.3	9.3	26.6	35.0	16.2	3.5	12.1
Farm workers	2,180	100.0	19.3	19.0	18.4	31.2	7.4	4.8	10.9
Black and other races									
All occupation groups	**5,014**	**100.0**	**17.1**	**8.6**	**24.0**	**31.4**	**9.0**	**9.1**	**12.0**
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	417	100.0	0.7	0.2	3.8	15.6	16.8	62.8	16.6
Managers and administrators, except farm	250	100.0	1.6	2.8	8.8	31.6	19.2	36.0	13.8
Sales and clerical workers	514	100.0	6.6	4.1	13.8	46.3	22.0	7.2	12.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	677	100.0	12.4	10.2	26.4	39.7	9.4	1.9	12.0
Operatives, except transportation	903	100.0	16.4	9.7	27.3	37.9	7.9	.8	11.6
Transportation equipment operatives	493	100.0	19.1	12.8	32.7	29.8	3.9	1.8	10.7
Laborers, except farm	790	100.0	30.1	10.9	30.1	23.9	4.2	.9	9.9
Service workers, including private household	805	100.0	19.7	9.4	30.5	28.2	8.9	3.2	11.1
Farm workers	165	100.0	55.8	11.5	15.8	10.3	3.6	3.0	7.2
Women									
White									
All occupation groups	**27,952**	**100.0**	**3.8**	**5.6**	**17.1**	**46.6**	**14.2**	**12.7**	**12.6**
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,324	100.0	0.2	0.7	2.3	19.0	17.7	60.2	16.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	1,492	100.0	2.9	4.0	10.9	48.6	18.2	15.5	12.7
Sales workers	2,066	100.0	1.5	5.7	21.9	51.6	15.0	4.4	12.4
Clerical and kindred workers	9,915	100.0	.6	1.7	10.6	63.5	19.3	4.4	12.6
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers, except farm	4,389	100.0	10.5	13.4	30.0	40.8	4.0	1.2	11.6
Private household workers	811	100.0	11.1	12.6	45.3	23.7	5.2	2.2	10.7
Service workers, except private household	4,570	100.0	6.8	9.6	27.0	43.8	10.7	2.1	12.2
Farm workers	385	100.0	12.3	15.9	25.3	38.9	5.0	2.6	11.6
Black and other races									
All occupation groups	**3,872**	**100.0**	**11.5**	**5.9**	**23.0**	**38.0**	**12.6**	**10.3**	**12.3**
Professional and managerial, and kindred workers[2]	606	100.0	1.2	1.6	4.0	20.9	17.0	55.4	16.3
Sales and clerical workers	1,068	100.0	2.3	1.0	15.0	52.8	24.0	4.9	12.6
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers, except farm	698	100.0	14.6	6.9	31.8	39.1	6.6	.9	11.7
Private household workers	558	100.0	34.4	11.8	34.6	15.9	2.9	.4	9.3
Service workers, except private household	1,010	100.0	11.9	9.1	29.9	39.8	8.0	1.4	11.9
Farm workers	32	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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[1] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.

[2] Includes professional and technical workers and managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.

[3] Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 161, *Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1973.*

Table 20. —Total annual money income of persons 25 years old and over, by years of school completed, sex, and age: United States, 1972

Sex, income, and age	Total	Years of school completed											Median school years completed
		Elementary school			High school			College					
		Total	Less than 8	8	Total	1 to 3	4	Total	1 to 3	4 or more			
										Total	4	5 or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number, in thousands												
MEN													
Total	53,067	13,086	6,967	6,119	25,132	8,120	17,011	14,849	6,376	8,473	4,635	3,838	12.3
With income	52,576	12,904	6,848	6,057	24,932	8,034	16,898	14,740	6,326	8,414	4,606	3,807	12.3
	Percentage distribution of men with income												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	. . .
$1 to $499 or loss	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	12.0
$500 to $999	1.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	8.4
$1,000 to $1,499	2.1	5.2	6.8	3.4	1.3	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	8.5
$1,500 to $1,999	2.7	6.7	8.3	4.8	1.6	2.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	8.5
$2,000 to $2,499	3.2	7.3	8.8	5.6	2.1	3.2	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	8.7
$2,500 to $2,999	2.7	5.6	6.2	5.0	1.9	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	8.9
$3,000 to $3,999	5.8	11.8	12.3	11.3	4.4	6.4	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.8	9.0
$4,000 to $4,999	5.6	9.8	9.9	9.7	4.9	6.6	4.1	3.0	3.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	10.1
$5,000 to $5,999	5.8	8.9	8.6	9.2	5.7	7.5	4.9	3.2	3.9	2.7	2.9	2.4	10.9
$6,000 to $6,999	6.3	7.3	7.0	7.7	7.1	8.6	6.5	4.0	5.4	3.0	2.9	3.0	12.0
$7,000 to $7,999	6.6	6.3	5.6	7.1	7.9	8.5	7.6	4.8	5.9	3.9	4.6	3.1	12.2
$8,000 to $9,999	13.7	10.4	8.9	12.1	17.2	16.5	17.4	10.9	14.0	8.7	9.7	7.4	12.3
$10,000 to $14,999	26.8	12.4	9.3	15.9	30.8	25.0	33.6	29.0	32.9	26.1	27.6	24.3	12.6
$15,000 to $24,999	13.0	2.9	1.5	4.5	11.0	7.0	13.0	25.1	18.0	30.4	29.6	31.3	13.8
$25,000 and over	4.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.3	2.6	11.0	5.5	15.1	12.3	18.5	16.2
	Median income												
Total, all ages	$8,989	$4,883	$4,150	$5,786	$9,306	$7,976	$9,905	$12,882	$10,971	$14,125	$13,520	$14,956	. . .
25 to 34 years	9,218	5,683	5,234	6,293	8,913	7,432	9,316	10,729	9,572	11,761	11,386	12,249	. . .
35 to 44 years	11,036	6,960	6,366	8,022	10,396	9,125	10,961	14,695	12,264	17,396	16,865	17,966	. . .
45 to 54 years	10,771	7,187	6,157	8,124	10,597	9,309	11,291	15,348	13,126	18,084	17,283	19,132	. . .
55 to 64 years	8,902	6,140	4,967	7,335	9,476	8,596	10,159	13,731	12,073	16,492	14,827	18,589	. . .
65 years and over	3,746	3,151	2,704	3,716	4,512	4,187	4,840	6,842	5,503	7,914	7,643	8,500	. . .
	Number, in thousands												
WOMEN													
Total	59,799	13,853	7,125	6,728	33,736	10,299	23,437	12,210	6,455	5,755	3,965	1,790	12.2
With income	41,452	9,931	5,178	4,753	22,513	6,947	15,566	9,008	4,491	4,517	2,950	1,568	12.2
	Percentage distribution of women with income												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	. . .
$1 to $499 or loss	8.1	6.8	6.9	6.6	8.6	8.0	8.8	8.4	9.0	7.8	9.4	4.7	12.3
$500 to $999	9.0	14.9	16.9	12.7	7.7	9.7	6.8	5.6	6.5	4.8	6.0	2.4	10.7
$1,000 to $1,499	10.2	18.5	20.5	16.3	8.3	10.1	7.5	6.7	6.8	4.5	5.2	3.3	10.2
$1,500 to $1,999	8.9	15.6	17.4	13.6	7.7	10.1	6.5	4.6	5.7	3.5	3.6	3.3	10.3
$2,000 to $2,499	7.7	10.9	10.4	11.5	7.2	9.1	6.3	5.6	6.5	4.8	4.6	5.2	11.4
$2,500 to $2,999	5.8	7.1	6.6	7.6	5.9	7.6	5.1	4.1	5.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	11.8
$3,000 to $3,999	10.6	10.0	8.3	11.8	12.3	13.7	11.7	7.3	9.3	5.2	5.6	4.5	12.1
$4,000 to $4,999	8.8	6.6	6.0	7.2	10.4	9.8	10.7	7.2	9.0	5.5	6.3	3.9	12.3
$5,000 to $5,999	7.4	3.9	3.0	4.9	9.2	7.3	10.0	6.9	8.7	5.2	6.0	3.8	12.4
$6,000 to $6,999	5.9	2.2	1.4	3.0	7.2	5.3	8.0	7.0	7.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	12.5
$7,000 to $7,999	5.3	1.5	1.0	2.0	5.8	3.9	6.6	8.2	7.5	8.9	10.7	5.5	12.7
$8,000 to $9,999	5.9	1.3	0.9	1.7	5.6	3.1	6.7	12.0	9.2	14.7	14.8	14.6	12.9
$10,000 to $14,999	5.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	3.6	1.9	4.3	13.6	7.3	19.9	15.1	29.1	14.6
$15,000 to $24,999	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	3.1	1.3	4.8	2.7	8.9	16.2
$25,000 and over	0.3	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.6	14.0
	Median income												
Total, all ages	$3,031	$1,817	$1,664	$2,038	$3,379	$2,892	$3,757	$5,214	$4,122	$6,867	$6,007	$8,580	. . .
25 to 34 years	3,805	2,038	1,777	2,336	3,499	2,844	3,765	5,469	4,375	6,703	6,316	7,731	. . .
35 to 44 years	3,862	2,800	2,623	3,047	3,824	3,257	4,128	5,387	4,146	7,421	6,302	9,742	. . .
45 to 54 years	4,067	2,636	2,319	3,029	4,187	3,458	4,499	6,176	5,025	8,203	7,063	10,308	. . .
55 to 64 years	3,209	1,906	1,657	2,371	3,459	2,731	3,931	5,977	4,550	7,990	7,386	9,627	. . .
65 years and over	1,899	1,635	1,526	1,784	2,113	1,935	2,269	3,298	2,802	4,276	3,579	6,202	. . .

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–60, No. 90.

Income of Men by Years of School Completed

The Bureau of the Census has recently released new estimates of the average lifetime income of men by years of school completed. These data indicate that in the years from 18 to death an average elementary school graduate in 1972 could expect an income of approximately $344,000; a high school graduate, $479,000; a college graduate, $711,000; and a person with one or more years of graduate study, $824,000.

According to the income data presented in the accompanying chart, an average college graduate can look forward to half again as much income as a high school graduate who fails to enter college. The holder of a bachelor's degree can expect more than twice as much income as a person who leaves school after completing the 8th grade. And a man who has completed five or more years of college can anticipate an income which is nearly three times as great as that of an elementary school dropout.

Recent trends in annual income by years of school completed have also been made available by the Census Bureau. The income of all segments of the population has grown substantially in recent years, but the greatest increases have occurred at the higher educational levels. Between 1967 and 1972, for example, the average income of a male elementary school graduate 25 years of age or over rose from approximately $5,200 to $6,800; a high school graduate, from $7,600 to $10,400; and a college graduate, from $11,200 to $15,300. The increase during the 5-year period was thus about $1,600 for an elementary school graduate, $2,800 for a high school graduate, and more than $4,000 for a college graduate. These trend figures are in current dollars; that is, they make no allowance for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar between 1967 and 1972.

Not all of these variations in lifetime and annual income should be attributed to differences in educational attainment. A number of other factors, including ability, motivation, opportunities for employment, and family background, influence the level of income an individual will eventually attain. Nevertheless, it would appear that the number of years spent in school does have an important effect upon future earning power.

These data are derived from sample surveys of the population. They are subject to sampling variability as well as to errors of response and nonreporting. For more detailed information, the reader may wish to consult the Bureau of the Census report, *Annual Mean Income, Lifetime Income, and Educational Attainment of Men in the United States, for Selected Years, 1956 to 1972.*

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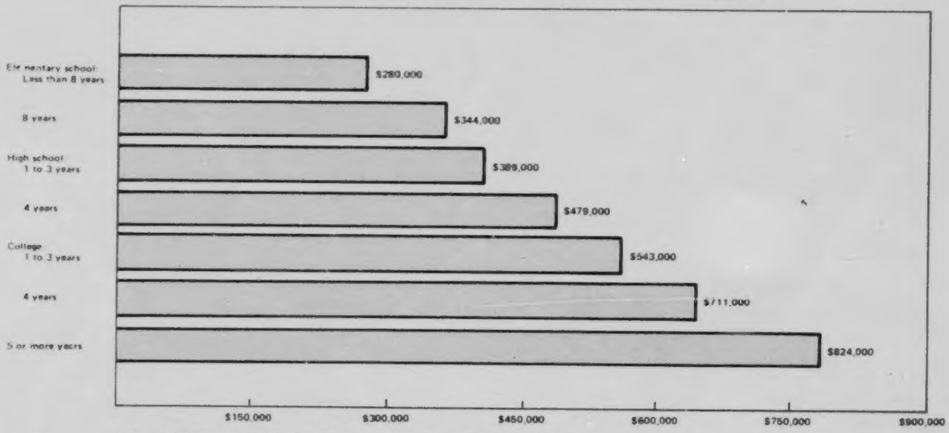
Figure 4.—Lifetime income of men, by years of school completed: United States, 1972



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Annual Mean Income, Lifetime Income, and Educational Attainment of Men in the United States, for Selected Years, 1956 to 1972.*

Table 21.—Annual income of men, by age and by years of school completed: United States, 1956 to 1972

[In current dollars]

Age, and years of school completed	1956	1961	1964	1968	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
18 to 24 years old					
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	$1,568	$1,596	$1,931	$2,892	3,399
8 years	2,136	2,239	2,553	3,264	3,623
High school:					
1 to 3 years	2,201	2,204	2,288	2,600	3,423
4 years	2,686	2,768	3,059	3,674	3,837
College:					
1 to 3 years	1,924	2,038	2,257	2,700	3,74[illegible]
4 years or more	(1)	3,310	3,520	4,273	5,418
4 years	(1)	3,381	3,736	4,306	4,994
5 years or more	(1)	(1)	(1)	4,186	7,173
25 years old and over					
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	2,574	2,998	3,298	3,981	5,235
8 years	3,631	4,206	4,520	5,467	6,756
High school:					
1 to 3 years	4,367	5,161	5,653	6,768	8,449
4 years	5,183	5,946	6,738	8,148	10,433
College:					
1 to 3 years	5,997	7,348	7,907	9,397	11,867
4 years or more	7,877	9,817	10,284	12,938	16,201
4 years	(1)	9,342	9,757	12,418	15,256
5 years or more	(1)	9,987	11,004	13,555	17,346

[1] Data not available.

NOTE.—These arithmetic means are estimated from sample surveys of households. They are subject to sampling variability as well as to errors of response and nonreporting.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Annual Mean Income, Lifetime Income, and Educational Attainment of Men in the United States, for Selected Years, 1956 to 1972.*

Table 22.—Lifetime income of men, by years of school completed: United States, 1956 to 1972

[In current dollars]

Years of school completed	1956	1961	1964	1968	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Income from age 18 to death				
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	$131,432	$151,881	$170,145	$213,505	$279,997
8 years	178,749	205,237	223,946	276,755	343,730
High school:					
1 to 3 years	201,825	235,865	255,701	308,305	389,208
4 years	244,158	273,614	311,462	371,094	478,873
College:					
1 to 3 years	278,227	336,100	355,249	424,280	543,435
4 years or more	372,644	454,732	478,696	607,921	757,923
4 years	(1)	432,617	459,482	584,062	710,569
5 years or more	(1)	475,116	500,641	636,119	823,759
	Income from age 25 to 64				
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	$107,132	$125,044	$138,777	$174,240	$230,757
8 years	146,059	168,967	181,702	226,708	284,185
High school:					
1 to 3 years	166,212	193,265	211,342	258,455	323,716
4 years	199,463	224,626	252,447	306,786	393,151
College:					
1 to 3 years	232,317	273,309	297,543	356,297	461,264
4 years or more	310,597	360,951	392,006	504,760	627,296
4 years	(1)	350,699	372,767	486,643	590,053
5 years or more	(1)	379,908	418,027	525,997	671,882

[1] Data not available.

NOTE.—These arithmetic means are estimated from sample surveys of households. They are subject to sampling variability as well as to errors of response and nonreporting.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Annual Mean Income, Lifetime Income, and Educational Attainment of Men in the United States, for Selected Years, 1956 to 1972.*

Table 23. – Receipts of educational institutions, by level of instruction, type of control, and source: United States, 1971 – 72

[In thousands of dollars]

Control of institution and source of funds	All levels	Elementary and secondary education[1]			Higher education[2]				
		Total	Revenue	Non-revenue	Total[3]	Educational and general	Auxiliary enterprises	Student aid	Major public service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**$90,235,433**	**$59,664,629**	**$55,803,645**	**$3,860,984**	**$30,570,804**	**$20,200,269**	**$3,308,957**	**$764,590**	**$1,960,442**
Publicly controlled	74,300,826	54,064,629	50,203,645	3,860,984	20,236,197	13,612,699	2,018,655	415,377	1,033,140
Government	65,182,859	52,778,757	48,917,773	3,860,984	12,404,102	9,932,161	(4)	325,355	424,486
Federal	7,710,731	4,667,970	4,667,970	.....	3,042,761	2,017,493	(4)	238,554	424,486
State	27,376,950	19,133,256	19,133,256	.....	8,243,694	6,969,897	(4)	83,900	(4)
Local (including county)	30,095,178	28,977,531	25,116,547	3,860,984	1,117,647	944,771	(4)	2,892	(4)
Student fees	2,618,427	[5]82,232	[5]82,232	.....	2,536,195	2,332,535	(4)	(4)	(4)
Private gifts and grants	616,280	.....	.....	.....	616,280	322,605	(4)	69,936	(4)
All other sources	5,883,260	1,203,640	1,203,640	.....	4,679,620	1,025,398	2,018,655	20,086	608,654
Privately controlled	15,934,807	[6]5,600,000	[6]5,600,000	(7)	10,334,807	6,587,570	1,290,302	349,213	927,302
Government	2,180,322	.....	.....	.....	2,180,322	1,278,746	(4)	176,563	555,526
Federal	1,924,086	.....	.....	.....	1,924,086	1,081,397	(4)	143,512	555,526
State	208,245	.....	.....	.....	208,245	151,085	(4)	32,357	(4)
Local (including county)	47,991	.....	.....	.....	47,991	46,264	(4)	694	(4)
Student fees	3,280,764	.....	.....	.....	3,280,764	3,261,560	(4)	(4)	(4)
Private gifts and grants	1,579,076	.....	.....	.....	1,579,076	885,466	(4)	78,076	(4)
All other sources	8,894,445	5,600,000	5,600,000	.....	3,294,445	1,161,798	1,290,302	94,574	371,776

[1] Includes estimated income for "other" schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, and Federal schools on Federal installations. Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education are included under higher education.

[2] Includes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education. Excludes schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities.

[3] Includes estimates of revenue for plant expansion and nonexpendable funds. Excludes interfund transfers.

[4] Data not available.

[5] Tuition and transportation fees from patrons.

[6] Estimated on the basis of expenditure per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools.

[7] Included in column 4.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1971–72; Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1971–72;* and unpublished data available in the National Center for Education Statistics. (2) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 24. – Estimated expenditures for education, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, 1973–74 and 1974–75[1]

[In billions of dollars]

Level of instruction and type of control	1973–74			1974–75		
	Total	Current expenditures and interest[2]	Capital outlay	Total	Current expenditures and interest[2]	Capital outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total elementary, secondary, and higher education	**$97.8**	**$88.0**	**$9.8**	**$107.5**	**$97.9**	**$9.6**
Public	79.7	71.5	8.2	87.5	79.5	8.0
Nonpublic	18.1	16.5	1.6	20.0	18.4	1.6
Elementary and secondary regular and other schools[3]	62.4	56.7	5.7	68.0	62.4	5.6
Public	56.3	51.1	5.2	61.4	56.3	5.1
Nonpublic	6.1	5.6	.5	6.6	6.1	.5
Higher education[4]	35.4	31.3	4.1	39.5	35.5	4.0
Public	23.4	20.4	3.0	26.1	23.2	2.9
Nonpublic	12.0	10.9	1.1	13.4	12.3	1.1

[1] These estimates are based on data shown in the National Center for Education Statistics publications: *Statistics of State School Systems, Statistics of Higher Education,* and *Bond Sales for Public School Purposes.* Expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools and all institutions of higher education for 1973–74 and 1974–75 are derived from enrollment changes combined with the trend in current expenditures per student. Capital outlay for all institutions of higher education is derived from the 1971–72 capital outlay. All estimates of expenditures for nonpublic and other elementary and secondary schools are based on the assumption that expenditures per teacher (including donated services) are the same as for the public schools. Some previous estimates of the cost of education in nonpublic schools were based on the assumption that per-pupil costs in nonpublic schools were the same as for the public schools. Since the pupil-teacher ratio is higher in nonpublic than in public schools, the previous estimates were higher than those shown here.

[2] Includes estimates for interest, as follows:

[In billions of dollars]

	Elementary-secondary		Higher education	
	Public	Nonpublic	Public	Nonpublic
1973–74 . . .	$1.7	$0.2	$0.4	$0.2
1974–75 . . .	1.9	.2	.4	.2

[3] Includes other elementary and secondary schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, federally operated elementary and secondary schools on posts, and subcollegiate departments of colleges. Expenditures for these schools were estimated as follows:

[In billions of dollars]

	Total	Public	Nonpublic
1973–74 . . .	$0.3	$0.2	$0.1
1974–75 . . .	.3	.2	.1

[4] Excludes an estimated expenditure of $62 million by public, and $39 million by nonpublic, subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education. These amounts were included with other elementary and secondary school expenditures.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics estimates.

Table 25. – Estimated expenditures of educational institutions, by source of funds: United States, 1967–68 to 1974–75

[Amounts in billions of dollars]

Source of funds, by level of institution and type of control	1967–68		1969–70		1971–72		1973–74		1974–75	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All levels:										
Total public and nonpublic	$57.2	100.0	$70.2	100.0	$84.7	100.0	$97.8	100.0	$107.5	100.0
Federal	6.8	11.9	7.4	10.6	9.4	11.1	10.8	11.0	11.5	10.7
State	16.8	29.4	22.7	32.3	26.9	31.8	32.4	33.1	35.9	33.4
Local	18.6	32.5	22.2	31.6	27.3	32.2	29.9	30.6	32.6	30.3
All other	15.0	26.2	17.9	25.5	21.1	24.9	24.7	25.3	27.5	25.6
Total public	45.5	100.0	56.8	100.0	68.9	100.0	79.7	100.0	87.5	100.0
Federal	5.1	11.2	5.7	10.0	7.5	10.9	8.6	10.8	9.2	10.5
State	16.7	36.7	22.6	39.8	26.7	38.7	32.1	40.3	35.6	40.7
Local	18.6	40.9	22.1	38.9	27.2	39.5	29.8	37.4	32.5	37.1
All other	5.1	11.2	6.4	11.3	7.5	10.9	9.2	11.5	10.2	11.7

Table 25. – Estimated expenditures of educational institutions, by source of funds: United States, 1967 – 68 to 1974 – 75 – Continued

[Amounts in billions of dollars]

Source of funds, by level of institution and type of control	1967–68		1969–70		1971–72		1973–74		1974–75	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total nonpublic	$11.7	100.0	$13.4	100.0	$15.8	100.0	$18.1	100.0	$20.0	100.0
Federal	1.7	14.5	1.7	12.7	1.9	12.0	2.2	12.2	2.3	11.5
State	.1	0.9	.1	0.7	.2	1.3	.3	1.7	.3	1.5
Local	(1)	(2)	.1	0.7	.1	.6	.1	.5	.1	.5
All other	9.9	84.6	11.5	85.9	13.6	86.1	15.5	85.6	17.3	86.5
Elementary and secondary schools:[3]										
Total public and nonpublic	37.3	100.0	45.5	100.0	55.5	100.0	62.4	100.0	68.0	100.0
Federal	3.0	8.0	3.3	7.3	4.6	8.3	5.1	8.2	5.3	7.8
State	12.1	32.4	16.3	35.8	19.0	34.2	22.6	36.2	24.9	36.6
Local	18.0	48.3	21.3	46.8	26.1	47.0	28.5	45.7	31.1	45.7
All other	4.2	11.3	4.6	10.1	5.8	10.5	6.2	9.9	6.7	9.9
Total public	33.2	100.0	41.0	100.0	49.8	100.0	[illegible]	100.0	61.4	100.0
Federal	3.0	9.0	3.3	8.1	4.6	9.3	5.1	9.0	5.3	8.6
State	12.1	36.5	16.3	39.8	19.0	38.1	22.6	40.2	24.9	40.5
Local	18.0	54.2	21.3	51.9	26.1	52.4	28.5	50.6	31.1	50.7
All other	.1	.3	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2
Total nonpublic	4.1	100.0	4.5	100.0	5.7	100.0	6.1	100.0	6.6	100.0
Federal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other	4.1	100.0	4.5	100.0	5.7	100.0	6.1	100.0	6.6	100.0
Institutions of higher education:										
Total public and nonpublic	19.9	100.0	24.7	100.0	29.2	100.0	35.4	100.0	39.5	100.0
Federal	3.8	19.1	4.1	16.6	4.8	16.4	5.7	16.1	6.2	15.7
State	4.7	23.6	6.4	25.9	7.9	27.1	9.8	27.7	11.0	27.9
Local	.6	3.0	.9	3.6	1.2	4.1	1.4	4.0	1.5	3.8
All other	10.8	54.3	13.3	53.9	15.3	52.4	18.5	52.2	20.8	52.6
Total public	12.3	100.0	15.8	100.0	19.1	100.0	23.4	100.0	26.1	100.0
Federal	2.1	17.1	2.4	15.0	2.9	15.0	3.5	15.0	3.9	15.0
State	4.6	37.7	6.3	40.0	7.7	40.8	9.5	40.8	10.7	40.8
Local	.6	4.5	.8	5.1	1.1	5.5	1.3	5.5	1.4	5.5
All other	5.0	40.7	6.3	39.9	7.4	38.7	9.1	38.7	10.1	38.7
Total nonpublic	7.6	100.0	8.9	100.0	10.1	100.0	12.0	100.0	13.4	100.0
Federal	1.7	21.8	1.7	18.8	1.9	18.6	2.2	18.6	2.3	18.6
State	.1	1.2	.1	1.6	.2	2.0	.3	2.2	.3	2.2
Local	(1)	.3	.1	.7	.1	.5	.1	.8	.1	.8
All other	5.8	76.7	7.0	78.9	7.9	78.9	9.4	78.4	10.7	78.4

[1] Less than $50 million.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

[3] In addition to regular schools, these figures include other elementary and secondary schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, federally operated elementary and secondary schools on posts, and subcollegiate departments of colleges. See footnote 3 of preceding table.

NOTE.–Explanations of data are as follows:

Data sources

Data are based on statistics shown in U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, publications: *Statistics of State School Systems*, biennially 1963–64 through 1971–72; *Statistics of Public Schools*, annually fall 1964 through fall 1973; *Financial Statistics of Higher Education*, annually 1965–66 through 1971–72; *Higher Education Finances: Selected Trend and Summary Data*; and unpublished data in the National Center for Education Statistics.

Definitions

Total expenditures are defined as the expenditure of all money from both loans and grants and exclude only the funds used for reducing debt. Expenditures from Federal, State, and local sources are defined as institutional expenditures of all grants (but not loans) of funds received from those sources. Expenditures from all other sources include all funds received by the institutions that were not received as a grant from Federal, State, and local governments. Loans from any source are included in this category. (It was estimated that in 1975 about $31 million in Federal loans to institutions of higher education were included in the "all other" category shown here.)

Since the foregoing definitions are aimed at showing sources of funds through the eyes of educational institutions, the Federal figures shown in this table are different from the ones shown in the chapter on Federal funds for education. The three main reasons for the difference are as follows:

(1) Different items are included. For example, the tables on Federal funds show grants and loans to individuals, which would show up in institutional accounts as a receipt from tuition or auxiliary services; or they may be spent for board and room outside the institution and not be a receipt of the institution from any source.

(2) The same items may be handled differently. For example, the tables on Federal funds show only basic research for institutions of higher education, while the institutions include some applied research grants from the Federal Government.

(3) The tables on Federal funds frequently show obligated funds, while the institutional figures show expenditures.

Method

The total expenditures shown here were estimated according to the method shown in footnote 1 of the preceding table. The breakdown by source of funds was estimated by first adjusting receipts to equate them with expenditures, and then assuming a continuation of the trend in the amount of receipts from each source. Equating receipts to expenditures was accomplished mainly by including loans and excluding receipts that were used for reduction of debt.

Educational Expenditures as a Percentage of the Gross National Product

Total expenditures for public and nonpublic schools at all levels of education from kindergarten through the graduate school amounted to approximately $84.7 billion during the 1971–72 school year. This outlay more than doubles the $40 billion spent only 7 years earlier and is nearly 10 times the $8.8 billion expended in 1949–50, in neither case allowing for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar over these periods. The rapid rise of educational expenditures in recent years reflects the growth of the school-age population as well as the increased efforts of the Nation to provide quality education for its young people.

The accompanying chart measures the country's efforts to support education since 1929–30 by comparing expenditures with the gross national product (GNP). The GNP, which is calculated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, "represents the total national output of goods and services at market prices. It measures this output in terms of the expenditures by which the goods and services are acquired. The expenditures comprise purchases of goods and services by consumers and government, gross private domestic investment, and net exports of goods and services." GNP thus constitutes a convenient yardstick by which one may appraise the level of educational expenditures.

The percentage of the GNP that went for education has varied widely over the past 40 years. Educational expenditures were relatively high in the mid-1930's, exceeding 4 percent of the GNP in 1933–34. They later declined to a low point of 1.8 percent during the war year of 1943–44. Except for a brief period during the Korean conflict, when the annual investment in education tended to stabilize, there has been a steady increase in the proportion of the GNP spent for education since the end of World War II. Expenditures in 1971–72 were higher than ever before, both in terms of actual dollars and as a percentage of the GNP (8.0 percent). In table 27, both dollar expenditures and percentages of the GNP are traced for the period 1929–30 to 1973–74.

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Figure 5.—Total expenditures for education as a percentage of the gross national product: United States, 1929–30 to 1971–72

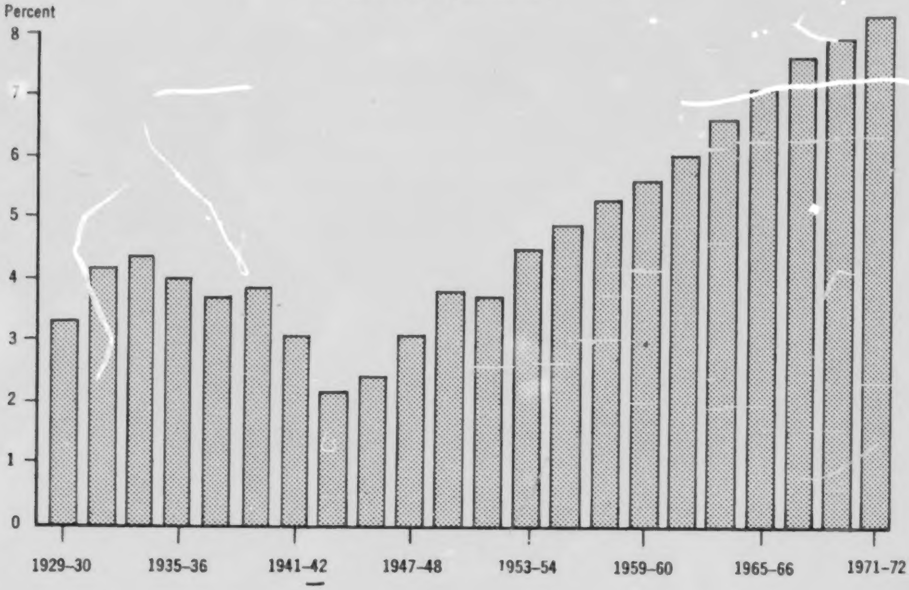

Table 26.—Expenditures for education, including capital outlay, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, 1971–72

[In thousands of dollars]

Expenditures, by level of instruction	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)[1]	$84,748,779	$68,945,449	$15,803,330
Current expenditures (including interest)[1]	76,105,668	61,825,376	14,280,292
Capital outlay or plant expansion	8,643,111	7,120,073	1,523,038
Elementary and secondary schools[2]	55,200,000	49,600,000	[3]5,600,000
Current expenditures (including interest)	50,246,108	45,141,051	[3]5,105,057
Capital outlay	4,953,892	[4]4,458,949	[3]494,943
Kindergarten through 8th grade[5]	33,120,000	29,760,000	3,360,000
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate[5]	22,080,000	19,840,000	2,240,000
Other elementary and secondary	300,000	200,000	100,000
Higher education (excluding subcollegiate departments)	29,248,779	19,145,449	10,103,330
Current expenditures	25,559,560	16,484,325	9,075,235
Educational and general	19,200,505	12,906,763	6,293,742
Auxiliary enterprises	3,178,272	1,912,131	1,266,141
Student-aid expenditures	1,241,372	621,386	619,986
Major service programs	1,939,411	1,044,045	895,366
Expenditures from plant funds[6]	3,689,219	2,661,124	1,028,095

[1] Includes an estimate for "other" elementary and secondary schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, federally operated elementary and secondary schools on posts, and subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education.

[2] Excludes expenditures for the "other" schools described in footnote 1.

[3] Estimated on the basis of expenditure per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools.

[4] Includes capital outlay of $113,300,745 by State and local schoolhousing authorities.

[5] Distribution between grade-groups (kindergarten–grade 8, grades 9–12, and postgraduate) estimated on the assumption that the cost per pupil in grades 9–12 is 50 percent higher than in grades K–8.

[6] Excludes an estimated $615 million expended for plant expansion directly from current funds ($455 million by publicly controlled, and $160 million by privately controlled, institutions of higher education).

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1971–72; Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1971–72;* and unpublished data available in the National Center for Education Statistics. (2) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 27.—Gross national product related to total expenditures[1] for education: United States, 1929–30 to 1973–74

Calendar year	Gross national product (in millions)	School year	Expenditures for education	
			Total (in thousands)	As a percent of gross national product
1	2	3	4	5
1929	$103,095	1929–30	$3,233,601	3.1
1931	75,820	1931–32	2,966,464	3.9
1933	55,601	1933–34	2,294,896	4.1
1935	72,247	1935–36	2,649,914	3.7
1937	90,446	1937–38	3,014,074	3.3
1939	90,494	1939–40	3,199,593	3.5
1941	124,540	1941–42	3,203,548	2.6
1943	191,592	1943–44	3,622,007	1.8
1945	212,010	1945–46	4,167,597	2.0
1947	231,323	1947–48	6,574,379	2.8
1949	256,484	1949–50	8,795,635	3.4
1951	328,404	1951–52	11,312,446	3.4
1953	364,593	1953–54	13,949,876	3.8
1955	397,960	1955–56	16,811,651	4.2
1957	441,134	1957–58	21,119,565	4.8
1959	483,650	1959–60	24,722,464	5.1
1961	520,109	1961–62	29,366,305	5.6
1963	590,503	1963–64	36,010,210	6.1
1965	684,884	1965–66	45,397,713	6.6
1967	793,927	1967–68	57,213,374	7.2
1969	930,284	1969–70	70,077,228	7.5
1971	1,064,916	1971–72	84,748,779	8.0
1973	1,294,919	1973–74	[2]97,800,000	7.6

[1] Includes expenditures of public and nonpublic schools at all levels of education (elementary, secondary, and higher).

[2] Estimated.

NOTE.—Beginning with 1959–60 school year, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education;* and unpublished data. (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* August 1965, July 1971, and July 1974.

Table 28.—Direct expenditures of State and local governments for all functions and for education, by per capita amount and percent of per capita income: 1971–72

State	Per capita personal income, 1971	Direct general expenditures, 1971–72			
		All functions		Education	
		Amount per capita	Percent of per capita income[1]	Amount per capita	Percent of per capita income[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	**$4,195**	**$801.38**	**19.1**	**$311.60**	**7.4**
Alabama	3,175	599.37	18.9	222.30	7.0
Alaska	4,949	2,146.63	43.4	727.98	14.7
Arizona	3,953	782.90	19.8	365.78	9.3
Arkansas	3,060	512.38	16.7	200.44	6.6
California	4,699	979.86	20.8	338.91	7.2
Colorado	4,204	814.77	19.4	369.42	8.8
Connecticut	5,067	826.20	16.3	315.67	6.2
Delaware	4,876	1,009.72	20.7	469.43	9.6
District of Columbia	5,357	1,428.60	26.7	331.86	6.2
Florida	4,050	657.22	16.2	264.28	6.5
Georgia	3,614	677.32	18.7	257.07	7.1
Hawaii	4,836	1,161.32	24.0	379.85	7.9
Idaho	3,467	676.70	19.5	267.96	7.7
Illinois	4,808	794.12	16.5	313.19	6.5
Indiana	4,051	653.29	16.1	323.28	8.0
Iowa	3,866	731.12	18.9	336.03	8.7
Kansas	4,097	686.86	16.8	304.37	7.5
Kentucky	3,327	625.28	18.8	241.30	7.3
Louisiana	3,299	723.36	21.9	262.05	7.9
Maine	3,397	684.08	20.1	239.80	7.1
Maryland	4,601	836.26	18.2	341.23	7.4
Massachusetts	4,545	892.62	19.6	317.52	7.0
Michigan	4,481	858.77	19.2	356.84	8.0
Minnesota	4,019	905.61	22.5	415.36	10.3
Mississippi	2,832	630.44	22.3	226.78	8.0
Missouri	4,012	663.92	16.5	277.33	6.9
Montana	3,700	816.15	22.1	321.67	8.7
Nebraska	3,974	689.73	17.4	291.03	7.3
Nevada	4,880	1,029.82	21.1	337.58	6.9
New Hampshire	3,978	682.67	17.2	260.83	6.6
New Jersey	4,982	802.31	16.1	301.95	6.1
New Mexico	3,256	772.91	23.7	354.16	10.9
New York	4,962	1,238.72	25.0	407.71	8.2
North Carolina	3,470	563.45	16.2	240.41	6.9
North Dakota	3,559	752.26	21.1	319.68	9.0
Ohio	4,230	636.86	15.1	264.50	6.3
Oklahoma	3,553	670.79	18.9	253.04	7.1
Oregon	3,979	809.26	20.3	332.01	8.4
Pennsylvania	4,187	741.26	17.7	303.88	7.3
Rhode Island	4,190	722.43	17.2	270.94	6.5
South Carolina	3,181	567.24	17.8	252.15	7.9
South Dakota	3,283	766.78	23.4	366.27	11.2
Tennessee	3,373	606.76	18.0	228.26	6.8
Texas	3,743	622.02	16.6	265.18	7.1
Utah	3,434	729.30	21.2	364.87	10.6
Vermont	3,533	890.23	25.2	332.70	9.4
Virginia	3,981	637.53	16.0	275.86	6.9
Washington	4,224	891.56	21.1	355.16	8.4
West Virginia	3,3[illegible]9	701.69	21.2	250.86	7.6
Wisconsin	3,983	831.19	20.9	361.79	9.1
Wyoming	3,879	1,067.70	27.6	465.71	12.0

[1] Percentages were computed by the National Center for Education Statistics.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*. August 1974. (2) Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1971–72*, Series GF72, No. 5.

Expenditures of State and Local Governments

During the decade 1962–72, education was consistently the largest item in the budgets of State and local governments. Expenditures for education accounted for 37 cents of every dollar spent in 1962–63 and for 39 cents per dollar expended in 1971–72. The total spending by State and local governments for education rose from $23.7 billion in 1962–63 to $64.9 billion in 1971–72.

Here, for purposes of comparison, are some other major expenditures at the State and local levels, including outlays for highways, public welfare, and health and hospitals. Expenditures for highways, for instance, amounted to 17 cents of every dollar spent in 1962–63 but came to only 11 cents in 1971–72. On the other hand, there was a substantial increase in the proportion of money spent for public welfare during that decade. In 1962–63 one of every 12 State and local government dollars went for welfare, but by 1971–72 this had risen to one dollar in every eight. During the 10-year period, public welfare replaced highway as the second largest item in the budgets of State and local governments.

The proportion of money spent for health and hospitals rose slightly during the decade. In 1971–72 these items together accounted for about 8 cents of every dollar expended. Outlays for health and hospitals have consistently ranked fourth among the expenditures of State and local governments.

All of the figures cited above relate to "direct general" expenditures; that is, they exclude expenditures resulting from the operation by State and local governments of utilities, stores, and insurance and retirement systems. They are derived from the annual reports of the Bureau of the Census on *Governmental Finances.* Additional information on the expenditures of State and local governments may be found in the accompanying table and chart.

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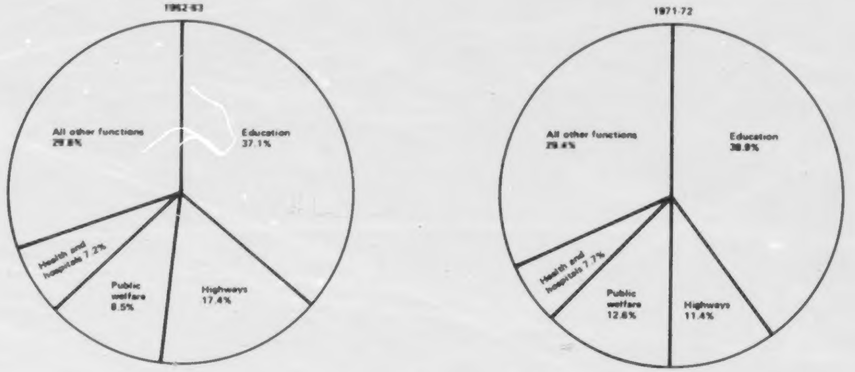
Figure 6.—Direct general expenditures of State and local governments, by function: 1962-63 and 1971-72



[In millions of dollars]

Year	Total	Education	Highways	Public welfare	Health and hospitals	All other functions
1962-63	$63,977	$23,729	$11,150	$5,420	$4,638	$19,040
1963-64	69,302	26,286	11,664	5,766	4,910	20,676
1964-65	74,546	28,563	12,221	6,315	5,361	22,086
1965-66	82,843	33,287	12,770	6,757	5,910	24,119
1966-67	93,350	37,919	13,932	8,218	6,640	26,641
1967-68	$102,411	$41,158	$14,481	$ 9,857	$ 7,546	$29,369
1968-69	116,728	47,238	15,417	12,110	8,520	33,443
1969-70	131,332	52,718	16,427	14,679	9,669	37,839
1970-71	150,674	59,413	18,095	18,226	11,205	43,735
1971-72	166,873	64,886	19,010	21,070	12,867	49,040

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, annual reports on *Governmental Finances.*

CHAPTER II

Elementary and Secondary Education

The United States has gone a long way toward providing universal elementary and secondary education for its citizens. While regulations differ somewhat from one jurisdiction to another, it may be said in general that free public education is available to all and that school attendance is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16. A school dropout before the age of 16 is becoming a rarity in this country, and the great majority of young people graduate from high school.

Elementary and secondary education is offered by some 64,900 public elementary schools, 25,900 public secondary schools, 14,000 nonpublic elementary schools, and 3,700 nonpublic secondary schools. The largest segment of the school population is found in public schools. Pupils in the regular public school system account for about 89 percent of the total enrollment in kindergarten through grade 8, and for 92 percent of the total in grades 9 through 12. Enrollment in nonpublic schools, which grew at a rapid pace in the 1950's and early 1960's, has tended to decline somewhat in recent years. Today about 1 pupil in 10 is enrolled in a nonpublic (church-related or nonsectarian) school.

The National Center for Education Statistics obtains statistics each fall from the State departments of education on the pupils, teachers, and estimated expenditures of public elementary and secondary day schools. These data are usually available within about 5 months after the opening of the school year. More comprehensive statistics on the organization, staff, pupils, and finances of public schools are collected biennially from the same sources. The data from the two surveys are published in *Fall Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools* and *Statistics of State School Systems*, respectively. In these two publications emphasis is placed upon State and national totals. To secure data on pupils, staff, and finances at the local level, the National Center for Education Statistics conducts a survey of *Statistics of Local Public School Systems.* Separate reports have been issued on the pupils and staff and on the finances of local school systems.

In recent years this office has expanded its coverage of nonpublic schools with the publication of *Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools.* The latest report in this series covers the school year 1970–71. Valuable information on nonpublic schools has also been made available by State education agencies, the National Catholic Educational Association, and the Bureau of the Census.

Since much of the instruction in vocational education takes place at the secondary school level, statistics on enrollment in and expenditures for vocational education are also included in this chapter. More detailed information in this area is contained in the annual reports on *Vocational and Technical Education* issued by the Office of Education.

Other recurring reports of the National Center for Education Statistics which have appeared at less frequent intervals are the studies of public secondary day schools, offerings and enrollments in high school subjects, and special education for exceptional children. The most recent statistics from each of these surveys, supplemented by estimates where appropriate, are summarized in the tables which follow.

In general, the statistics in this chapter relate to 48 States and the District of Columbia through the school year 1957–58. Data for 1959–60 and subsequent years also include both Alaska and Hawaii. Any deviation from this rule is clearly indicated in the tabular presentation.

Table 29. – Enrollment in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by level and by State: Fall 1973 and fall 1974

State or other area	Fall 1973			Fall 1974[1]		
	Total	Kindergarten through grade 8	Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	Total	Kindergarten through grade 8	Grade 9–12 and postgraduate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	**45,408,805**	**31,333,080**	**14,075,725**	**45,000,000**	**30,700,000**	**14,300,000**
Alabama	770,739	534,814	235,925	764,000	524,000	240,000
Alaska	82,505	60,562	21,943	81,000	59,000	22,000
Arizona	521,240	367,997	153,243	517,000	361,000	156,000
Arkansas	450,114	316,665	133,449	446,000	310,000	136,000
California	4,459,328	3,060,277	1,399,051	4,419,000	2,998,000	1,421,000
Colorado	573,154	395,218	177,936	568,000	387,000	181,000
Connecticut	667,088	440,965	226,123	662,000	432,000	230,000
Delaware	132,940	90,325	42,615	132,000	89,000	43,000
District of Columbia	136,036	101,825	34,211	135,000	100,000	35,000
Florida	1,537,952	1,065,459	472,493	1,524,000	1,044,000	480,000
Georgia	1,085,881	777,831	308,050	1,075,000	762,000	313,000
Hawaii	178,511	124,035	54,476	177,000	122,000	55,000
Idaho	189,133	126,671	62,462	187,000	124,000	63,000
Illinois	2,320,672	1,609,242	711,430	2,300,000	1,577,000	723,000
Indiana	1,207,420	834,093	373,327	1,196,000	817,000	379,000
Iowa	631,132	431,222	199,910	626,000	423,000	203,000
Kansas	460,896	308,102	152,794	457,000	302,000	155,000
Kentucky	709,764	494,467	215,297	703,000	484,000	219,000
Louisiana	842,152	598,256	243,896	834,000	586,000	240,000
Maine	245,467	174,566	70,901	243,000	171,000	72,000
Maryland	911,097	640,228	270,869	902,000	627,000	275,000
Massachusetts	1,205,142	846,540	358,602	1,193,000	829,000	364,000
Michigan	2,123,611	1,438,859	684,752	2,106,000	1,410,000	696,000
Minnesota	900,377	601,738	298,639	893,000	590,000	303,000
Mississippi	519,786	369,467	150,319	515,000	362,000	153,000
Missouri	1,019,803	700,674	319,129	1,011,000	687,000	324,000
Montana	172,045	115,234	56,811	171,000	113,000	58,000
Nebraska	323,211	220,281	102,930	321,000	216,000	105,000
Nevada	135,406	95,401	40,005	134,000	93,000	41,000
New Hampshire	171,482	120,351	51,131	170,000	118,000	52,000
New Jersey	1,481,605	1,029,202	452,403	1,468,000	1,008,000	460,000
New Mexico	283,550	190,895	92,655	281,000	187,000	94,000
New York	3,449,430	2,349,516	1,099,914	3,419,000	2,302,000	1,117,000
North Carolina	1,173,415	814,431	358,984	1,163,000	798,000	365,000
North Dakota	138,302	90,351	47,951	138,000	89,000	49,000
Ohio	2,378,349	1,617,374	760,975	2,358,000	1,585,000	773,000
Oklahoma	600,948	414,717	186,231	595,000	406,000	189,000
Oregon	476,518	321,619	154,899	472,000	315,000	157,000
Pennsylvania	2,321,437	1,551,631	769,806	2,302,000	1,520,000	782,000
Rhode Island	184,624	130,419	54,205	183,000	128,000	55,000
South Carolina	626,914	444,616	182,298	621,000	436,000	185,000
South Dakota	157,522	106,179	51,343	156,000	104,000	52,000
Tennessee	902,704	643,309	259,395	894,000	630,000	264,000
Texas	2,782,151	1,991,736	790,415	2,754,000	1,951,000	803,000
Utah	305,800	211,110	94,690	303,000	207,000	96,000
Vermont	106,236	75,441	30,795	105,000	74,000	31,000
Virginia	1,085,295	753,005	332,290	1,076,000	738,000	338,000
Washington	788,324	537,865	250,459	781,000	527,000	254,000
West Virginia	409,184	286,084	123,100	405,000	280,000	125,000
Wisconsin	987,022	654,945	332,077	979,000	642,000	337,000
Wyoming	85,391	57,270	28,121	85,000	56,000	29,000
Outlying areas	**784,200**	**607,443**	**176,757**	**774,000**	**594,000**	**180,000**
American Samoa	10,296	8,204	2,092	10,000	8,000	2,000
Canal Zone	11,965	8,436	3,529	12,000	8,000	4,000
Guam	27,329	20,843	6,486	27,000	20,000	7,000
Puerto Rico	712,588	553,149	159,439	704,000	542,000	162,000
Virgin Islands	22,022	16,811	5,211	21,000	16,000	5,000

[1] Estimated.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973.* (2) Estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 30. – Enrollment by grade[1] in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools: United States, 1962–63 to 1973–74

Grade	1962–63[2]	1963–64[3]	1964–65[3]	1965–66	1966–67[3]	1967–68[3]	1968–69[3]	1969–70[3]	1970–71[3]	1971–72[3]	1972–73[3]	1973–74[3]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Number, in thousands											
All grades	**39,746**	**41,025**	**42,280**	**42,835**	**43,898**	**45,076**	**45,843**	**46,531**	**46,828**	**47,002**	**46,668**	**46,317**
Kindergarten–grade 8	**29,374**	**29,915**	**30,652**	**31,177**	**31,766**	**32,495**	**32,871**	**33,249**	**33,229**	**32,910**	**32,481**	**31,960**
Kindergarten	2,162	2,177	2,250	2,328	2,411	2,432	2,577	2,653	2,610	2,533	2,552	2,692
1st grade	[4](3,928)	4,023	4,014	4,097	4,092	4,155	4,082	4,026	3,985	3,737	3,529	3,407
2d grade	3,630	[4](3,705)	3,800	3,766	3,828	3,885	3,918	3,876	3,817	3,755	3,551	3,359
3d grade	3,518	3,560	[4](3,662)	3,741	3,743	3,823	3,844	3,883	3,827	3,781	3,714	3,508
4th grade	3,391	3,467	3,523	[4](3,609)	3,706	3,741	3,777	3,820	3,841	3,792	3,753	3,687
5th grade	3,332	3,366	3,465	3,504	[4](3,581)	3,723	3,716	3,777	3,798	3,833	3,785	3,722
6th grade	3,190	3,299	3,362	3,433	3,492	[4](3,607)	3,701	3,721	3,761	3,791	3,837	3,781
7th grade	3,140	3,241	3,363	3,406	3,528	3,614	[4](3,696)	3,825	3,827	3,883	3,913	3,936
8th grade	3,083	3,077	3,212	3,293	3,385	3,515	3,560	[4](3,668)	3,763	3,805	3,847	3,868
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	**10,372**	**11,110**	**11,628**	**11,658**	**12,132**	**12,581**	**12,972**	**13,282**	**13,599**	**14,092**	**14,187**	**14,357**
9th grade	3,172	3,190	3,198	3,307	3,412	3,546	3,647	3,708	[4](3,810)	3,969	3,956	3,985
10th grade	2,981	3,006	3,085	3,057	3,173	3,369	3,441	3,541	3,606	[4](3,748)	3,821	3,825
11th grade	2,348	2,747	2,778	2,778	2,899	3,012	3,106	3,171	3,261	3,360	[4](3,396)	3,480
12th grade	1,866	2,160	2,560	2,511	2,641	2,638	2,760	2,841	2,893	3,005	3,004	[4](3,053)
Postgraduate	5	6	7	5	7	16	18	21	29	10	10	14
	Percent											
All grades	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Kindergarten–grade 8	**73.9**	**72.9**	**72.5**	**72.8**	**72.4**	**72.1**	**71.7**	**71.5**	**71.0**	**70.0**	**69.6**	**69.0**
Kindergarten	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.8
1st grade	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.0	7.6	7.4
2d grade	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.3
3d grade	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.6
4th grade	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0
5th grade	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.0
6th grade	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2
7th grade	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5
8th grade	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.4
Grades 9–12 and postgraduate	**26.1**	**27.1**	**27.5**	**27.2**	**27.6**	**27.9**	**28.3**	**28.5**	**29.0**	**30.0**	**30.4**	**31.0**
9th grade	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.6
10th grade	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.3
11th grade	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5
12th grade	4.7	5.3	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.6
Postgraduate	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	.1	(5)	(5)	(5)

[1] Enrollment in ungraded and special classes is not shown separately but is prorated among the grades.

[2] Data derived from special studies or estimates.

[3] Estimated from fall data.

[4] Figures in parentheses, shown in normal progression, indicate enrollments in successive grades of the pupils who entered the 1st grade in 1962–63, including retarded and accelerated pupils. Because of retardation, school retention rates should not be calculated directly from 1st-grade enrollment.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1971–72.* (2) Estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 31. – Enrollment, attendance, and length of school term in public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1971 –72

State or outlying area	Enrollment[1]	Average daily membership (ADM)	Average daily attendance (ADA)	ADA as percent of enrollment	ADA as percent of ADM	Average length of term in days	Average number of days attended per pupil enrolled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	**46,833,790**	**[2]45,175,900**	**42,254,272**	**90.2**	**93.5**	**179.3**	**161.7**
Alabama	[3]820,652	790,605	745,818	90.9	94.3	175.8	159.8
Alaska	88,221	83,483	77,924	88.3	93.3	170.3	150.4
Arizona	[4]502,854	464,081	428,043	85.1	92.2	181.4	154.4
Arkansas	[4]459,904	435,930	412,405	89.7	94.6	175.0	156.9
California	[4]4,601,550	4,520,700	[5]4,453,800	[5]96.8	[5]98.5	177.0	[5]171.3
Colorado	594,514	559,679	525,128	88.3	93.8	179.7	158.7
Connecticut	[4]676,724	(6)	621,461	91.8	(6)	180.0	[7]165.3
Delaware	137,197	133,150	124,061	90.4	93.2	180.0	162.8
District of Columbia	146,305	141,733	130,040	88.9	91.8	181.0	160.9
Florida	1,569,977	1,460,351	1,353,547	86.2	92.7	179.7	[7]154.9
Georgia	[3]1,136,083	1,084,170	1,000,444	88.1	92.3	180.0	158.5
Hawaii	[4]182,957	182,535	168,912	92.3	92.5	178.9	165.2
Idaho	[4]195,110	(6)	175,746	90.1	(6)	180.0	162.1
Illinois	[4]2,379,982	2,262,920	2,106,306	88.5	93.1	178.9	158.4
Indiana	[4]1,230,853	1,171,209	1,112,047	90.3	94.9	182.1	164.5
Iowa	[4]687,393	650,165	619,602	90.1	95.3	177.2	159.7
Kansas	539,772	482,659	457,153	84.7	94.7	179.9	152.4
Kentucky	738,408	707,406	666,989	90.3	94.3	174.4	157.5
Louisiana	874,488	837,275	771,940	88.3	92.2	179.6	158.6
Maine	247,031	245,658	230,976	93.5	94.0	175.0	163.7
Maryland	949,050	916,484	837,000	88.2	91.3	182.4	160.9
Massachusetts	[4]1,191,179	1,139,653	1,076,273	90.4	94.4	180.1	162.7
Michigan	[4]2,182,769	(6)	2,008,147	92.0	(6)	[8]180.0	[7]165.6
Minnesota	948,163	[illegible]	836,106	93.5	95.6	176.2	164.7
Mississippi	545,342	522,712	494,060	90.6	94.5	178.1	161.4
Missouri	1,087,866	(6)	919,749	84.5	(6)	[9]176.0	[7]165.6
Montana[10]	183,083	[7]173,500	161,494	88.2	93.1	[11]180.7	159.4
Nebraska	[4]339,577	329,399	314,858	92.7	95.6	179.1	166.0
Nevada	[4]130,256	129,372	120,450	92.5	93.1	180.0	166.5
New Hampshire	169,510	164,019	153,788	90.7	93.8	176.2	159.9
New Jersey	1,536,357	1,525,100	1,337,129	87.0	87.7	183.6	159.7
New Mexico	303,319	277,596	260,106	85.8	93.7	180.0	154.4
New York	[4]3,519,905	3,451,323	3,106,191	88.2	90.0	180.0	158.8
North Carolina	1,197,797	1,151,778	1,082,650	90.4	94.0	180.0	162.7
North Dakota	151,354	144,515	138,799	91.7	96.0	180.6	165.6
Ohio	[4]2,438,743	2,405,216	2,245,779	92.1	93.4	180.0	165.8
Oklahoma	644,440	612,466	577,804	89.7	94.3	174.9	156.8
Oregon	497,825	466,857	435,328	87.4	93.2	177.0	[7]154.8
Pennsylvania	2,400,470	2,343,320	2,179,947	90.8	93.0	181.8	165.1
Rhode Island	197,432	189,096	173,017	87.6	91.5	180.0	157.7
South Carolina	649,467	622,791	582,104	89.6	93.5	180.0	161.3
South Dakota	171,636	164,023	156,675	91.3	95.5	177.2	161.8
Tennessee	936,047	893,220	846,190	90.4	94.7	176.7	159.7
Texas	2,812,468	2,680,811	2,499,248	88.9	93.2	179.8	159.8
Utah	314,799	304,482	277,578	88.2	91.2	180.1	158.8
Vermont	105,260	(6)	103,324	98.2	(6)	175.5	172.3
Virginia	1,109,914	1,066,478	994,317	89.6	93.2	180.9	162.1
Washington	[4]805,049	797,259	746,269	92.7	93.6	180.0	166.9
West Virginia	[3]418,388	401,730	376,849	90.1	93.8	180.4	162.5
Wisconsin	[4]999,921	969,536	899,861	90.0	92.8	180.1	[7]162.1
Wyoming	[4]86,430	85,331	80,840	93.5	94.7	180.0	168.4
Outlying areas:							
American Samoa	[4]8,018	7,987	7,517	93.8	94.1	184.5	173.0
Canal Zone	[4]13,120	12,666	12,159	92.7	96.0	176.0	[7]163.1
Guam	28,939	26,243	24,201	83.6	92.2	180.0	150.5
Puerto Rico	712,452	697,409	650,992	91.4	93.3	174.0	159.0
Virgin Islands	[4]18,860	(6)	17,680	93.7	–	180.0	[7]168.7

[1] Figure for a given State includes pupils enrolled for the first time in the United States during the school year and pupils transferring to that State from another during the school year (except those with footnotes 3 and 4).

[2] Includes estimates for nonreporting States.

[3] Net enrollment for the school year.

[4] Enrollment not cumulative but as of a specific date.

[5] Not strictly comparable with those of other States because attendance figures include excused absences and enrollment is not cumulative.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.

[8] Legal minimum.

[9] Data from published annual State report.

[10] Data from various published reports.

[11] Data for 1967–68 school year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1971–72.*

Table 32.—Age ranges for compulsory and permissive school attendance, by State: 1972

State	Compulsory attendance age range[2]	Permissive attendance[1]	
		Minimum	Maximum[3]
1	2	3	4
Alabama	7-16	6 (by Oct. 1)	(4)
Alaska	7-16	6 (by Nov. 2)	(4)
Arizona	8-16	6 (by Jan. 1)	21
Arkansas	7-16	6 (by Oct. 1)	21
California	8-16	5¾ (by Sept. 1)	(4)
Colorado	7-16	6	21
Connecticut	7-16	6	(4)
Delaware	6-16	6	21
District of Columbia	7-16	6 (by Nov. 1)	(4)
Florida	7-16	5¾	(4)
Georgia	7-16	6	19
Hawaii	6-18	6 (by Dec. 31)	(4)
Idaho	7-16	6 (by Oct. 16)	21
Illinois	7-16	6 (by Dec. 1)	21
Indiana	7-16	(4)	(4)
Iowa	7-16	6 (by Sept. 15)	21
Kansas	7-16	6 (by Sept. 1)	(4)
Kentucky	7-16	6 (by Dec. 31)	21
Louisiana	7-16	6 (within 4 months of beginning of term)	(4)
Maine	7-16	6 (by Oct. 15)	21
Maryland	7-16	6	21
Massachusetts	7-16	(4)	(4)
Michigan	6-16	5 (by 1st day of school year)	(4)
Minnesota	7-16	[5]5	21
Mississippi	....	6 (by Jan. 1)	(4)
Missouri	7-16	6 by Oct. 1)	20
Montana	7-16	6	21
Nebraska	7-16	6 (by Oct. 15)	21
Nevada	7-17	6 (by Dec. 31)	(4)
New Hampshire	6-16	(4)	(4)
New Jersey	6-16	5	20
New Mexico	6-17	(4)	(4)
New York	6-16	5 (by Dec. 1)	21
North Carolina	7-16	6 (by Oct. 1)	21
North Dakota	7-16	6 (by Oct. 31)	21
Ohio	6-18	6	21
Oklahoma	7-18	6 (by Nov. 1)	21
Oregon	7-18	6 (by Nov. 15)	21
Pennsylvania	8-17	6 (by Feb. 1)	21
Rhode Island	7-16	(4)	(4)
South Carolina	7-16	6	21
South Dakota	7-16	6 (by Nov. 1)	21
Tennessee	7-17	6 (by Dec. 31)	(4)
Texas	7-17	6 (by beginning of school year)	21
Utah	6-18	6	18
Vermont	7-16	6 (by Jan. 1)	18
Virginia	6-17	[6]7	20
Washington	8-16	6	21
West Virginia	7-16	6 (by Nov. 1)	21
Wisconsin	7-18	6 (by Dec. 1)	20
Wyoming	7-17	6 (by Sept. 15)	21
Outlying areas:			
Puerto Rico	8-16	5	18

[1] The age span for permissive school attendance refers in most cases to the age range within which persons are entitled to free public education in the elementary and secondary grades. Separate provisions which apply to persons of kindergarten, nursery school, or junior college age are not included in this tabulation.

[2] Many States have special provisions for children who have completed a certain level of education (usually the 8th grade or higher) and who are employed.

[3] Some States have special provisions for veterans and disabled persons. Also, the statutes in a few States provide that no person shall be deprived of educational opportunities by reason of age.

[4] Not specified in the statutes.

[5] A school board may exclude children under 6.

[6] A school board may admit children who have reached their 6th birthday on or before Sept. 30.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *State Law on Compulsory Attendance.* (2) National Education Association, research reports, *High Spots in State School Legislation.*

Table 33. – Enrollment in grades 9 – 12 in public and nonpublic schools compared with population 14 – 17 years of age: United States, 1889 – 90 to fall 1973

School year	Enrollment, grades 9–12 and postgraduate[1]			Population 14–17 years of age[2]	Total number enrolled per 100 persons 14–17 years of age
	All schools	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1889–90	359,949	[3]202,963	[3]94,931	5,354,653	6.7
1899–1900	699,403	[3]519,251	[3]110,797	6,152,231	11.4
1909–10	1,115,398	[3]915,061	[3]117,400	7,220,298	15.4
1919–20	2,500,176	[3]2,200,389	[3]213,920	7,735,841	32.3
1929–30	4,804,255	[3]4,399,422	[3,4]341,158	9,341,221	51.4
1939–40	7,123,009	6,635,337	487,672	9,720,419	73.3
1941–42	6,933,265	6,420,544	512,721	9,749,000	71.1
1943–44	6,030,617	5,584,656	445,961	9,449,000	63.8
1945–46	6,237,133	5,664,528	572,605	9,056,000	68.9
1947–48	6,305,168	5,675,937	629,231	8,841,000	71.3
1949–50	6,453,009	5,757,810	695,199	8,404,768	76.8
1951–52	6,596,351	5,917,384	678,967	8,516,000	77.5
1953–54	7,108,973	6,330,565	778,408	8,861,000	80.2
1955–56	7,774,975	6,917,790	857,185	9,207,000	84.4
1957–58	8,869,186	7,905,469	963,717	10,139,000	87.5
1959–60	9,599,810	8,531,454	1,068,356	11,154,879	86.1
1961–62	10,768,972	9,616,755	1,152,217	12,046,000	89.4
Fall 1963	12,255,496	10,935,536	1,319,960	13,492,000	90.8
Fall 1965	13,020,823	11,657,808	1,363,015	14,145,000	92.1
Fall 1969	14,518,301	13,084,301	[5]1,434,000	15,550,000	93.4
Fall 1971	15,226,000	13,886,000	[5]1,340,000	16,279,000	93.5
Fall 1973[6]	15,386,000	14,146,000	1,240,000	16,743,000	91.9

[1] Unless otherwise indicated, includes enrollment in subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education and in residential schools for exceptional children. Beginning in 1949–50, also includes Federal schools.

[2] Includes all persons residing in the United States, but excludes Armed Forces overseas. Data from the decennial censuses have been used when appropriate. Other figures are Bureau of the Census estimates as of July 1 preceding the opening of the school year.

[3] Excludes enrollment in subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education and in residential schools for exceptional children.

[4] Data for 1927–28.

[5] Estimated.

[6] Preliminary data.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems; Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools;* and unpublished data.

Table 34.--Historical summary of public elementary and secondary

Item	1869–70	1879–80	1889–90	1899–1900	1909–10	1919–20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population, pupils, and instructional staff						
Total population[1] (thousands)	39,818	50,156	62,948	75,995	90,492	104,512
Population aged 5–17 years, inclusive[1] (thousands)	12,055	15,066	18,543	21,573	24,009	27,556
Percent of total population aged 5–17	30.3	30.0	29.5	28.4	26.5	26.4
Total enrollment in elementary and secondary day schools (thousands)	6,872	9,867	12,723	15,503	17,814	21,578
Nursery[2], kindergarten, and grades 1–8 (thousands)	6,792	9,757	12,520	14,984	16,899	19,378
Grades 9–12 and postgraduates (thousands)	[3]80	110	203	519	915	2,200
Percent of total population enrolled	17.3	19.7	20.2	20.4	19.7	20.6
Percent of population 5–17 years enrolled	57.0	65.5	68.6	71.9	74.2	78.3
Percent of total enrollment in high schools (grades 9–12 and postgraduates)	1.2	1.1	1.6	3.3	5.1	10.2
High school graduates (thousands)	....	....	22	62	111	231
Average daily attendance (thousands)	4,077	6,144	8,154	10,633	12,827	16,150
Total number of days attended by all pupils enrolled (thousands)	539,053	800,720	1,098,233	1,534,823	2,011,477	2,615,161
Percent of enrolled pupils attending daily	59.3	62.3	64.1	68.6	72.1	74.8
Average length of school term (in days)	132.2	130.3	134.7	144.3	157.5	161.9
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled	78.4	81.1	86.3	99.0	113.0	121.2
Total instructional staff (thousands)	....	....	....	....	....	678
Supervisors (thousands)	....	....	....	....	....	7
Principals (thousands)	....	....	....	....	....	14
Teachers, librarians, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff[4] (thousands)	201	287	364	423	523	657
Men (thousands)	78	123	126	127	110	93
Women (thousands)	123	164	238	296	413	565
Percent men	38.7	42.8	34.5	29.9	21.1	14.1
Finance	Amounts in thousands of dollars (unadjusted)					
Total revenue receipts	....	....	$143,195	$219,766	$433,064	$970,120
Federal Government	....	....	....	....	....	2,475
State governments	....	....	....	....	....	160,085
Local sources, including intermediate	....	....	....	....	....	807,561
Percent of revenue receipts from						
Federal Government	....	....	....	....	....	.3
State governments	....	....	....	....	....	16.5
Local sources, including intermediate	....	....	....	....	....	83.2
Total expenditures for all schools	$63,397	$78,095	$140,507	$214,965	$426,250	$1,036,151
Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools	....	....	114,300	179,514	356,272	861,120
Capital outlay	....	....	26,207	35,451	69,978	153,543
Interest on school debt	....	....	....	....	....	18,212
Other expenditures[7]	....	....	....	....	....	3,277
Percent of total expenditures devoted to						
Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools	....	....	81.3	83.5	83.6	83.1
Capital outlay	....	....	18.7	16.5	16.4	14.8
Interest on school debt	....	....	....	....	....	1.8
Other expenditures[7]	....	....	....	....	....	.3
	Data in unadjusted dollars					
Average annual salary of total instructional staff[9]	$189	$195	$252	$325	$485	$871
Personal income[1] per member of the labor force[1]	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population	1.59	1.56	2.23	2.83	4.71	9.91
National income[1] per capita of total population	....	....	....	....	....	....
Current expenditure[10] per pupil in A.D.A.[11]	....	....	[12]13.99	[12]16.67	[12]27.85	53.32
Total expenditure[13] for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.	15.55	12.71	17.23	20.21	33.23	64.16
National income per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Current expenditure per day[14] per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	[12].10	[12].12	[12].18	.33
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.	.12	.10	.13	.14	.21	.40
	Data in adjusted dollars--1971–72 purchasing power					
Average annual salary of total instructional staff	....	....	....	....	....	$1,880
Personal income per member of the labor force	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population	....	....	....	....	....	21.38
National income per capita of total population	....	....	....	....	....	....
Current expenditure per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	....	....	....	115.06
Total expenditure for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	....	....	....	138.45
National income per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Current expenditure per day per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	....	....	....	.71
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.	....	....	....	....	....	.86

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[1] Data on population and labor force are from the Bureau of the Census, and data on personal income and national income from the Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[2] Fall enrollment.

[3] Data for 1870–71.

[4] Prior to 1919–20, data are for the number of different persons employed rather than number of positions.

[5] Distribution estimated by the Office of Education.

[6] Because of a modification of the scope of "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools," data for 1959–60 and later years are not entirely comparable with data for prior years.

[7] Includes summer schools, community colleges, and adult education. Beginning in 1959–60, also includes community services, formerly classified with "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools."

[8] Beginning with 1971–72, excludes community colleges and adult education.

school statistics: United States, 1869–70 to 1971–72

1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1969–70	1971–72	Item
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Population, pupils, and instructional staff
121,770	130,880	148,665	179,323	203,212	206,217	Total population[1] (thousands)
31,417	30,150	30,168	43,881	52,490	52,294	Population aged 5–17 years, inclusive[1] (thousands)
25.8	23.0	20.3	24.5	25.8	25.4	Percent of total population aged 5–17
25,678	25,434	25,111	36,087	[2]45,619	[2]46,081	Total enrollment in elementary and secondary day schools (thousands)
21,279	18,833	19,387	27,602	[2]32,597	[2]32,265	Nursery, kindergarten, and grades 1–8 (thousands)
4,399	6,601	5,725	8,485	[2]13,022	[2]13,816	Grades 9–12 and postgraduates (thousands)
21.1	19.4	16.9	20.1	22.4	22.3	Percent of total population enrolled
81.7	84.4	83.2	82.2	86.9	88.1	Percent of population 5–17 years enrolled
17.1	26.0	22.7	23.5	28.5	30.0	Percent of total enrollment in high schools (grades 9–12 and postgraduates)
592	1,143	1,063	1,627	2,589	2,708	High school graduates (thousands)
21,265	22,042	22,284	32,477	41,934	42,254	Average daily attendance (thousands)
3,672,765	3,858,012	3,964,354	5,781,774	7,501,094	7,574,167	Total number of days attended by all pupils enrolled (thousands)
82.8	86.7	88.7	90.0	90.4	90.2	Percent of enrolled pupils attending daily
172.7	175.0	177.9	178.0	178.9	179.3	Average length of school term (in days)
143.0	151.7	157.9	160.2	161.7	161.7	Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled
890	912	962	1,464	2,253	2,322	Total instructional staff (thousands)
7	5	9	14	32	37	Supervisors (thousands)
31	32	39	64	91	97	Principals (thousands)
843	875	914	1,387	2,131	2,187	Teachers, librarians, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff[4] (thousands)
140	195	195	[5]402	[5]691	[5]737	Men (thousands)
703	681	719	[5]985	[5]1,440	[5]1,450	Women (thousands)
16.6	22.2	21.3	[5]29.0	[5]32.4	[5]33.7	Percent men
Amounts in thousands of dollars (unadjusted)						**Finance**
$2,088,557	$2,260,527	$5,437,044	$14,746,618	$40,266,923	$50,003,645	Total revenue receipts
7,334	39,810	155,848	651,639	3,219,557	4,467,969	Federal Government
....	160,085	363,670	684,354	5,768,047	19,133,256	State governments
1,727,553	1,536,363	3,115,507	8,326,932	20,984,589	26,402,420	Local sources, including intermediate
						Percent of revenue receipts from:
4	1.8	2.9	4.4	8.0	8.9	Federal Government
16.9	30.3	39.8	39.1	39.9	38.3	State governments
82.7	68.0	57.3	56.5	52.1	52.8	Local sources, including intermediate
$2,316,790	$2,344,049	$5,837,643	$15,613,255	$40,683,429	$48,050,283	Total expenditures for all schools
1,843,552	1,941,799	4,687,274	[6]12,329,389	[6]34,217,773	[6]41,817,782	Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools
370,878	257,974	1,014,176	2,661,786	4,659,072	4,458,949	Capital outlay
92,536	130,909	100,578	489,514	1,170,782	1,378,236	Interest on school debt
9,825	13,367	35,614	132,567	635,802	[8]395,315	Other expenditures[7]
						Percent of total expenditures devoted to:
79.6	82.8	80.3	[6]79.0	[6]84.1	[6]87.0	Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools
16.0	11.0	17.4	17.0	11.5	9.3	Capital outlay
4.0	5.6	1.7	3.1	2.9	2.9	Interest on school debt
4	.6	.6	.8	1.6	.8	Other expenditures[7]
Data in unadjusted dollars						
$1,420	$1,441	$3,010	$5,174	$8,840	$10,100	Average annual salary of total instructional staff[9]
1,634	1,356	3,400	5,413	8,750	9,763	Personal income[1] per member of the labor force[1]
19.03	17.91	39.27	87.07	200.20	233.01	Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population
667	587	1,520	2,272	3,829	4,349	National income[1] per capita of total population
86.70	88.09	208.83	375.14	815.98	989.67	Current expenditure[10] per pupil in A.D.A.[11]
108.49	105.74	258.85	472.17	965.00	1,127.81	Total expenditure[13] for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.
3,845	3,502	10,312	12,547	18,656	21,226	National income per pupil in A.D.A.
50	.50	1.17	2.11	4.56	5.52	Current expenditure per day[14] per pupil in A.D.A.
.63	.60	1.46	2.65	5.34	6.29	Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.
Data in adjusted dollars—1971–72 purchasing power						
$3,414	$4,243	$5,230	$7,246	$9,631	$10,100	Average annual salary of total instructional staff
3,928	3,992	5,908	7,581	9,533	9,763	Personal income per member of the labor force
45.75	52.73	68.24	121.94	218.12	233.01	Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population
1,603	1,728	2,641	3,182	4,172	4,349	National income per capita of total population
208.43	259.36	362.86	525.38	889.01	989.67	Current expenditure per pupil in A.D.A.
260.81	311.33	449.78	661.27	1,040.57	1,127.81	Total expenditure for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.
9,243	10,311	17,918	17,572	20,326	21,226	National income per pupil in A.D.A.
1.20	1.47	2.03	2.96	4.97	5.52	Current expenditure per day per pupil in A.D.A.
1.51	1.77	2.54	3.71	5.82	6.29	Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.

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[9] Includes supervisors, principals, teachers, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.

[10] Excludes current expenditures not allocable to pupil costs.

[11] "A.D.A." means average daily attendance in elementary and secondary day schools.

[12] Includes interest on school debt.

[13] The expenditure figure used here is the sum of current expenditures allocable to pupil costs, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.

[14] Per-day rates derived by dividing annual rates by average length of term.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1971–72.*

Public Schools in Large Cities

Each fall the National Center for Education Statistics collects basic data on the public elementary and secondary schools in each State. In the same survey, statistics are also obtained on the public schools in the 20 largest cities in the country, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population. Data from the latest survey have recently become available with the publication of a report entitled *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973.*

The public schools of the 20 largest cities are an important segment of American education. In the fall of 1973 they accounted for slightly more than one-tenth of all public school pupils in the country, enrolling 10.5 percent of those at the elementary school level (grades K–8) and 10.0 percent of those at the secondary level (grades 9–12). They also employed 10.2 percent of all the classroom teachers in public elementary and secondary schools in the United States. There were 21.5 pupils enrolled for each classroom teacher in large cities, a figure quite similar to the pupil-teacher ratio in the Nation (21.4 pupils per teacher).

During the 1973–74 school year the 20 cities spent an estimated $7.3 billion for public elementary and secondary schools, as compared with about $56.0 billion nationwide. Indicative of the effort large cities are making to support public education are the facts that their current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance is about 30 percent higher than the national average and their teachers' salaries are about 20 percent higher.

Additional information on public schools in large cities may be found in table 35 and in *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973,* which may be purchased for 85 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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specialist in educational statistics

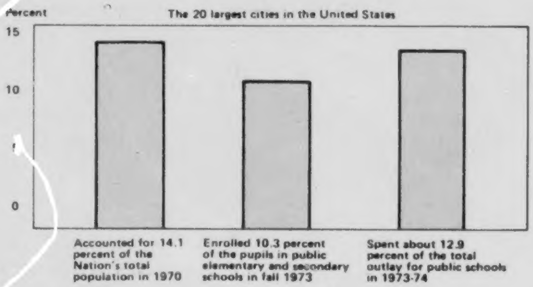

Figure 7.—Population, public school enrollment, and public school expenditures in 20 large cities as a percent of the national total

Figure 7.—Population, public school enrollment, and public school expenditures in 20 large cities as a percent of the national total.

Table 35. – Selected statistics on public elementary and secondary schools in 20 large cities compared with the United States totals: 1973 – 74

City	Fall enrollment			Classroom teachers	Pupils per teacher	Total expenditures[1] (in thousands)	Current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance[1]	Average annual salary for	
	Total	Kindergarten–grade 8	Grades 9–12 and postgraduate					Total professional instructional staff[1]	Classroom teachers[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	45,408,805	31,333,080	14,075,725	2,125,094	21.4	$56,031,041	$1,116	$11,185	$10,693
20 large cities, total	4,685,097	3,280,117	1,404,980	217,577	21.5	7,254,155	1,455	(2)	12,823
Baltimore, Md.	182,733	132,564	50,169	8,375	21.8	228,275	1,108	11,313	10,857
Boston, Mass.	92,941	69,499	23,442	5,216	17.8	151,050	1,295	15,500	12,000
Chicago, Ill.	539,365	397,594	141,771	23,197	23.3	806,417	1,567	14,412	13,943
Cleveland, Ohio	138,454	94,143	44,311	5,000	27.7	198,000	1,244	12,600	11,700
Dallas, Tex.	148,605	104,343	44,262	6,578	22.6	161,569	989	12,141	9,650
Detroit, Mich.	262,826	185,844	76,982	10,009	26.3	317,953	1,290	(2)	[3]12,824
Houston, Tex.	216,589	157,742	58,847	8,653	25.0	170,171	781	10,994	9,837
Indianapolis, Ind.	92,420	66,259	26,161	4,090	22.6	94,566	917	11,023	10,463
Los Angeles, Calif.	612,638	421,279	191,359	28,460	21.5	908,577	1,157	14,249	13,405
Memphis, Tenn.	119,999	83,123	36,876	5,084	23.7	125,985	1,001	10,100	9,600
Milwaukee, Wis.	123,452	84,247	39,205	5,425	22.8	176,705	1,512	14,672	14,007
New Orleans, La.	98,825	71,335	27,490	4,730	20.9	100,500	1,070	9,750	9,500
New York, N.Y.	[1]1,106,234	751,082	355,152	60,026	18.4	2,434,000	2,246	14,800	14,200
Philadelphia, Pa.	267,902	185,026	82,876	11,836	22.6	461,746	1,701	13,989	13,551
Phoenix, Ariz.	176,165	120,191	55,974	7,747	22.7	228,187	1,077	11,314	10,912
St. Louis, Mo.	99,065	68,564	30,501	4,563	21.7	105,051	1,125	11,930	11,380
San Antonio, Tex.	70,472	48,494	21,978	2,997	23.5	70,327	722	8,753	8,400
San Diego, Calif.	123,688	86,807	36,881	4,831	25.6	142,864	1,000	14,042	13,493
San Francisco, Calif.	76,688	50,156	26,532	4,200	18.3	140,142	1,597	14,770	14,322
Washington, D.C.	136,036	101,825	34,211	6,580	20.7	232,080	1,523	13,412	12,786

[1] Estimated.
[2] Data not available.
[3] Data for 1972–73 school year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973.*

Table 36.—Selected statistics of local public school systems, by enrollment size: United States, 1969–70

Item	Total	Enrollment size of school system					
		25,000 or more	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	300 to 2,499	Under 300
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of operating school systems	17,980	180	538	1,096	2,026	7,911	6,229
Number of pupils enrolled[1]	45,521,776	13,475,792	8,098,168	7,643,252	7,185,434	8,509,353	609,777
Elementary	27,346,406	8,105,507	4,763,114	4,566,242	4,331,558	5,128,028	451,956
Secondary	18,175,370	5,370,284	3,335,054	3,077,010	2,853,876	3,381,326	157,820
Classroom teachers[1]	1,902,248	538,036	335,989	321,343	299,584	372,884	34,412
Elementary	1,069,767	306,266	184,619	178,802	168,647	207,510	23,923
Secondary	832,481	231,770	151,370	142,541	130,937	165,374	10,489
Average pupil-teacher ratio:							
Both levels	24	25	24	24	24	23	18
Elementary	26	26	26	26	26	25	19
Secondary	22	23	22	22	22	20	15
	Thousands of dollars						
Revenue receipts, total	$37,981,757	$11,551,208	$6,711,531	$6,433,677	$5,852,352	$6,839,341	$593,648
From local sources	20,289,939	6,245,582	3,596,181	3,474,662	3,079,755	3,552,115	341,644
From intermediate sources	448,251	60,535	56,069	58,994	67,398	165,739	39,516
From State sources	14,601,639	4,290,562	2,638,301	2,498,464	2,323,291	2,674,265	176,756
From Federal sources	2,641,928	954,529	420,979	401,558	381,907	447,222	35,733
Current expenditures	33,193,196	10,332,186	5,869,224	5,570,488	5,052,601	5,858,182	510,515
Allocated to pupil costs	31,908,705	9,850,450	5,664,460	5,372,438	4,878,919	5,658,281	484,158
Other current expenditures	1,284,491	481,736	204,764	198,050	173,682	199,901	26,357
Average daily membership	44,793,929	13,144,939	7,971,259	7,706,213	7,106,229	8,250,040	615,249
Current expenditures per pupil in average daily membership	$712.34	$749.37	$710.61	$697.16	$686.57	$685.85	$786.93

[1] Data are for fall 1969.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Local Public School Systems, Fall 1969, Pupils and Staff;* and *Statistics of Local Public School Systems, Finances, 1969–70.*

Table 37. – Enrollment in special education programs for exceptional children: United States, February 1963 and 1970–71

Area of exceptionality[1]	1963			1970–71[2]		
	Total enrollment	Local public schools	Public and private residential schools	Total enrollment	Local public schools	Public and private residential schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**1,682,351**	**1,570,370**	**111,981**	**3,158,000**	**3,025,000**	**133,000**
Visually handicapped	21,531	13,962	7,569	24,000	15,000	9,000
Deaf and hard of hearing	45,594	28,551	17,043	78,000	58,000	20,000
Speech impaired	802,197	802,197	(3)	1,237,000	1,237,000	.....
Crippled and special health problems	64,842	64,842	(3)	269,000	269,000	.....
Emotionally and socially maladjusted	79,587	30,871	[4]48,716	113,000	55,000	58,000
Mentally retarded	431,890	393,237	38,653	830,000	784,000	46,000
Other handicapping conditions	22,039	22,039	(3)	126,000	126,000	.....
Gifted	214,671	214,671	(3)	481,000	481,000	.....

[1] Pupils are reported according to the major type of exceptionality for which they are receiving special education.

[2] Estimated on the basis of State reports to the Office of Education.

[3] Not included in survey of residential schools.

[4] Includes education programs in public hospitals for the mentally ill.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, survey of *Special Education for Exceptional Children*, and *Annual Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Fiscal Year 1971.*

Table 38. —Pupils with handicaps, pupils receiving special instruction or assistance, and professional staff for the handicapped in local public elementary and secondary schools: United States, spring 1970

Type of handicap	Handicapped pupils		Handicapped pupils served[1]		Professional staff for the handicapped			
	Number	Percent of total enrollment	Number	Percent of handicapped pupils	Total	Teachers of separate (special) classes	Regular teachers who provided special instruction in regular classes	Specialized professional personnel who provided individualized instruction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total[2]	**4,752,000**	**10.7**	**2,968,000**	**62.5**	**464,200**	**136,000**	**247,900**	**80,100**
Speech impaired	1,793,000	4.0	1,224,000	68.3	96,700	35,100	31,400	30,200
Learning disabled	1,160,000	2.6	648,000	55.9	123,000	27,900	81,400	13,700
Mentally retarded	936,000	2.1	728,000	77.8	102,500	54,300	41,900	6,200
Emotionally disturbed	556,000	1.2	253,000	45.5	74,100	11,300	48,800	14,000
Hard of hearing	131,000	.3	41,000	31.7	21,200	2,000	12,500	6,700
Deaf	23,000	.1	21,000	90.5	6,200	2,300	3,000	800
Crippled	82,000	.2	30,000	36.6	13,400	1,800	8,200	3,400
Partially sighted	64,000	.1	17,000	26.7	20,200	800	16,100	3,300
Blind	6,000	(3)	6,000	94.0	6,900	500	4,600	1,800

[1] Includes pupils receiving instruction or assistance from one or more of the following: Separate (special) classes, special instruction from regular teachers in regular classes, and individualized instruction from specialized professional personnel.

[2] The totals may be somewhat less than the figures shown because some pupils and teachers may have been reported in more than one category.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.–Data are based upon a sample survey and are subject to sampling variability. Percents were computed from unrounded data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Number of Pupils with Handicaps in Local Public Schools, Spring 1970*, and *Professional Staff for the Handicapped in Local Public Schools, Spring 1970*.

Table 39.—Number and percent of public school pupils transported at public expense, and current expenditures for transportation: United States, 1929–30 to 1971–72

School year	Total enrollment	Pupils transported at public expense		Expenditure of public funds	
		Number	Percent of total enrollment	Total, excluding capital outlay (in thousands)	Average cost per pupil transported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1929–30 . . .	25,678,015	1,902,826	7.4	$54,823	$28.81
1931–32 . . .	26,275,441	2,419,173	9.2	58,078	24.01
1933–34 . . .	26,434,193	2,794,724	10.6	53,908	19.29
1935–36 . . .	26,367,098	3,250,658	12.3	62,653	19.27
1937–38 . . .	35,975,108	3,769,242	14.5	75,637	20.07
1939–40 . . .	25,433,542	4,144,161	16.3	83,283	20.10
1941–42 . . .	24,562,473	4,503,081	18.3	92,922	20.64
1943–44 . . .	23,266,616	4,512,412	19.4	107,754	23.88
1945–46 . . .	23,299,941	5,056,966	21.7	129,756	25.66
1947–48 . . .	23,944,532	5,854,041	24.4	176,265	30.11
1949–50 . . .	25,111,427	6,947,384	27.7	214,504	30.88
1951–52 . . .	26,562,664	7,697,130	29.0	268,827	34.93
1953–54 . . .	[1] 25,643,871	[1] 8,411,719	32.8	307,437	[1] 36.55
1955–56 . . .	[1] 27,740,149	[1] 9,695,819	35.0	353,972	[1] 36.51
1957–58 . . .	[1] 29,722,275	[1] 10,861,689	36.5	416,491	[1] 38.34
1959–60 . . .	[1] 32,477,440	[1] 12,225,142	37.6	486,338	[1] 39.78
1961–62 . . .	[1] 34,682,340	[1] 13,222,667	38.1	576,361	[1] 43.59
1963–64 . . .	[1] 37,405,058	[1] 14,475,778	38.7	673,845	[1] 46.55
1965–66 . . .	[1] 39,154,497	[1] 15,536,567	39.7	787,358	[1] 50.68
1967–68 . . .	[1] 40,827,965	[1] 17,130,873	42.0	981,006	[1] 57.27
1969–70 . . .	[1] 41,934,376	[1] 18,198,577	43.4	1,218,557	[1] 66.96
1971–72 . . .	[1] 42,254,272	[1] 19,474,355	46.1	1,507,830	[1] 77.43

[1] Pupils in average daily attendance.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems*.

Table 40.—Enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, by control and by State: Spring 1970

State	Kindergarten through grade 12				Kindergarten				Grades 1 through 8				Grades 9 through 12			
	Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools	
			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
United States	**50,715,251**	**44,983,052**	**4,499,857**	**1,232,342**	**3,024,398**	**2,544,409**	**139,600**	**340,389**	**33,210,219**	**29,375,178**	**3,371,239**	**463,802**	**14,480,634**	**13,063,465**	**989,018**	**428,151**
Alabama	865,168	813,803	17,782	33,583	30,489	12,668	2,147	15,674	590,713	565,354	12,400	12,959	243,966	235,781	3,235	4,950
Alaska	83,990	81,518	1,079	1,393	6,606	6,333	37	236	57,990	56,651	652	687	19,394	18,534	390	470
Arizona	462,980	426,018	23,810	13,152	22,896	14,921	2,039	5,936	311,421	290,590	16,571	4,260	128,663	120,507	5,200	2,956
Arkansas	452,090	433,839	8,017	10,234	11,214	4,860	635	5,719	310,315	302,159	5,706	2,451	130,561	126,820	1,677	2,064
California	4,925,470	4,526,521	308,338	90,611	353,916	333,498	7,704	12,714	3,135,376	2,858,575	229,407	47,394	1,436,178	1,334,448	71,227	30,503
Colorado	574,037	533,554	31,096	9,387	39,638	37,142	548	1,948	369,576	342,428	23,546	3,602	164,823	153,984	7,002	3,837
Connecticut	765,632	656,676	83,789	25,167	57,193	54,267	1,692	1,234	491,412	421,199	62,164	8,049	217,027	181,210	19,933	15,884
Delaware	144,702	126,177	12,764	5,761	9,241	7,459	287	1,495	96,125	83,849	10,241	2,035	39,336	34,869	2,236	2,231
District of Columbia	162,893	144,305	10,453	8,135	10,219	9,121	302	796	111,497	100,050	7,420	4,027	41,177	35,134	2,731	3,312
Florida	1,562,537	1,405,486	77,179	69,872	85,823	50,179	6,358	29,286	1,029,887	947,887	55,558	26,442	436,827	407,420	15,263	14,144
Georgia	1,133,339	1,076,262	15,129	41,948	45,711	22,313	2,344	21,054	779,467	757,173	9,580	12,714	308,161	296,776	3,205	8,180
Hawaii	199,748	176,983	9,770	12,995	14,615	12,980	560	1,075	127,678	113,908	7,084	6,686	57,455	50,095	2,126	5,234
Idaho	190,183	180,695	4,735	4,753	7,919	3,998	240	3,681	122,840	118,831	3,533	476	59,424	57,866	962	596
Illinois	2,790,061	2,331,644	414,460	43,957	188,593	170,240	12,017	6,336	1,818,374	1,493,160	307,732	17,482	783,094	668,244	94,711	20,139
Indiana	1,329,368	1,204,626	108,136	16,606	88,430	80,969	2,157	5,304	869,209	779,037	85,176	4,996	371,729	344,620	20,803	6,306
Iowa	718,299	646,327	65,439	6,533	52,224	50,849	961	414	454,978	404,074	48,149	2,755	211,097	191,404	16,329	3,364
Kansas	550,294	510,694	33,805	5,795	35,962	34,813	700	449	348,942	321,383	25,275	2,284	165,390	154,498	7,830	3,062
Kentucky	765,203	688,743	59,626	16,834	18,441	10,026	1,006	7,409	532,061	483,303	45,283	3,475	214,701	195,414	13,337	5,950
Louisiana	985,160	837,682	100,819	46,659	43,894	25,772	6,340	11,782	677,917	581,759	72,622	23,536	263,349	230,151	21,857	11,341
Maine	252,340	237,388	11,067	3,885	18,179	17,606	346	227	162,664	152,550	9,104	1,010	71,497	67,232	1,617	2,648
Maryland	1,012,474	883,295	96,439	32,740	65,445	56,532	2,453	6,460	671,946	584,684	74,137	13,125	275,083	242,079	19,849	13,155
Massachusetts	1,381,151	1,148,438	178,995	53,718	85,194	63,628	4,522	17,044	898,132	753,666	130,605	13,861	397,825	331,144	43,868	22,813
Michigan	2,415,258	2,122,968	266,622	25,668	175,055	168,627	4,580	1,848	1,542,776	1,333,380	197,731	11,665	697,427	620,961	64,311	12,155
Minnesota	1,026,670	906,388	109,904	10,378	70,140	66,833	1,975	1,332	652,543	561,493	87,592	3,458	303,987	278,062	20,337	5,588
Mississippi	594,610	552,064	10,718	31,828	23,800	14,878	1,792	7,130	412,702	387,696	7,130	17,876	158,108	149,490	1,796	6,822
Missouri	1,134,652	989,702	123,614	21,336	74,926	68,655	3,612	2,659	750,112	647,599	94,544	7,969	309,614	273,448	25,458	10,708
Montana	187,224	173,470	9,434	4,320	8,093	5,322	269	2,502	123,209	116,006	6,328	875	56,922	52,142	2,837	943
Nebraska	378,851	328,441	47,462	2,948	27,230	26,150	969	111	240,706	204,625	35,046	1,035	110,915	97,666	11,447	1,802
Nevada	122,328	117,964	3,517	847	8,545	8,370	70	105	81,045	78,228	2,527	290	32,738	31,366	920	452
New Hampshire	177,517	149,026	21,235	7,256	9,501	5,986	293	3,222	119,552	100,935	17,057	1,560	48,464	42,105	3,885	2,474
New Jersey	1,768,886	1,456,665	272,117	40,104	126,243	114,014	8,929	3,300	1,144,313	923,952	204,669	15,692	498,330	418,699	58,519	21,112
New Mexico	294,927	277,954	8,687	8,286	11,173	6,805	500	3,868	200,071	190,635	7,167	2,269	83,683	80,514	1,020	2,149
New York	4,280,362	3,498,963	662,258	119,141	295,980	264,880	21,423	9,677	2,754,382	2,209,351	493,403	51,628	1,230,000	1,024,732	147,432	57,836
North Carolina	1,227,202	1,176,681	12,991	37,530	39,557	17,667	3,123	18,767	831,569	811,616	8,183	11,770	356,076	347,398	1,685	6,993
North Dakota	165,940	152,675	10,780	2,485	6,801	5,130	162	1,509	108,062	99,723	7,873	466	51,077	47,822	2,745	510
Ohio	2,746,111	2,387,776	319,290	39,045	180,977	170,431	4,346	6,200	1,780,234	1,525,440	241,698	13,096	784,900	691,905	73,246	19,749
Oklahoma	615,149	597,564	9,549	8,036	34,362	31,251	396	2,715	398,441	389,002	6,772	2,667	182,346	177,311	2,381	2,654
Oregon	515,102	476,637	24,852	13,613	23,737	14,398	890	8,449	330,856	310,279	17,940	2,637	160,509	151,960	6,022	2,527
Pennsylvania	2,854,337	2,322,115	464,706	67,516	174,152	156,783	7,612	9,757	1,826,141	1,450,793	349,343	26,005	854,044	714,539	107,751	31,754
Rhode Island	220,742	178,765	34,750	7,227	14,686	12,477	790	1,419	145,199	115,153	27,496	2,550	60,857	51,135	6,464	3,258
South Carolina	673,072	638,993	9,290	24,789	23,575	10,934	1,847	10,794	460,341	444,905	5,635	9,801	189,156	183,154	1,808	4,194
South Dakota	183,072	171,415	9,698	1,959	11,375	11,022	126	227	115,683	107,451	7,258	974	56,014	52,942	2,314	758
Tennessee	919,183	869,714	18,722	30,747	33,542	19,328	1,519	12,695	624,640	601,662	12,716	10,262	261,001	248,724	4,487	7,790
Texas	2,820,732	2,643,322	90,659	86,751	125,009	63,470	11,995	49,544	1,920,220	1,835,913	62,799	21,508	775,503	743,939	15,865	15,699
Utah	309,555	303,271	4,341	1,943	21,334	20,884	276	174	194,035	190,456	2,894	685	94,186	91,931	1,171	1,084
Vermont	111,967	100,289	7,765	3,913	6,094	4,497	293	1,304	73,812	67,308	5,477	1,027	32,081	28,484	1,995	1,602
Virginia	1,134,726	1,057,063	29,602	48,061	48,581	28,785	2,578	17,218	776,013	733,981	21,628	20,404	310,132	294,297	5,396	10,439
Washington	865,429	812,584	38,867	13,978	57,574	54,022	548	3,004	552,068	516,993	29,447	5,628	255,787	241,569	8,872	5,346
West Virginia	402,286	384,429	11,127	6,730	8,218	4,484	232	3,502	273,782	264,669	7,921	1,192	120,286	115,276	2,974	2,036
Wisconsin	1,184,416	980,668	192,437	11,311	86,903	83,107	3,051	745	752,490	589,023	159,168	4,299	345,023	308,538	30,218	6,267
Wyoming	87,826	84,812	2,136	878	5,393	5,045	9	339	56,702	54,641	1,853	208	25,731	25,126	274	331

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)-C.

Table 41. —Percentage distribution of enrollment in elementary and secondary schools by control and by State: Spring 1970

State	Kindergarten through grade 8				Grades 9 through 12			
	Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools	
			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	**100.0**	**88.1**	**9.7**	**2.2**	**100.0**	**90.2**	**6.8**	**3.0**
Alabama	100.0	93.0	2.3	4.6	100.0	96.6	1.3	2.0
Alaska	100.0	97.5	1.1	1.4	100.0	95.6	2.0	2.4
Arizona	100.0	91.4	5.6	3.0	100.0	93.7	4.0	2.3
Arkansas	100.0	95.5	2.0	2.5	100.0	97.1	1.3	1.6
California	100.0	91.5	6.8	1.7	100.0	92.9	5.0	2.1
Colorado	100.0	92.7	5.9	1.4	100.0	93.4	4.2	2.3
Connecticut	100.0	86.7	11.6	1.7	100.0	83.5	9.2	7.3
Delaware	100.0	86.7	10.0	3.4	100.0	88.6	5.7	5.7
District of Columbia	100.0	89.7	6.3	4.0	100.0	85.3	6.6	8.0
Florida	100.0	89.5	5.5	5.0	100.0	93.3	3.5	3.2
Georgia	100.0	94.5	1.4	4.1	100.0	96.3	1.0	2.7
Hawaii	100.0	89.2	5.4	5.5	100.0	87.2	3.7	9.1
Idaho	100.0	93.9	2.9	3.2	100.0	97.4	1.6	1.0
Illinois	100.0	82.9	15.9	1.2	100.0	85.3	12.1	2.6
Indiana	100.0	89.8	9.1	1.1	100.0	92.7	5.6	1.7
Iowa	100.0	89.7	9.7	.6	100.0	90.7	7.7	1.6
Kansas	100.0	92.5	6.7	.7	100.0	93.4	4.7	1.9
Kentucky	100.0	89.6	8.4	2.0	100.0	91.0	6.2	2.8
Louisiana	100.0	84.2	10.9	4.9	100.0	87.4	8.3	4.3
Maine	100.0	94.1	5.2	.7	100.0	94.0	2.3	3.7
Maryland	100.0	87.0	10.4	2.7	100.0	88.0	7.2	4.8
Massachusetts	100.0	83.1	13.7	3.1	100.0	83.2	11.0	5.7
Michigan	100.0	87.4	11.8	.8	100.0	89.0	9.2	1.7
Minnesota	100.0	86.9	12.4	.7	100.0	91.5	6.7	1.8
Mississippi	100.0	92.2	2.0	5.7	100.0	94.6	1.1	4.3
Missouri	100.0	86.8	11.9	1.3	100.0	88.3	8.2	3.5
Montana	100.0	92.4	5.0	2.6	100.0	93.2	5.1	1.7
Nebraska	100.0	86.1	13.4	.4	100.0	88.1	10.3	1.6
Nevada	100.0	96.7	2.9	.4	100.0	95.8	2.8	1.4
New Hampshire	100.0	82.9	13.4	3.7	100.0	86.9	8.0	5.1
New Jersey	100.0	81.7	16.8	1.5	100.0	84.0	11.7	4.2
New Mexico	100.0	93.5	3.6	2.9	100.0	96.2	1.2	2.6
New York	100.0	81.1	16.8	2.0	100.0	83.3	12.0	4.7
North Carolina	100.0	95.2	1.3	3.5	100.0	97.6	.5	2.0
North Dakota	100.0	91.3	7.0	1.7	100.0	93.6	5.4	1.0
Ohio	100.0	86.5	12.5	1.0	100.0	88.2	9.3	2.5
Oklahoma	100.0	97.1	1.7	1.2	100.0	97.2	1.3	1.5
Oregon	100.0	91.6	5.3	3.1	100.0	94.7	3.8	1.6
Pennsylvania	100.0	80.4	17.7	1.8	100.0	83.7	12.6	3.7
Rhode Island	100.0	79.8	17.7	2.5	100.0	84.0	10.6	5.4
South Carolina	100.0	94.2	1.5	4.3	100.0	96.8	1.0	2.2
South Dakota	100.0	93.2	5.8	.9	100.0	94.5	4.1	1.4
Tennessee	100.0	94.4	2.2	3.5	100.0	95.3	1.7	3.0
Texas	100.0	92.9	3.7	3.5	100.0	95.9	2.0	2.0
Utah	100.0	98.1	1.5	.4	100.0	97.6	1.2	1.2
Vermont	100.0	89.9	7.2	2.9	100.0	88.8	6.2	4.9
Virginia	100.0	92.5	2.9	4.6	100.0	94.9	1.7	3.4
Washington	100.0	93.7	4.9	1.4	100.0	94.4	3.5	2.1
West Virginia	100.0	95.4	2.9	1.7	100.0	95.8	2.5	1.7
Wisconsin	100.0	80.1	19.3	.6	100.0	89.4	8.8	1.8
Wyoming	100.0	96.1	3.0	.9	100.0	97.6	1.1	1.3

NOTE.—Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)–C.

Table 42.—Nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, pupils, and teachers, by level and by church affiliation of school: United States, 1970–71

[Teachers in full-time equivalents]

Item	Total nonpublic	Roman Catholic	Non-affiliated	Other affiliated and unknown
1	2	3	4	5
Schools				
Total	18,142	11,343	2,824	3,975
Elementary	14,372	9,362	1,754	3,256
Secondary	3,770	1,981	1,070	719
Pupils				
Total	5,369,794	4,363,074	457,907	548,813
Elementary	4,056,151	3,354,816	272,575	428,760
Secondary	1,313,643	1,008,258	185,332	120,053
Teachers				
Total	225,706	[1] 158,468	36,392	30,846
Elementary	150,559	[1] 109,994	19,211	21,354
Secondary	75,147	[1] 48,474	17,181	9,492

[1] Estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data from the survey *Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970–71*. (2) National Catholic Educational Association, *U.S. Catholic Schools, 1971–72*. (Copyright © 1972 by the National Catholic Educational Association.)

Table 44.—Enrollment of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children in preprimary programs, by age and by type of program: United States, October 1973

[Numbers in thousands]

Enrollment status and type of program	Total, 3–5 years old	3 years old	4 years old	5 years old
1	2	3	4	5
Enrollment status				
Total population	**10,344**	**3,557**	**3,443**	**3,344**
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled	40.9	14.5	34.2	76.0
Not enrolled in these programs	59.1	85.5	65.8	24.0
Type of program				
Total enrolled	**4,234**	**515**	**1,177**	**2,542**
Nursery school	1,318	489	753	76
Public	394	127	232	36
Nonpublic	924	363	521	40
Kindergarten	2,916	26	424	2,466
Public	2,435	10	286	2,139
Nonpublic	481	16	138	327

NOTE.—Excluded from this table are 346,000 5-year-olds in elementary schools above the kindergarten level and 164,000 6-year-olds in preprimary programs. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 268.

Table 43. — Summary statistics on Catholic elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1919–20 to 1973–74

School year	Number of schools		Enrollment		Instructional staff[1]	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1919–20	6,551	1,552	1,795,673	129,848	41,592	7,924
1929–30	7,923	2,123	2,222,598	241,869	58,245	14,307
1939–40	7,944	2,105	2,035,182	361,123	60,081	20,976
1949–50	8,589	2,189	2,560,815	505,572	66,525	27,770
Fall 1960	10,501	2,392	4,373,422	880,369	108,169	43,733
Fall 1962	10,646	2,502	4,485,221	1,009,126	112,199	46,880
Fall 1964	10,832	2,417	4,533,771	1,066,748	117,854	53,344
1967–68	10,350	2,277	4,105,805	1,092,521	[2] 129,800	[2] 58,000
1968–69	10,113	2,192	3,859,709	1,080,891	[2] 131,200	[2] 59,400
1969–70	9,695	2,076	3,607,168	1,050,930	[2] 133,200	[2] 62,200
1970–71	9,370	1,980	3,355,478	1,008,088	112,750	53,558
1971–72	8,982	1,867	3,075,785	959,186	106,666	52,397
1972–73	8,761	1,773	2,874,225	924,141	106,384	50,580
1973–74	8,560	1,719	2,710,734	903,374	102,785	51,096

[1] Beginning in 1970–71, includes full-time teaching staff only.
[2] Includes estimates for the nonreporting schools.

SOURCES: National Catholic Educational Association, *A Statistical Report on Catholic Elementary and Secondary Schools for the Years 1967–68 to 1969–70*, as compiled from the *Official Catholic Directory*; and *U.S. Catholic Schools, 1973–74*. (Copyright © 1970 and 1974, respectively, by the National Catholic Educational Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 45.—Estimated enrollment in nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, by State: Fall 1974

State or other area	Total	Elementary	Secondary
1	2	3	4
United States	**4,700,000**	**3,500,000**	**1,200,000**
Alabama	49,900	37,700	12,200
Alaska	500	300	200
Arizona	27,400	20,900	6,500
Arkansas	11,100	8,100	3,000
California	309,800	244,200	65,600
Colorado	32,500	24,300	8,200
Connecticut	99,500	63,000	36,500
Delaware	17,000	12,200	4,800
District of Columbia	20,900	12,400	8,500
Florida	103,000	74,300	28,700
Georgia	30,100	19,700	10,400
Hawaii	20,000	14,000	6,000
Idaho	5,700	4,200	1,500
Illinois	407,000	308,900	98,100
Indiana	98,300	77,400	20,900
Iowa	65,400	47,000	18,400
Kansas	32,000	24,500	7,500
Kentucky	57,600	42,400	15,200
Louisiana	129,500	96,700	32,800
Maine	18,100	10,500	7,600
Maryland	106,600	78,900	27,700
Massachusetts	182,700	124,000	58,700
Michigan	244,300	179,400	64,900
Minnesota	107,600	85,200	22,400
Mississippi	62,200	38,000	24,200
Missouri	96,000	84,700	11,300
Montana	10,100	6,900	3,200
Nebraska	41,000	28,800	12,200
Nevada	2,800	2,000	800
New Hampshire	25,400	17,300	8,200
New Jersey	239,800	185,100	54,700
New Mexico	12,700	9,700	3,000
New York	684,800	511,500	173,300
North Carolina	26,100	20,800	5,300
North Dakota	11,000	7,700	3,300
Ohio	293,900	218,600	75,300
Oklahoma	11,500	8,300	3,200
Oregon	23,600	17,900	5,700
Pennsylvania	459,300	339,500	119,800
Rhode Island	34,000	25,100	8,900
South Carolina	28,200	23,100	5,100
South Dakota	11,000	8,300	2,700
Tennessee	32,000	20,600	11,400
Texas	[illegible]	86,300	26,200
Utah	[illegible]	3,100	1,300
Vermont	11,300	5,700	5,600
Virginia	60,500	40,800	19,700
Washington	42,300	30,800	11,500
West Virginia	10,800	7,200	3,600
Wisconsin	174,200	140,200	34,000
Wyoming	2,100	1,900	200
Outlying areas	**66,100**	**47,500**	**18,600**
American Samoa	1,200	1,000	200
Canal Zone	500	400	100
Guam	4,600	3,500	1,100
Puerto Rico	56,000	39,600	16,400
Virgin Islands	3,800	3,000	800

SOURCE: Estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 46.—Enrollment in foreign languages compared with total enrollment in grades 9–12 of public secondary schools: United States, fall 1965, 1968, and 1970

[Numbers in thousands]

Language	Fall 1965	Fall 1968	Fall 1970	Percent change, 1965 to 1970
1	2	3	4	5
Total enrollment, grades 9–12	**11,610**	**12,718**	**13,332**	**14.8**
All foreign languages:[1]				
Number	3,659	3,891	3,780	3.3
Percent	31.5	30.6	28.3	. . .
Modern foreign languages:				
Number	3,068	3,518	3,514	14.6
Percent	26.4	27.7	26.4	. . .
Spanish:				
Number	1,427	1,698	1,811	26.9
Percent	12.3	13.4	13.6	. . .
French:				
Number	1,251	1,328	1,231	–1.7
Percent	10.8	10.4	9.2	. . .
German:				
Number	328	423	411	25.2
Percent	2.8	3.3	3.1	. . .
Russian:				
Number	27	24	20	–24.5
Percent	.2	.2	.2	. . .
Italian:				
Number	25	27	27	8.3
Percent	.2	.2	.2	. . .
Other modern foreign languages:				
Number	9	18	15	64.4
Percent	.1	.1	.1	. . .
Latin:				
Number	591	372	265	–55.1
Percent	5.1	2.9	2.0	. . .

[1] Includes enrollment in ancient Greek (not shown separately). Fewer than 1,000 students were enrolled in this language in each of the 3 years.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Percentages were computed from unrounded data.

SOURCES: (1) Modern Language Association of America, *Foreign Language Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools, Fall 1970.* (2) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools.*

Table 47. – Number of students enrolled in various subject areas compared with total enrollment in grades 7 to 12 of public secondary schools: United States, 1948–49, 1960–61, and 1972–73

Subject area	1948–49		1960–61		1972–73	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total enrollment, grades 7–12	**6,907,833**	**100.0**	**11,732,742**	**100.0**	**18,112,671**	**100.0**
English language arts	7,098,770	102.8	12,972,236	110.6	23,367,341	129.0
Health and physical education[1]	7,794,671	112.8	12,081,639	103.0	20,839,304	115.1
Social sciences	6,981,980	101.1	11,802,499	100.6	18,315,919	101.1
Mathematics	4,457,987	64.5	8,596,396	73.3	12,855,242	71.0
Natural sciences	4,031,044	58.4	7,739,877	66.0	12,130,350	67.0
Music	2,484,201	36.0	4,954,347	42.2	5,929,312	32.7
Business education	3,186,207	46.1	4,667,570	39.8	[2]6,263,168	34.6
Industrial arts	1,762,242	25.5	3,361,699	28.7	5,503,627	30.4
Home economics	1,693,825	24.5	2,915,997	24.9	[2]4,498,775	[illegible]4.8
Foreign languages	1,234,544	17.9	2,576,354	22.0	4,379,905	[illegible]4.2
Art	1,219,693	17.7	2,383,703	20.3	4,929,523	[illegible]7.2
Agriculture	373,395	5.4	507,992	4.3	[2]371,528	[illegible].1
Vocational trade and industrial education	369,794	5.4	344,704	2.9	[2]475,227	2.6
Distributive education	(3)	(3)	38,363	.3	[2]127,498	0.[illegible]
Other	111,053	1.6	106,467	.9	[4]8,893	(5)

[1] Includes driver education and ROTC.

[2] Includes enrollment in individual courses only (excludes occupational programs).

[3] Data not reported separately.

[4] Includes bilingual education only.

[5] Less than .05 of 1 percent.

NOTE.–Percentage may exceed 100.0 because a pupil may be enrolled in more than one course within a subject area during the school year.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Patterns of Course Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools, 1970–71*; and unpublished data.

Table 48. – Enrollment in federally aided vocational classes, by type of program: United States and outlying areas, 1920 to 1973

Fiscal year	Type of program								
	Total	Agriculture	Distributive occupations	Home economics	Trades and industry	Health occupations	Technical education	Office occupations	Other programs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1920	265,058	31,301	.....	48,938	184,819	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	981,882	188,311	.....	174,967	618,604	.....	.....	.....	.....
1940	2,290,741	584,133	129,433	818,766	758,409	.....	.....	.....	.....
1942	2,624,786	605,099	215,049	954,041	850,597	.....	.....	.....	.....
1944	2,001,153	469,959	181,509	806,605	543,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
1946	2,227,663	510,3[illegible]	174,672	911,816	630,844	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948	2,836,121	640,791	292,936	1,139,766	762,628	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	3,364,613	764,975	364,670	1,430,366	804,602	.....	.....	.....	.....
1952	3,165,988	746,402	234,984	1,391,389	793,213	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954	3,164,851	737,502	220,619	1,380,147	826,583	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956	3,413,159	785,599	256,025	1,486,816	883,719	.....	.....	.....	.....
1958	3,629,339	775,892	282,558	1,559,822	983,644	27,423	.....	.....	.....
1960	3,768,149	796,237	303,784	1,588,109	938,490	40,250	101,279	.....	.....
1962	4,072,677	822,664	321,065	1,725,660	1,005,383	48,985	148,920	.....	.....
1964	4,566,390	860,605	334,126	2,022,138	1,069,274	59,006	221,241	.....	.....
1966	6,070,059	907,354	420,426	1,897,670	1,269,051	83,677	253,838	1,238,043	.....
1968	7,533,936	851,158	574,785	2,283,338	1,628,542	140,987	269,832	1,735,997	49,297
1970	8,793,960	852,983	529,365	2,570,410	1,906,133	198,044	271,730	2,111,160	354,135
1972	11,710,767	896,460	640,423	3,445,698	2,397,968	336,652	337,069	2,351,878	1,304,619
1973	12,283,538	927,591	738,547	3,516,683	2,702,238	421,075	364,044	2 499,095	1,114,265

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, annual reports on *Vocational and Technical Education*; and *Summary Data, Vocational Education, Fiscal Year 1973*.

Table 49.—Enrollment in federally aided vocational education classes, by type of program and by level of instruction: United States and outlying areas, fiscal years 1966 to 1973

Level and type of program	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Percent change, 1972 to 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All programs	**6,070,059**	**7,047,501**	**7,533,936**	**7,979,366**	**8,793,960**	**10,525,660**	**11,710,767**	**12,283,538**	**4.9**
Secondary	3,048,248	3,532,823	3,842,896	4,079,395	5,114,451	6,506,375	7,278,523	7,497,289	3.0
Postsecondary	442,097	449,906	592,970	706,085	1,013,426	1,148,312	1,336,191	1,369,722	2.5
Adult	2,530,712	2,941,109	2,987,070	3,050,466	2,666,466	2,870,973	3,096,053	3,416,527	10.4
Special needs	49,002	73,663	111,000	143,420	[1]805,364	[1]1,423,710	[1]1,635,782	1,601,633	-2.1
Agriculture	907,354	935,170	851,158	850,705	852,983	845,085	896,450	927,591	3.5
Secondary	510,279	508,675	528,146	536,039	550,823	562,141	603,324	621,051	2.9
Postsecondary	5,987	8,093	11,036	15,816	23,381	28,418	34,924	40,568	16.2
Adult	390,388	413,454	305,367	290,336	278,779	254,526	258,212	265,972	3.0
Special needs	700	4,948	6,619	8,514	[1]69,087	[1]94,138	[1]100,226	(2)	...
Distributive	420,426	481,034	574,785	563,431	529,365	578,075	640,423	738,547	15.3
Secondary	101,728	151,378	175,816	184,206	230,007	241,119	262,730	303,272	15.4
Postsecondary	15,833	21,003	44,824	60,718	82,160	85,859	102,844	105,916	3.0
Adult	301,116	303,783	349,730	307,976	217,198	251,097	274,849	329,359	19.8
Special needs	1,749	4,870	4,415	10,531	[1]47,272	[1]61,877	[1]63,703	(2)	...
Health	83,677	115,109	140,987	175,101	198,044	269,546	336,652	421,075	25.1
Secondary	7,973	16,734	20,952	23,207	31,915	43,300	59,466	75,596	27.1
Postsecondary	36,496	54,135	64,592	91,922	102,515	137,943	177,466	192,612	8.5
Adult	37,065	42,721	52,865	56,603	63,614	88,303	99,720	152,867	53.3
Special needs	323	1,519	2,578	3,369	[1]20,179	[1]39,953	[1]48,708	(2)	...
Home economics	1,897,670	2,186,992	2,283,338	2,449,052	2,570,410	3,129,804	3,445,698	3,516,683	2.1
Secondary	1,280,254	1,475,235	1,558,004	1,670,347	1,934,059	2,416,207	2,630,997	2,687,166	2.1
Postsecondary	2,652	3,506	4,395	13,490	44,259	52,972	68,604	68,077	-.8
Adult	602,363	685,225	677,476	718,817	592,092	660,805	746,097	761,440	2.1
Special needs	12,401	23,026	43,461	46,398	[1]233,000	[1]526,518	[1]665,350	(2)	...
Office	1,238,043	1,572,335	1,735,997	1,835,124	2,111,160	2,226,854	2,351,878	2,499,095	6.3
Secondary	798,368	985,398	1,059,656	1,122,198	1,331,257	1,395,909	1,507,664	1,599,665	6.1
Postsecondary	165,439	192,639	225,182	218,448	331,001	335,198	360,245	379,536	5.4
Adult	271,149	389,194	443,481	482,160	448,902	495,747	483,969	519,894	7.4
Special needs	3,087	5,104	7,678	12,318	[1]197,359	[1]287,231	[1]294,491	(2)	...
Technical	253,838	266,054	269,832	315,111	271,730	313,860	337,069	364,044	8.0
Secondary	28,865	27,614	36,286	31,833	34,386	36,163	38,820	38,545	-.7
Postsecondary	100,151	97,156	104,746	130,564	151,621	177,718	189,468	201,173	6.2
Adult	124,730	140,431	127,418	151,714	85,723	99,979	108,781	124,326	14.3
Special needs	92	853	1,382	1,200	[1]13,373	[1]23,511	[1]28,332	(2)	...
Trades and industry	1,269,051	1,490,807	1,628,542	1,720,859	1,906,133	2,075,166	2,397,968	2,702,238	12.7
Secondary	318,961	367,789	421,719	458,554	692,396	809,140	952,283	1,134,280	19.1
Postsecondary	115,539	123,374	137,732	174,201	261,182	309,812	356,879	345,065	-3.3
Adult	803,901	966,301	1,030,723	1,042,362	952,555	956,214	1,088,806	1,222,893	12.3
Special needs	30,650	33,343	38,368	45,742	[1]182,642	[1]265,894	[1]275,219	(2)	...
Other	...	...	49,297	69,783	354,135	1,087,270	1,304,619	1,114,265	-14.6
Secondary	...	...	42,317	53,011	309,608	1,002,396	1,223,239	1,037,714	-15.2
Postsecondary	...	...	463	926	17,307	20,572	45,761	36,775	-19.6
Adult	...	...	18	498	27,220	64,302	35,619	39,776	11.7
Special needs	...	...	6,499	15,348	[1]42,472	[1]124,588	[1]159,753	(2)	...

[1] Disadvantaged persons included in distribution by level above.

[2] Data not available.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, annual reports on *Vocational and Technical Education*. (2) Unpublished data.

Table 50. — Number of full-time and part-time[1] classroom teachers in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary day schools, by State: Fall 1973 and fall 1974

State or other area	Fall 1973			Fall 1974[2]		
	Total	Public	Nonpublic[2]	Total	Public	Nonpublic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	**2,356,094**	**2,125,094**	**231,000**	**2,362,000**	**2,131,000**	**231,000**
Alabama	6,824	34,234	2,590	36,920	34,330	2,590
Alaska	4,106	4,046	60	4,120	4,060	60
Arizona	22,742	21,352	1,390	22,800	21,410	1,390
Arkansas	18,563	17,983	580	18,610	18,030	580
California	215,875	200,475	15,400	216,430	201,030	15,400
Colorado	28,262	26,392	1,870	28,340	26,470	1,870
Connecticut	40,440	34,750	5,690	40,540	34,850	5,690
Delaware	7,230	6,280	950	7,250	6,300	950
District of Columbia	7,890	6,580	1,310	7,910	6,600	1,310
Florida	73,022	67,532	5,490	73,210	67,720	5,490
Georgia	47,285	45,375	1,910	47,410	45,500	1,910
Hawaii	8,867	7,877	990	8,890	7,900	990
Idaho	8,533	8,263	270	8,560	8,290	270
Illinois	128,921	110,831	18,090	129,230	111,140	18,090
Indiana	56,776	52,046	4,730	56,920	52,190	4,730
Iowa	36,118	32,708	3,410	36,210	32,800	3,410
Kansas	27,169	25,529	1,640	27,240	25,600	1,640
Kentucky	34,382	31,412	2,970	34,470	31,500	2,970
Louisiana	47,894	41,884	6,010	48,010	42,000	6,010
Maine	12,772	11,612	1,160	12,800	11,640	1,160
Maryland	48,173	42,793	5,380	48,290	42,910	5,380
Massachusetts	76,099	66,249	9,850	76,280	66,430	9,850
Michigan	102,519	91,429	11,090	102,770	91,680	11,090
Minnesota	49,381	43,621	5,760	49,500	43,740	5,760
Mississippi	26,752	23,472	3,280	26,820	23,540	3,280
Missouri	51,290	46,680	4,610	51,420	46,810	4,610
Montana	9,199	8,639	560	9,220	8,660	560
Nebraska	19,439	17,289	2,150	19,490	17,340	2,150
Nevada	5,671	5,571	100	5,690	5,590	100
New Hampshire	9,915	8,405	1,510	9,940	8,430	1,510
New Jersey	90,146	79,156	10,990	90,370	79,380	10,990
New Mexico	13,260	12,520	740	13,290	12,550	740
New York	212,541	180,721	31,820	213,040	181,220	31,820
North Carolina	52,887	51,277	1,610	53,030	51,420	1,610
North Dakota	8,149	7,569	580	8,170	7,590	580
Ohio	118,067	105,127	12,940	118,360	105,420	12,940
Oklahoma	28,391	27,611	780	28,470	27,690	780
Oregon	23,530	22,250	1,280	23,590	22,310	1,280
Pennsylvania	130,703	110,523	20,180	131,010	110,830	20,180
Rhode Island	11,156	9,426	1,730	11,180	9,450	1,730
South Carolina	28,690	26,960	1,730	28,760	27,030	1,730
South Dakota	8,797	8,127	670	8,820	8,150	670
Tennessee	39,250	37,150	2,100	39,350	37,250	2,100
Texas	137,077	130,517	6,560	137,440	130,880	6,560
Utah	12,590	12,370	220	12,620	12,400	220
Vermont	7,082	6,262	820	7,100	6,280	820
Virginia	55,861	51,761	4,100	56,000	51,900	4,100
Washington	35,039	32,689	2,350	35,130	32,780	2,350
West Virginia	19,054	18,474	580	19,110	18,530	580
Wisconsin	56,732	48,432	8,300	56,870	48,570	8,300
Wyoming	4,983	4,863	120	5,000	4,880	120
Outlying areas	**32,410**	**29,070**	**3,340**	**32,490**	**29,150**	**3,340**
American Samoa	663	623	40	660	620	40
Canal Zone	646	626	20	650	630	20
Guam	1,417	1,247	170	1,420	1,250	170
Puerto Rico	28,349	25,439	2,910	28,420	25,510	2,910
Virgin Islands	1,335	1,135	200	1,340	1,140	200

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[1] The part-time teachers are included in the totals in full-time equivalents.

[2] Estimated.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973;* and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 51. – Instructional staff in public elementary and secondary day schools, by type of position and by State: United States, 1971 – 72

[In full-time equivalents]

State or outlying area	Total instructional staff	Principals (including assistant principals)	Consultants or supervisors of instruction	Classroom teachers and other nonsupervisory personnel				
				Classroom teachers	Librarians	Guidance and counseling personnel	Psychological personnel	Other nonsupervisory instructional personnel[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	**2,321,607**	**97,211**	**37,495**	**[2]2,069,838**	**41,954**	**52,368**	**7,376**	**15,365**
Alabama	35,298	1,393	303	33,602	–	([3])	–	–
Alaska	4,491	190	72	4,017	92	101	11	8
Arizona	22,877	828	169	20,692	490	502	86	110
Arkansas	21,662	981	74	19,700	469	432	6	–
California	210,508	9,679	1,829	191,055	1,763	5,084	1,098	–
Colorado	28,367	1,446	405	25,060	466	812	60	118
Connecticut	39,789	1,724	263	34,340	–	–	–	[4]3,462
Delaware	6,801	288	88	6,049	117	170	33	36
District of Columbia	7,835	340	169	6,695	160	314	50	107
Florida	75,072	2,641	1,137	65,106	2,134	1,943	1,023	1,088
Georgia	49,375	2,803	347	43,433	1,816	976	–	–
Hawaii	9,182	391	47	8,235	226	263	–	20
Idaho	9,224	435	111	8,199	181	247	51	–
Illinois	116,143	3,930	1,755	105,635	1,842	2,317	368	296
Indiana	55,732	2,558	690	50,124	860	1,334	100	66
Iowa	35,926	1,615	119	32,293	774	1,039	49	37
Kansas	28,852	1,405	347	25,345	800	618	86	251
Kentucky	34,770	1,415	355	31,014	1,190	778	12	6
Louisiana	41,818	1,419	498	37,913	1,107	864	17	–
Maine	12,294	565	238	11,115	150	229	7	–
Maryland	47,235	2,308	732	41,693	1,057	1,193	187	65
Massachusetts	65,578	3,046	3,323	56,167	836	2,016	190	–
Michigan	101,133	4,603	1,286	89,236	1,890	2,854	287	977
Minnesota	48,536	1,795	448	43,945	1,154	1,026	128	40
Mississippi	25,648	1,221	416	22,829	633	502	14	33
Missouri	51,378	2,202	810	45,887	972	1,326	([6])	181
Montana[7]	9,936	–	–	[2]9,936	–	–	–	–
Nebraska	18,780	802	414	16,642	462	433	27	–
Nevada	5,967	264	97	5,291	122	186	7	–
New Hampshire	8,745	407	111	7,968	80	179	–	–
New Jersey	86,170	2,963	1,748	76,044	1,377	1,941	460	1,637
New Mexico	13,747	634	233	12,248	231	359	5	37
New York[8]	209,432	7,397	9,193	182,319	2,836	6,334	1,353	)
North Carolina	55,760	1,965	673	50,434	1,776	870	42	–
North Dakota	7,821	247	45	7,271	110	90	4	54
Ohio	111,670	4,863	902	99,819	1,794	2,637	468	1,187
Oklahoma	30,520	2,113	263	27,154	375	579	22	14
Oregon	26,854	1,295	837	23,036	639	699	7	341
Pennsylvania	121,484	3,568	1,700	109,614	2,025	3,006	346	1,225
Rhode Island	10,546	403	164	9,242	220	374	32	111
South Carolina	30,567	1,420	1,316	25,910	991	775	44	111
South Dakota	9,152	388	45	8,193	191	176	6	153
Tennessee	40,400	1,485	478	36,378	1,148	870	41	–
Texas	140,580	6,739	584	127,237	2,043	1,426	([6])	2,551
Utah	13,724	586	180	12,064	308	347	55	184
Vermont	7,230	424	65	6,169	167	243	7	155
Virginia	58,841	2,615	811	52,417	1,537	1,290	171	–
Washington	37,357	1,846	1,033	31,999	878	988	188	425
West Virginia	19,445	1,283	300	17,260	259	319	8	16
Wisconsin	56,134	2,069	225	51,142	1,103	1,205	194	196
Wyoming	5,221	224	47	4,672	83	102	26	67
Outlying areas:								
American Samoa	627	57	18	517	18	15	2	–
Canal Zone	641	21	16	576	6	19	3	–
Guam	1,353	68	66	1,142	34	43	–	–
Puerto Rico	25,751	1,063	172	23,649	395	325	–	147
Virgin Islands	1,044	48	–	934	24	33	–	5

[1] Includes audiovisual instructors, television instructors, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.

[2] Data for columns 3, 4, and 6 through 9 included in column 5 for the State of Montana.

[3] Included with classroom teachers.

[4] Includes librarians, guidance and psychological personnel, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.

[5] Includes data for summer school and adult education programs.

[6] Data not available.

[7] Data from 1971–72 *Montana Education Directory*.

[8] Data are number of full-time and part-time positions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State Systems, 1971 – 72*.

Selected Characteristics of Public School Teachers

The National Education Association (NEA) in 1972 issued a report on the *Status of the American Public-School Teacher, 1970–71.* The study provides a wealth of information on the personal characteristics, professional qualifications, teaching assignments, and economic status of public elementary and secondary school teachers. The data on the age, marital status, and academic attainment of teachers in 1971 are summarized in the accompanying chart.

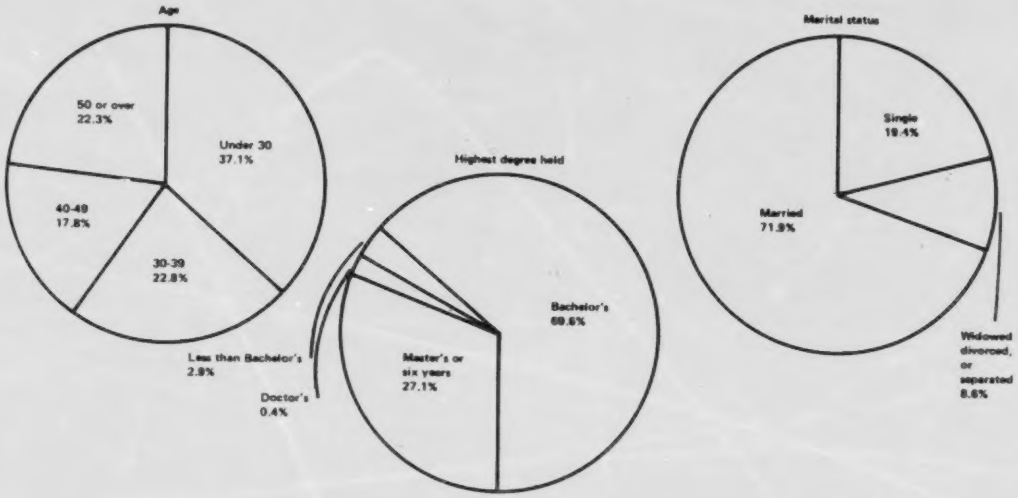
The NEA has conducted several similar surveys at intervals of 5 years. When the data for 1960–61 and 1970–71 are compared, the following trends emerge: The typical teacher in 1971 was younger than in 1961 (35 as compared with 41 years old) and had fewer years of teaching experience (8 versus 11 years). Teachers in 1971 tended to be better educated than previously; only 3 percent did not hold a bachelor's degree, compared with 15 percent in 1961. They also earned substantially higher average salaries, nearly $9,300 in 1970–71 as contrasted with less than $5,300 in 1960–61.

Men teachers accounted for 34 percent of the total in 1971 but only 31 percent of all teachers in 1961. Secondary school teachers constituted 47 percent of the total in 1971 and 43 percent of all teachers 10 years earlier. There was a slight decline in the number of pupils taught by each teacher between 1961 and 1971, but the average number of hours worked per week remained the same (37 hours in the required school week and 47 hours per week on all duties).

Since the above figures are based upon sample surveys, they are subject to the usual sampling variability. Highlights from the teacher studies were published previously in the December 1971 and March 1972 issues of the *NEA Research Bulletin.* The material is copyrighted by the NEA and is used by permission.

—W. VANCE GRANT
specialist in educational statistics

Figure 8. Seclected characteristics of public elementary and secondary school teachers: United States, 1970-71



NOTE: Data are based upon a sample survey of teachers. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0
SOURCE: National Education Association, Research Report 1972-R3, *Status of the American Public-School Teacher, 1970-71.* (Copyright ©1972 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 52.—Selected characteristics of public school teachers, by level and by sex: United States, 1970–71

Item	All teachers	Elementary	Secondary	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Highest degree held:					
No 4-year degree .... percent	2.9	4.6	1.1	2.1	3.4
Bachelor's degree .... do	69.6	74.5	64.2	54.8	77.4
Master's degree or 6 years .... do	27.1	20.9	33.9	42.6	19.0
Doctor's degree .... do	0.4	.....	0.8	0.6	0.3
Median years of teaching experience	8	6	7	8	8
Length of required school week .... hours	36.5	36.3	36.8	.....	.....
Average number of hours per week devoted to teaching duties	46.9	45.8	48.1	47.6	46.5
Average number of days of classroom teaching in school year 1970–71 ...	181	181	181	.....	.....
Average annual salary as classroom teacher .... dollars	$9,261	$9,092	$9,449	$9,854	$8,953
Average age .... years	38	39	36	36	39
Sex .... percent	100.0	.....	.....	34.2	65.7
Marital status:					
Married .... do	.....	.....	.....	27.9	44.0
Single .... do	.....	.....	.....	5.2	14.2
Widowed, separated, divorced .... do	.....	.....	.....	1.1	7.5

NOTE.—Data are based on reports received from a sample of 1,533 teachers. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: National Education Association, Research Division, Research Report 1972–R3, *Status of the American Public-School Teacher, 1970–71*. (Copyright © 1972 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 53.—Teachers of federally aided vocational education classes, by type of program: United States and outlying areas, fiscal years 1970 to 1973

Type of program	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	2	3	4	5
	Number of teachers			
Total	**190,364**	**211,550**	**235,658**	**243,514**
Agriculture	12,420	12,910	13,270	13,812
Distributive	10,458	11,974	13,795	14,804
Health	10,483	12,613	14,552	16,780
Home economics	34,225	38,105	41,547	44,678
Office	45,081	49,363	52,662	54,917
Technical	14,241	14,750	16,820	13,658
Trades and industry	56,720	59,065	65,105	70,848
Other or unclassified	6,736	12,770	17,907	14,017
	Percentage distribution			
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture	6.5	6.1	5.6	5.7
Distributive	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1
Health	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.9
Home economics	18.0	18.0	17.6	18.3
Office	23.7	23.3	22.4	22.6
Technical	7.5	7.0	7.1	5.6
Trades and industry	29.8	27.9	27.6	29.1
Other or unclassified	3.5	6.0	7.6	5.8

NOTE: Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, unpublished data.

Table 54.—Public secondary school teachers, by teaching field and by sex: United States, 1970–71

Teaching field in which largest portion of time was spent	All teachers	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
All fields:			
Number	931,896	504,217	427,679
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	0.6	1.0	.....
Art	3.7	3.1	4.4
Business education	5.9	3.6	8.8
English	20.4	13.2	29.1
Foreign language	4.8	2.3	7.8
Health and physical education	8.3	7.0	10.0
Home economics	5.1	.....	11.3
Mathematics	14.4	15.2	13.4
Science	10.6	16.5	3.4
Social studies	14.0	19.6	7.2
Music	3.8	4.9	2.5
Industrial arts and vocational education	6.2	10.9	[1]0.6
Special education	1.1	0.8	1.6
Other fields	1.0	1.8	.....

[1] Vocational education only.

NOTE.—Percents are based on reports received from a sample of 707 teachers; because of rounding, they may not add to 100.0.

SOURCES: National Education Association, Research Division, Research Report 1972–R3, *Status of the American Public-School Teacher, 1970–71*; and Research Report 1971–R13, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1971–72*. (Copyright © 1972 and 1971, respectively, by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 55.—Estimated number of classroom teachers in nonpublic secondary schools, by teaching field: United States, fall 1974

Teaching field	Classroom teachers	
	Number	Percent
1	2	3
All fields	**78,000**	**100.0**
English	12,870	16.5
Social studies	11,154	14.3
Religion	9,984	12.8
Mathematics	8,892	11.4
Foreign languages	8,580	11.0
Health and physical education	8,190	10.5
Science	6,630	8.5
Business education	4,446	5.7
Music	4,290	5.5
Art	1,170	1.5
Home economics	858	1.1
Industrial arts and vocational education	546	.7
All other	390	.5

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics estimates.

Table 56. – Estimated average annual salary of classroom teachers in public elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1955 – 56 to 1973 – 74

School year	Average salary (in dollars)			Average salary index (1955–56 = 100.0)		
	All teachers	Elementary teachers	Secondary teachers	All teachers	Elementary teachers	Secondary teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955–56	$4,055	$3,852	$4,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956–57	4,239	4,044	4,581	104.5	105.0	103.9
1957–58	4,571	4,373	4,894	112.7	113.5	111.0
1958–59	4,797	4,607	5,113	118.3	119.6	116.0
1959–60	4,996	4,815	5,276	123.2	125.0	119.7
1960–61	5,275	5,075	5,543	130.1	131.7	125.7
1961–62	5,515	5,340	5,775	136.0	138.6	131.0
1962–63	5,732	5,560	5,980	141.4	144.3	135.6
1963–64	5,995	5,806	6,266	147.8	150.7	142.1
1964–65	6,195	5,985	6,451	152.8	155.4	146.3
1965–66	6,485	6,279	6,761	159.9	163.0	153.3
1966–67	6,830	6,622	7,109	168.4	171.9	161.2
1967–68	7,423	7,208	7,692	183.1	187.1	174.5
1968–69	7,952	7,718	8,210	196.1	200.4	186.2
1969–70	8,635	8,412	8,891	212.9	218.4	201.7
1970–71	9,269	9,021	9,538	228.6	234.2	217.0
1971–72	9,705	9,424	10,031	239.3	244.7	227.5
1972–73	10,164	9,876	10,497	250.7	256.4	238.1
1973–74	10,673	10,337	11,009	263.2	268.4	249.7

SOURCE: National Education Association, annual *Estimates of School Statistics.* (Latest edition copyright © 1974 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 57.—Percentage distribution of estimated annual salaries paid classroom teachers in pubric elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1952–53 to 1973–74

School year	Percent of classroom teachers paid—									
	Less than $3,500	$3,500–4,499	$4,500–5,499	$5,500–6,499	$6,500–7,499	$7,500–8,499	$8,500–9,499	$9,500–10,499	$10,500–11,499	$11,500 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1952–53	62.0	25.0	[1]13.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953–54	55.8	26.6	[1]17.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954–55	48.5	29.2	[1]22.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955–56	42.6	31.4	[1]26.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956–57	35.0	33.0	[1]32.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1957–58	25.6	33.5	[1]40.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1958–59	17.0	31.7	26.7	15.7	[2]8.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1959–60	12.8	29.7	28.2	17.4	[2]11.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1960–61	9.2	26.0	27.2	19.3	10.9	[3]7.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1961–62	5.7	20.9	28.9	22.6	12.9	[3]9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1962–63	4.3	17.7	28.0	23.4	14.5	8.1	[4]4.0	.....	.....	.....
1963–64	2.7	14.2	28.6	24.2	15.1	9.0	[4]6.3	.....	.....	.....
1964–65	1.6	11.9	27.0	24.7	16.6	10.1	5.5	[5]2.6	.....	.....
1965–66	.8	8.0	22.7	26.8	19.1	11.5	6.6	[5]4.5	.....	.....
1966–67	.3	4.1	19.7	26.7	19.8	13.2	8.6	4.5	[5]3.1	.....
1967–68	.....	[6]2.1	11.5	25.5	22.0	15.3	10.5	6.6	[5]6.5	.....
1968–69	.....	.....	[7]6.9	18.1	24.5	18.1	13.4	8.6	6.0	4.3
1969–70	.....	.....	[7]2.9	13.2	20.5	19.7	14.4	11.4	7.7	10.3
1970–71	.....	.....	[7]1.5	7.2	15.6	18.8	15.6	12.5	9.4	19.0
1971–72	.....	.....	.....	.....	[8]19.9	17.5	16.5	12.4	10.2	23.1
1972–73	.....	.....	.....	.....	[8]14.9	16.8	16.0	14.0	10.7	27.7
1973–74	.....	.....	.....	.....	[8]8.9	14.6	15.6	14.9	13.2	32.7

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[1] $4,500 or more; detailed breakdown not available.
[2] $6,500 or more; detailed breakdown not available.
[3] $7,500 or more; detailed breakdown not available.
[4] $8,500 or more; detailed breakdown not available.
[5] Detailed breakdown not available beyond this salary range.
[6] Less than $4,500; detailed breakdown not available.
[7] Less than $5,500; detailed breakdown not available.
[8] Less than $7,500; detailed breakdown not available.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCES: National Education Association, Research Report 1973–R3, *Economic Status of the Teaching Profession, 1972–73*; and Research Report 1973–R8, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1973–74.* (Copyright © 1973 and 1974, respectively, by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 58. – Average annual salary of instructional staff[1] in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1929 – 30 to 1973 – 74

State or other area	Unadjusted dollars						Adjusted dollars (1973–74 purchasing power)[2]					
	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1969–70	1973–74[3]	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1969–70	1973–74[3]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States[4]	**$1,420**	**$1,441**	**$3,010**	**$5,174**	**$8,840**	**$11,185**	**$3,870**	**$4,810**	**$5,929**	**$8,215**	**$10,919**	**$11,185**
Alabama	792	744	2,111	4,002	6,954	9,443	2,159	2,483	4,158	6,354	8,590	9,443
Alaska	1,728	(5)	(5)	6,859	10,993	16,053	4,710	(5)	(5)	10,891	13,579	16,053
Arizona	1,637	1,544	3,556	5,590	8,975	10,943	4,462	5,154	7,005	8,876	11,086	10,943
Arkansas	673	584	1,801	3,295	6,445	8,139	1,834	1,949	3,548	5,232	7,961	8,139
California	2,123	2,351	(5)	[6]6,600	9,980	13,875	5,786	7,848	(5)	[6]10,479	12,327	13,875
Colorado	1,453	1,393	2,821	4,997	7,900	10,757	3,960	4,650	5,557	7,934	9,758	10,757
Connecticut	1,812	1,861	3,558	6,008	9,400	11,660	4,939	6,212	7,009	9,540	11,611	11,660
Delaware	1,570	1,684	3,273	[6]5,800	9,300	11,860	4,279	5,621	6,447	[6]9,209	11,487	11,860
District of Columbia	2,269	2,350	3,920	6,280	11,075	13,412	6,184	7,844	7,722	9,971	13,680	13,412
Florida	876	1,012	2,958	5,080	8,600	10,954	2,388	3,378	5,827	8,066	10,623	10,954
Georgia	684	770	1,963	[7]3,904	7,372	9,110	1,864	2,570	3,867	[7]6,199	9,106	9,110
Hawaii	1,812	(5)	(5)	5,390	9,829	11,968	4,939	(5)	(5)	8,558	12,141	11,968
Idaho	1,200	1,057	2,481	4,216	7,257	8,696	3,271	3,528	4,887	6,694	8,964	8,696
Illinois	1,630	1,700	3,458	[8]5,814	9,950	12,261	4,443	5,675	6,812	[8]9,231	12,290	12,261
Indiana	1,466	1,433	3,401	5,542	9,574	10,828	3,996	4,783	6,700	8,800	11,826	10,828
Iowa	1,094	1,017	2,420	[6]4,030	8,200	10,580	2,982	3,395	4,767	[6]6,399	10,129	10,580
Kansas	1,159	1,014	2,628	[6]4,450	7,811	9,420	3,159	3,385	5,177	[6]7,066	9,648	9,420
Kentucky	896	826	1,936	3,327	7,624	8,557	2,442	2,757	3,814	5,283	9,417	8,557
Louisiana	941	1,006	2,983	4,978	7,220	9,500	2,565	3,358	5,876	7,904	8,918	9,500
Maine	942	894	2,115	3,694	8,059	9,547	2,567	2,984	4,166	5,865	9,954	9,547
Maryland	1,518	1,642	3,594	5,557	9,885	12,310	4,137	5,481	7,080	8,823	12,210	12,310
Massachusetts	1,875	2,037	3,338	[9]5,545	9,175	11,710	5,110	6,800	6,576	[9]8,804	11,333	11,710
Michigan	1,534	1,576	3,420	5,654	10,125	[10]13,050	4,181	5,261	6,737	8,977	12,506	[10]13,050
Minnesota	1,251	1,276	3,013	5,275	9,957	11,730	3,410	4,259	5,935	8,376	12,299	11,730
Mississippi	620	559	1,416	3,314	6,012	7,865	1,690	1,866	2,789	5,262	7,426	7,865
Missouri	1,235	1,159	2,581	4,536	8,091	9,823	3,366	3,869	5,084	7,202	9,994	9,823
Montana	1,215	1,184	2,962	[6]4,425	8,100	9,772	3,311	3,952	5,835	[6]7,026	10,006	9,772
Nebraska	1,077	829	2,292	3,876	7,855	9,541	2,935	2,767	4,515	6,154	9,702	9,541
Nevada	1,483	1,557	3,209	5,693	9,689	(5)	4,042	5,197	6,321	9,039	11,968	(5)
New Hampshire	1,254	1,258	2,712	4,455	8,018	9,331	3,418	4,199	5,342	7,074	9,904	9,331
New Jersey	2,113	2,093	3,511	[1]5,871	9,500	12,000	5,759	6,986	6,916	[11]9,322	11,734	12,000
New Mexico	1,113	1,144	3,215	5,382	8,125	9,300	3,033	3,819	6,333	8,546	10,036	9,300
New York	2,493	2,604	3,706	6,537	10,200	13,300	6,795	8,692	7,300	10,379	12,599	13,300
North Carolina	873	946	2,688	4,178	7,744	9,823	2,379	3,158	5,295	6,634	9,565	9,823
North Dakota	900	745	2,324	3,695	6,900	8,790	2,453	2,487	4,578	5,867	8,523	8,790
Ohio	1,665	1,587	3,088	5,124	8,594	10,750	4,538	5,297	6,083	8,136	10,615	10,750
Oklahoma	1,070	1,014	2,736	4,659	7,139	8,500	2,916	3,385	5,390	7,398	8,818	8,500
Oregon	1,612	1,333	3,323	5,535	9,200	10,265	4,394	4,450	6,546	8,788	11,364	10,265
Pennsylvania	1,620	1,640	3,006	5,308	9,000	11,400	4,415	5,474	5,922	8,428	11,117	11,400
Rhode Island	1,437	1,809	3,294	[11]5,499	8,900	11,709	3,917	6,038	6,489	[11]8,731	10,993	11,709
South Carolina	788	743	1,891	3,450	7,000	9,046	2,148	2,480	3,725	5,478	8,646	9,046
South Dakota	956	807	2,064	3,725	6,700	8,500	2,606	2,694	4,066	5,915	8,276	8,500
Tennessee	902	862	2,302	3,929	7,290	9,150	2,458	2,877	4,535	6,238	9,006	9,150
Texas	924	1,079	3,122	4,708	7,503	9,301	2,518	3,602	6,150	7,475	9,268	9,301
Utah	1,330	1,394	3,103	5,096	8,049	9,685	3,625	4,653	6,113	8,091	9,942	9,685
Vermont	963	981	2,348	4,466	8,225	9,189	2,625	3,275	4,625	7,091	10,160	9,189
Virginia	861	899	2,328	4,312	8,200	10,300	2,347	3,001	4,586	6,847	10,129	10,300
Washington	1,556	1,706	3,487	[11]5,643	9,500	11,935	4,241	5,695	6,869	[11]8,960	11,734	11,935
West Virginia	1,023	1,170	2,425	3,952	7,850	8,840	2,788	3,906	4,777	6,275	9,696	8,840
Wisconsin	1,399	1,379	3,007	[12]4,870	9,150	11,637	3,813	4,603	5,923	[12]7,733	11,302	11,637
Wyoming	1,239	1,169	2,798	4,937	8,532	10,164	3,377	3,902	5,512	7,839	10,539	10,164
Outlying areas:												
American Samoa	(5)	(5)	(5)	852	5,130	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	1,353	6,337	(5)
Canal Zone	(5)	(5)	(5)	6,034	10,400	13,965	(5)	(5)	(5)	9,581	12,846	13,965
Guam	(5)	(5)	(5)	4,107	7,800	13,800	(5)	(5)	(5)	6,521	9,635	13,800
Puerto Rico	(5)	(5)	(5)	[6]2,360	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	[6]3,747	(5)	(5)
Virgin Islands	(5)	(5)	(5)	3,407	(5)	10,521	(5)	(5)	(5)	5,410	(5)	10,521

[1] Includes supervisors, principals, classroom teachers, and other instructional staff.

[2] Based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

[3] Estimated.

[4] Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

[5] Data not available.

[6] Partly estimated.

[7] Excludes kindergarten teachers.

[8] Includes administrators.

[9] Includes clerical assistants to instructional personnel.

[10] Represents actual salary for 1972–73 school year.

[11] Includes attendance personnel.

[12] Excludes vocational schools not operated as part of the regular public school system.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems* and *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973.*

Table 59.—Average annual salary of instructional staff in public elementary and secondary day schools, and average annual earnings of full-time employees in all industries, in unadjusted dollars and adjusted dollars: United States, 1929–30 to 1973–74

School year	Unadjusted dollars		Adjusted dollars (1973–74 purchasing power)[1]	
	Salary per member of instructional staff	Earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary[2]	Salary per member of instructional staff	Earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary[2]
1	2	3	4	5
1929–30	$1,420	$1,386	$3,870	$3,778
1931–32	1,417	1,198	4,586	3,877
1933–34	1,227	1,070	4,322	3,769
1935–36	1,283	1,160	4,358	3,940
1937–38	1,374	1,244	4,479	4,056
1939–40	1,441	1,282	4,810	4,279
1941–42	1,507	1,576	4,513	4,719
1943–44	1,728	2,030	4,631	5,440
1945–46	1,995	2,272	5,105	5,814
1947–48	2,639	2,692	5,282	5,388
1949–50	3,010	2,930	5,929	5,772
1951–52	3,450	3,3322	6,122	5,895
1953–54	3,825	3,628	6,633	6,291
1955–56	4,156	3,924	7,212	6,841
1957–58	4,702	4,276	7,674	6,979
1959–60	5,174	4,632	8,215	7,355
1961–62	5,700	4,928	8,844	7,646
1963–64	6,240	5,373	9,434	8,123
1965–66	6,935	5,838	10,131	8,529
1967–68	7,630	6,444	10,463	8,837
1969–70	8,840	7,334	10,919	9,059
1971–72	10,100	8,334	11,450	9,448
1973–74[3]	11,185	9,392	11,185	9,392

[1] Based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

[2] Calendar-year data from the U.S. Department of Commerce have been converted to a school-year basis by averaging the 2 appropriate calendar years in each case.

[3] Estimated.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems* and *Fall Statistics of Public Schools.* (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, July issues; *U.S. Income and Output;* and *National Income,* 1954 edition.

Table 60. – Selected statistics on schoolhousing in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1970 –71 and fall 1971

State or outlying area	Number of pupils on curtailed sessions, fall 1971			Number of instruction rooms		
	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Completed during 1970–71	Abandoned during 1970–71	Available and in use, fall 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	**[1]370,786**	**[1]106,211**	**[1]264,575**	**[2]65,300**	**[1]18,005**	**[3]1,918,000**
Alabama	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	102	16	3,246
Arizona	17,278	9,040	8,238	(3)	(3)	(3)
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	105	493	19,187
California	66,742	50,544	16,198	(3)	(3)	(3)
Colorado	2,065	1,213	852	1,404	256	23,610
Connecticut	7,063	2,410	4,653	(3)	(3)	(3)
Delaware	102	.....	102	276	83	5,642
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	89	24	5,845
Florida	116,147	(4)	[4]116,147	2,529	685	53,517
Georgia	4,544	3,359	1,185	1,802	941	45,799
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	298	99	7,745
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	157	103	7,923
Illinois	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,900	300	101,800
Indiana	2,543	1,897	646	1,301	116	50,238
Iowa	(3)	(3)	(3)	425	310	29,381
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	717	360	25,958
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	1,438	652	29,162
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	(3)	907	36,166
Maine	4,880	2,977	1,903	271	214	10,463
Maryland	21,331	5,085	16,246	2,087	375	35,067
Massachusetts	20,179	430	19,749	3,236	383	47,659
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	1,808	806	93,085
Minnesota	3,485	.....	3,485	2,445	542	41,657
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	1,381	1,297	22,356
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	950	967	40,182
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	684	120	16,701
Nevada	(3)	(3)	(3)	238	10	5,243
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	241	133	7,069
New Jersey	32,521	20,591	11,930	2,621	775	62,734
New Mexico	3,018	.....	3,018	537	189	12,583
New York	35,919	7,554	28,365	5,110	1,226	143,743
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	1,358	832	53,842
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	232	240	7,971
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	823	294	27,198
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	675	60	22,479
Pennsylvania	29,432	1,111	28,321	2,985	1,010	93,364
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	454	176	7,827
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	28,834
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	142	106	7,714
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	900	432	34,521
Texas	.....	....	.....	2,092	429	(3)
Utah	.....	.....	.....	95	30	11,548
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	441	61	5,914
Virginia	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,728	1,001	50,622
Washington	.....	.....	.....	527	(3)	35,915
West Virginia	174	.....	174	556	359	16,825
Wisconsin	3,363	.....	3,363	1,455	593	41,171
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)
Outlying areas:						
American Samoa	7,998	6,013	1,985	.....	.....	.....
Canal Zone	.....	.....	.....	1	3	610
Guam	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	1,047
Puerto Rico	255,971	161,801	94,170	517	253	19,213
Virgin Islands	.....	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	840

[1] Incomplete; excludes States for which data are not available.
[2] Includes estimates for the nonreporting States.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Data for column 3 included in column 4.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall 1971 Statistics of Public Schools.*

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Table 61.—Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), by State: Fall 1973

State or other area	School districts, fall 1973			Decrease in total number of districts since fall 1968 (+ denotes increase)
	Total	Operating	Non-operating	
1	2	3	4	5
United States	**16,698**	**16,338**	**360**	**3,742**
Alabama	126	126		+8
Alaska	32	32		+4
Arizona	291	276	15	6
Arkansas	385	383	2	9
California	1,045	1,045		52
Colorado	181	181		
Connecticut	165	165		16
Delaware	24	24		25
District of Columbia	1	1		
Florida	67	67		
Georgia	188	188		6
Hawaii	1	1		
Idaho	115	115		2
Illinois	1,060	1,057	3	219
Indiana	305	304	1	52
Iowa	451	451		9
Kansas	309	309		21
Kentucky	188	188		1
Louisiana	66	66		
Maine	286	230	56	20
Maryland	24	24		
Massachusetts	398	356	42	12
Michigan	586	581	5	58
Minnesota	442	438	4	571
Mississippi	150	[illegible]		+2
Missouri	576	576		165
Montana	662	650	12	124
Nebraska	1,156	[illegible]	35	651
Nevada	17	17		
New Hampshire	167	156	11	6
New Jersey	601	579	22	+8
New Mexico	88	88		1
New York	751	734	17	98
North Carolina	150	150		7
North Dakota	367	336	31	107
Ohio	621	621		27
Oklahoma	637	637		66
Oregon	339	338	1	25
Pennsylvania	504	504		113
Rhode Island	40	40		
South Carolina	93	93		
South Dakota	231	220	11	972
Tennessee	146	146		4
Texas	1,123	1,120	3	121
Utah	40	40		
Vermont	272	245	21	9
Virginia	138	134	4	+4
Washington	318	314		25
West Virginia	55	55		
Wisconsin	434	434		31
Wyoming	60	60		105
Outlying areas				
American Samoa	1	1		
Canal Zone	1	1		
Guam	1	1		
Puerto Rico	1	1		
Virgin Islands	1	1		

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools*, fall 1968 and fall 1973.

Table 62.—Number of public school systems and number of pupils enrolled, by size of system: United States, 1971–72

Enrollment size[1]	School systems		Pupils enrolled	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**17,238**	**100.0**	**[2]48,010**	**100.0**
25,000 or more	194	1.1	14,084	29.3
12,000 to 24,999	423	2.5	6,938	14.5
6,000 to 11,999	990	5.7	8,194	17.1
3,000 to 5,999	1,913	11.1	7,966	16.6
1,800 to 2,999	1,952	11.3	4,541	9.5
1,200 to 1,799	1,650	9.6	2,446	5.1
600 to 1,199	2,635	15.3	2,268	4.7
300 to 599	2,367	13.7	1,037	2.2
150 to 299	1,645	9.5	366	.8
50 to 149	1,416	8.2	136	.3
15 to 49	905	5.3	26	.1
1 to 14	770	4.5	7	(4)
None[3]	378	2.2	0	0

[1] Based on the number of pupils enrolled in October 1971.

[2] Includes 1,832,000 students enrolled at the college level.

[3] Systems not operating schools.

[4] Less than .05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1972 Census of Governments*, Vol. 1, *Governmental Organization*.

Table 63.—Number of local basic administrative units (school districts) and number of public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1929–30 to 1972–73

School year	School districts[2]	Public school systems			Nonpublic schools[1]	
		Elementary schools		Secondary schools	Elementary	Secondary
		Total	1-teacher			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1929–30	(3)	238,306	149,282	23,930	9,275	3,258
1931–32	127,531	232,750	143,391	26,409	9,734	3,289
1933–34	(3)	236,236	139,166	24,714	9,992	3,327
1935–36	(3)	232,174	131,101	25,652	9,992	3,327
1937–38	119,001	221,660	121,178	25,467	9,992	3,327
1939–40	117,108	(3)	113,600	(3)	11,306	3,568
1941–42	115,493	183,112	107,692	25,123	10,285	3,011
1943–44	111,383	169,905	96,302	28,973	10,285	3,011
1945–46	101,382	160,227	86,563	24,314	9,863	3,294
1947–48	94,926	146,760	75,096	25,484	10,071	3,292
1949–50	83,718	128,225	59,652	24,542	10,375	3,331
1951–52	71,094	123,763	50,742	23,746	10,666	3,322
1953–54	63,057	110,875	42,865	25,637	11,739	3,913
1955–56	54,859	104,427	34,964	26,046	12,372	3,887
1957–58	47,594	95,446	25,341	25,507	13,065	3,994
1959–60	40,520	91,853	20,213	25,784	13,574	4,061
1961–62	35,676	81,910	13,333	25,350	14,762	4,129
1963–64	31,705	77,584	9,895	26,431	(3)	4,451
1965–66	26,983	73,216	6,491	26,597	15,340	4,606
1967–68	22,010	70,879	4,146	27,011	[4]14,900	[4]4,300
1970–71	17,995	65,800	1,815	25,352	14,372	3,770
1972–73	16,960	64,945	1,475	25,922	[4]14,000	[4]3,700

[1] Data for most years are partly estimated.

[2] Includes operating and nonoperating districts.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Estimated.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems; Fall Statistics of Public Schools;* and *Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools.*

Table 64. – Number and percent of public secondary schools, by type of school: United States, 1919 – 20 to 1970 – 71

School year	Total	Type of school			
		Traditional[1]	Junior[2]	Senior[3]	Junior–senior[4]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1919–20:					
Number	14,326	13,421	55	22	828
Percent	100.0	93.7	0.4	0.2	5.8
1929–30:					
Number	22,237	16,460	1,842	648	3,287
Percent	100.0	74.0	8.3	2.9	14.8
1937–38:					
Number	25,067	15,523	2,372	969	6,203
Percent	100.0	62.0	9.5	3.8	24.8
1945–46:					
Number	24,122	13,797	2,653	1,312	6,360
Percent	100.0	57.2	11.0	5.4	26.4
1951–52:					
Number	23,746	10,168	3,227	1,760	8,591
Percent	100.0	42.8	13.6	7.4	36.2
1958–59:					
Number	24,190	6,024	4,996	3,040	10,130
Percent	100.0	24.9	20.7	12.6	41.9
1967–68:					
Number	[5]26,531	6,433	7,437	4,318	8,343
Percent	100.0	24.2	28.0	16.3	31.4
1970–71:					
Number	[5]24,682	6,618	7,750	4,647	5,667
Percent	100.0	26.8	31.4	18.8	23.0

NOTE.–Data through 1958–59 are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Education in the United States*, 1958–59 Series, Number 1, *Public Secondary Schools*. *Statistics of State School Systems, 1967–68*; and *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1971*.

[1] Includes regular 4-year high schools preceded by 8-year elementary schools; no reorganization has taken place.

[2] Includes 2- and 3-year junior high schools.

[3] Includes 3- and 4-year senior high schools preceded by junior high schools.

[4] Includes 5- and 6-year high schools. Beginning in 1967–68, also includes combined elementary-secondary schools.

[5] Excludes incomplete high schools and vocational or trade high schools (480 in 1967–68 and 670 in 1970–71).

Table 65. – Number of high school graduates compared with population 17 years of age: United States, 1869 – 70 to 1972 – 73

School year	Population 17 years old[2]	High school graduates[1]			Number graduated per 100 persons 17 years of age
		Total	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1869–70	815,000	16,000	7,064	8,936	2.0
1879–80	946,026	23,634	10,605	13,029	2.5
1889–90	1,259,177	43,731	18,549	25,182	3.5
1899–1900	1,489,146	94,883	38,075	56,808	6.4
1909–10	1,786,240	156,429	63,676	92,753	8.8
1919–20	1,855,173	311,266	123,684	187,582	16.8
1929–30	2,295,822	666,904	300,376	366,528	29.0
1939–40	2,403,074	1,221,475	578,718	642,757	50.8
1941–42	2,425,574	1,242,375	576,717	665,658	51.2
1943–44	2,410,389	1,019,233	423,971	595,262	42.3
1945–46	2,254,738	1,080,033	466,926	613,107	47.9
1947–48	2,202,927	1,189,909	562,863	627,046	54.0
1949–50	2,034,450	1,199,700	570,700	629,000	59.0
1951–52	2,040,800	1,196,500	569,200	627,300	58.6
1953–54	2,128,600	1,276,100	612,500	663,600	60.0
1955–56	2,270,000	1,414,800	679,500	735,300	62.3
1957–58	2,324,000	1,505,900	725,500	780,400	64.8
1959–60	2,862,005	1,864,000	898,000	966,000	65.1
1961–62	2,768,000	1,925,000	941,000	984,000	69.5
1963–64	3,001,000	2,290,000	1,121,000	1,169,000	76.3
1965–66	3,515,000	2,632,000	1,308,000	1,324,000	74.9
1967–68	3,521,000	2,702,000	1,341,000	1,361,000	76.7
1969–70	3,825,343	2,896,000	1,433,000	1,463,000	75.7
1971–72	3,957,000	3,006,000	1,490,000	1,516,000	76.0
1972–73	4,024,000	3,037,000	1,501,000	1,536,000	75.5

[1] Includes graduates of public and nonpublic schools.

[2] Data from Bureau of the Census.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems; Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools*; and unpublished data.

Table 66. – Percent of high school dropouts among persons 14 to 24 years old, by race and sex: United States, 1967 and 1973

Age	1967				1973			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total, 14 to 24 years old	**23.9**	**21.8**	**11.6**	**13.1**	**17.6**	**18.9**	**10.4**	**11.3**
14 and 15 years old	3.5	4.0	1.5	1.4	3.1	3.1	1.9	2.8
16 and 17 years old	11.7	14.8	7.0	9.4	10.6	10.0	8.7	9.2
18 and 19 years old	30.6	22.0	15.4	16.3	27.7	23.0	14.1	15.2
20 to 24 years old	42.6	36.1	18.8	19.0	24.9	29.0	13.7	14.2

NOTE.–Dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–23, No. 46, and Series P–20, No. 272.

High School Graduates Compared With Population 17 Years of Age

The National Center for Education Statistics estimates that nearly 3.1 million young people graduated from American high schools during the school year which ended in June 1974. This represents an increase of about 2 percent over the 3,037,000 persons who graduated in 1973.

The size of these graduating classes reflects the high birth rate in the mid-1950's and also the present tendency of students to remain in school at least until high school graduation. During the past century, as the accompanying chart shows, the proportion of young people finishing high school has steadily increased. Between 1870 and 1970, the number of high school graduates for each 100 persons in the population 17 years old rose from 2 to 76.

In the class of 1973, as in each graduating class for the past 100 years, there were more girls than boys. Of the 3,037,000 graduates, 1,536,000 (50.6 percent) were girls, and 1,501,000 (49.4 percent) were boys. This represents a substantial change in the distribution of graduates since 1920, when girls made up 60 percent of the graduating class.

The figures for high school graduates reported above include graduates of both public and private schools. In 1973, approximately 90 percent of the graduates were awarded their diplomas by public high schools and the remaining 10 percent by private high schools. In addition, each year a number of persons are granted high school equivalency certificates. In 1973, approximately 191,000 persons received these certificates.

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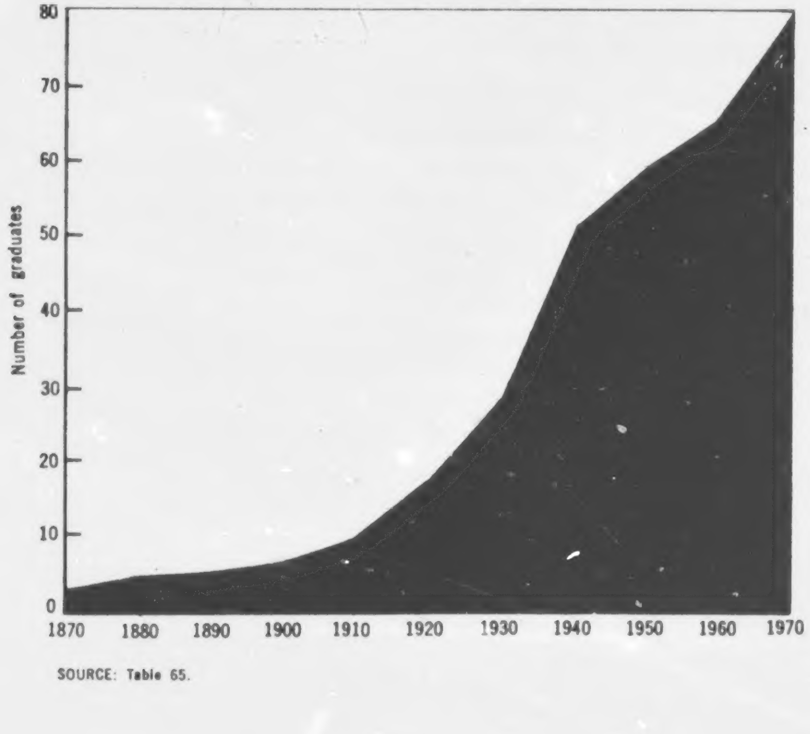
specialist in educational statistics

Figure 9.—Number of high school graduates for each 100 persons 17 years of age: United States, 1869–70 to 1969–70



SOURCE: Table 65.

Table 67. – Number of public and nonpublic high school graduates, by sex and by State: 1972 – 73

State or other area	Public high school graduates[1]			Nonpublic high school graduates[2]		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	**[3]2,730,000**	**[3]1,353,000**	**[3]1,377,000**	**300,000**	**144,000**	**156,000**
Alabama	44,441	21,450	22,991	1,700	800	900
Alaska	3 970	1,974	1,996	200	100	100
Arizona	24,012	12,257	11,766	1,400	700	700
Arkansas	25,705	12,909	12,796	700	300	400
California	268,021	132,339	135,682	19 500	9,200	10,300
Colorado	33,358	16,443	16,915	2,100	1,000	1,100
Connecticut	37,871	18,296	19,575	7,700	4,000	3,700
Delaware	7,733	3,730	4,003	1 000	600	400
District of Columbia	5,213	2,07[illegible]	3,137	1,800	1,000	800
Florida	81,773	40,771	41,002	3,000	1,600	1,400
Georgia	57,755	27,811	29,944	2,100	1,300	800
Hawaii	11,147	5,529	5,618	1,800	1,000	800
Idaho	12,714	6,428	6,286	300	100	200
Illinois	135,735	66,574	69,161	24,300	11,100	13,200
Indiana	73,155	37,022	36,133	5,600	2,700	2,900
Iowa	44,521	22,459	22,062	5,400	2,600	2,800
Kansas	33,941	17,110	16,831	2,600	1,200	1,400
Kentucky	40,607	20 171	20,436	4,900	2,400	2,500
Louisiana	45 704	21,848	23,856	6,100	2,800	3,300
Maine	14,377	7,174	7,203	3,000	1,700	1,300
Maryland	52,813	25,531	27,282	6,300	2,900	3,400
Massachusetts	[2]74,372	[2]37,186	[2]37,186	16,700	7,800	8,900
Michigan	[2]128 928	[2]64,077	[2]64,851	17,200	8,000	9,200
Minnesota	63,394	31,908	31,486	6,400	2,800	3,600
Mississippi	26,128	12,649	13,479	1,000	500	500
Missouri	60,068	30,516	29,552	7,900	4,000	3,900
Montana	10,532	[4]5,266	[4]5,266	1,100	500	600
Nebraska	22,459	11,008	11,451	2,800	1,400	1,400
Nevada	6,414	3,216	3,198	200	100	100
New Hampshire	9,849	4,881	4,968	2,500	1,500	1,000
New Jersey	91,629	45,067	46,562	12,900	6,200	6,700
New Mexico	17,248	8,627	8,621	800	400	400
New York	[5]204,660	[4]101,307	[4]103,353	41,100	18,700	22,400
North Carolina	69,322	34,081	35,241	1,100	500	600
North Dakota	10,563	5,290	5,273	1,200	600	600
Ohio	152,428	76,282	76,146	18,600	8,800	9,800
Oklahoma	37,349	19,029	18,320	800	400	400
Oregon	31,221	15,602	15,619	1,700	800	900
Pennsylvania	[5]154,600	79,279	75,321	31,500	15,200	16,300
Rhode Island	10,802	5,288	5,514	2,500	1,300	1,200
South Carolina	[6]36,150	17,400	18,750	700	400	300
South Dakota	12,164	6,152	6,012	700	300	400
Tennessee	52,115	25,280	26,835	2,700	1,700	1,000
Texas	153,529	76,426	77,103	5,700	2,800	2,900
Utah	18,993	9,473	9,520	400	200	200
Vermont	6 303	3,096	3,207	1,700	900	800
Virginia	62,589	29,400	33,189	3,800	2,200	1,600
Washington	50,988	25,355	25,633	2,700	1,100	1,600
West Virginia	24,541	12,295	12,246	800	400	400
Wisconsin	70,789	35,396	35,393	11,100	5,300	5,800
Wyoming	5,653	2,872	2,781	200	100	100
Outlying areas:						
American Samoa	446	220	226	40	30	10
Canal Zone	739	362	377	.....	.....	.....
Guam	1,056	521	535	130	50	80
Puerto Rico	24,081	10,648	13,433	2,190	830	1,360
Virgin Islands	569	.....	.....	80	20	60

[1] Excludes approximately 7,000 graduates of subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, Federal schools for Indians and on Federal installations, and residential schools for exceptional children.
[2] Estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.
[3] Includes estimates for the nonreporting States.
[4] Distribution by sex estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.
[5] Estimated by reporting State.
[6] Includes pupils graduating during summer of 1973 instead of those graduating during summer of 1972.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973*, and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 68. – Summary statistics on the educational experience and personal aspirations of high school seniors: United States, spring 1972

Item	Percent of seniors
1	2
Type of high school program:	
General	32
Academic or college preparatory	44
Vocational-technical	24
Choice of program strongly influenced by:	
Parents	29
Friends of same age	15
Guidance counselors	15
Teachers (other than guidance counselors)	10
Relatives other than parents	6
Principals or assistant principals	3
Clergymen	2
Other adults	7
Grading system:	
Numerical grade-point average	57
Average letter grade	27
Average percentage grade	14
Other	2
High school grade average of "B" or better:	
Boys	41
Girls	60
Five or more hours per week spent on homework:	
Boys	26
Girls	44
Major factors interfering "somewhat" or "a great deal" with education:	
Poor study habits	57
School doesn't offer the courses I want to take	51
Poor teaching	50
Teachers don't help me enough	49
Courses are too hard	42
Major factors considered "very important" in personal life:	
Being successful in my line of work	84
Finding the right person to marry and having a happy family life	82
Major factors considered "very important" in personal life (continued):	
Having strong friendships	79
Being able to find steady work	78
Being able to give my children better opportunities than I've had	67
Major factors considered "very important" in selecting a job or career:	
Opportunities to be helpful to others or useful to society	53
Opportunities to work with people rather than things	49
Opportunities to be original and creative	39
Living and working in the world of ideas	35
Opportunities for moderate but steady progress rather than the chance of extreme success or failure	34
Major strengths of high school attended (percent of seniors rating school excellent or good):	
Reputation in the community	74
Condition of buildings and classrooms	68
Quality of academic instruction	66
Student guidance and counseling	65
Library facilities	64
Major weaknesses of high school attended (percent agreeing with the following statements):	
School should have provided more help for students who were having trouble with subjects like math and reading	89
Major weaknesses of high school attended (continued)	
School should help students find jobs when they leave school	77
School should have placed more emphasis on vocational and technical programs	71
School did not offer enough practical work experience	68
School should have used teaching machines or computer-assisted instruction more extensively	52
Teaching techniques employed fairly often or frequently in senior year courses:	
Listening to the teacher's lecture	83
Writing essays, themes, poetry, or stories	64
Participating in student-centered discussions	60
Working on a project of in a laboratory	48
Having individualized instruction (small groups or one-to-one sessions with a teacher)	24
Using teaching machines or computer-assisted instruction	12
Going on field trips	11
Watching television lectures	6
Plans for first year after high school:	
Attend college	50
Full-time work	26
Attend trade or business school	9
Military service or service academy	3
Full-time homemaker	3
Apprentice or on-the-job training program	3
Part-time work without school or college attendance	2
Travel, take a break, or no plans	4
Persons having "a great deal of influence" on post-high school plans:	
Self	91
Parents	43
Friends of same age	25
Relatives other than parents	14
Teachers (other than guidance counselors)	10
Guidance counselors	9
Clergymen	3
Principals or assistant principals	1
State employment service officers	1
Other adults	17
Planned use of financial support for further study beyond high school:	
Parents or self only	41
Bank loan	22
College or university scholarship or loan	21
State or local scholarship or loan	20
College work-study program	17
Private scholarship	10
Major reasons for not continuing their education given by those planning to work full time:	
My future plans do not require further schooling	48
Want to take a break, may attend school later	44
Plan to be married:	
Boys	29
Girls	48
Need to earn money before I can pay for further schooling	34
School is not for me; I don't like it	29

NOTE.–Data are based upon a sample survey of almost 18,000 high school seniors and about 1,800 staff members who counseled 12th-grade students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972.*

Table 69. – Estimated revenue and nonrevenue receipts of public elementary schools, by source and by State: 1973 – 74

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State	Total revenue and nonrevenue receipts	Revenue receipts							Nonrevenue receipts
		Total	Federal[1]		State		Local and other[2]		
			Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	**$60,238,403**	**$56,536,008**	**$4,213,777**	**7.5**	**$24,316,561**	**43.0**	**$28,004,670**	**49.5**	**$3,703,395**
Alabama	606,506	591,506	85,000	14.4	402,506	68.0	104,000	17.6	15,000
Alaska	188,605	168,417	28,368	16.8	105,847	62.8	34,202	20.3	20,188
Arizona	643,060	559,180	41,380	7.4	215,125	38.5	302,675	54.1	83,880
Arkansas	378,933	357,933	58,437	16.3	174,569	48.8	124,927	34.9	21,000
California	7,142,590	6,906,590	461,877	6.7	2,909,450	42.1	3,535,263	51.2	236,000
Colorado	800,983	704,983	51,300	7.3	249,000	35.3	404,683	57.4	96,000
Connecticut	976,065	966,065	29,950	3.1	223,160	23.1	712.955	73.8	10,000
Delaware	234,240	209,240	13,900	6.6	145,740	69.7	49,600	23.7	25,000
District of Columbia	231,697	231,697	26,430	11.4	....	...	205,267	88.6	....
Florida	1,781,656	1,739,225	150,834	8.7	993,765	57.1	594,626	34.2	42,431
Georgia	1,001,103	943,294	112,598	11.9	514,164	54.5	316,532	33.6	57,809
Hawaii	239,850	239,860	19,660	8.2	212,976	88.8	7,214	3.0	....
Idaho	176,059	171,059	19,000	11.1	[3]74,059	43.3	78.000	45.6	5,000
Illinois	3,590,623	3,376,473	199,500	5.9	1,351,155	40.0	1,825,818	54.1	214,150
Indiana	1,285,000	1,254,000	64,000	5.1	410,000	32.7	780,000	62.2	31,000
Iowa	741,000	708,000	35,000	4.9	250,000	35.3	423,000	59.7	33,000
Kansas	569,596	541,596	43,363	8.0	170,300	31.4	327,933	60.5	28,000
Kentucky	618,000	580,000	80,000	13.8	320,000	55.2	180,000	31.0	38,000
Louisiana	907,780	804,280	112,370	14.0	450,010	56.0	241,900	30.1	103,500
Maine[4]	247,775	227,775	21,185	9.3	79,720	35.0	126,870	55.7	20,000
Maryland	1,489,765	1,460,270	90,203	6.2	688,121	47.1	681,946	46.7	29,495
Massachusetts	1,590,555	1,483,555	76,506	5.2	358,450	24.2	1,048,600	70.7	107,000
Michigan[4]	2,914,070	2,556,070	102,240	4.0	1,278,035	50.0	1,175,795	46.0	358,000
Minnesota	1,403,000	1,290,000	60,920	4.7	750,000	58.1	479,080	37.1	113,000
Mississippi	472.595	440,595	108,000	24.5	231,095	52.5	101,500	23.0	32,000
Missouri	1,134,728	1,079,008	82,408	7.6	387,700	35.9	608,900	56.4	55,720
Montana[4]	178,452	173,152	14,718	8.5	69,260	40.0	89,174	51.5	5,300
Nebraska	332,510	322,510	25,510	7.9	67,000	20.8	230,000	71.3	10,000
Nevada	169,650	151,650	9,300	6.1	63,350	41.8	79,000	52.1	18,000
New Hampshire	181,853	171,853	5,214	3.0	12,656	7.4	153,983	89.6	10,000
New Jersey	2,448,000	2,348,000	135,000	5.7	673,000	28.7	1,540,000	65.6	100,000
New Mexico	288,294	272,779	43,630	16.0	175,570	64.4	53,579	19.6	15,515
New York	7,158,000	6,581,000	325,000	4.9	2,571,000	39.1	3,685,000	56.0	577,000
North Carolina	1,236,536	1,204,536	126,722	10.5	827,814	68.7	250,000	20.8	32,000
North Dakota	159,870	153,870	14,000	9.1	[5]67,500	43.9	72,370	47.0	6,000
Ohio	2,840,000	2,480,000	180,000	7.3	850,000	34.3	1,450,000	58.5	360,000
Oklahoma	574,000	536,000	50,000	9.3	240,000	44.8	246,000	45.9	38,000
Oregon	627,795	587,795	24,275	4.1	143,520	24.4	420,000	71.5	40,000
Pennsylvania	3,352,730	3,291,230	223,272	6.8	1,635,840	49.7	1,432,118	43.5	61,500
Rhode Island	241,303	229,303	18,579	8.1	83,374	36.4	127,350	55.5	12,000
South Carolina	608,164	571,164	90,000	15.8	328,024	57.4	153,140	26.8	37,000
South Dakota	165,700	161,000	24,000	14.9	21,000	13.0	116,000	72.0	4,700
Tennessee	792,007	744,007	97,308	13.1	335,459	45.1	311,239	41.8	48,000
Texas	2,933,205	2,670,205	295,017	11.0	1,267,639	47.5	1,107,549	41.5	263,000
Utah	331,000	294,000	24,000	8.2	167,000	56.8	103,000	35.0	37,000
Vermont	146,874	137,874	8,421	6.1	45,485	33.0	83,968	60.9	9,000
Virginia	1,298,000	1,198,000	125,000	10.4	440,000	36.7	633,000	52.8	100,000
Washington[4]	1,076,849	993,404	86,426	8.7	560,888	56.5	346,090	34.8	83,445
West Virginia	379,977	351,015	43,956	12.5	201,735	57.5	105,324	30.0	28,962
Wisconsin	1,260,800	1,230,000	40,000	3.3	491,500	40.0	698,500	56.8	30,800
Wyoming	91,000	90,000	10,000	11.1	33,000	36.7	47,000	52.2	1,000

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[1] Federal revenue receipts include Federal grant programs to State and local school systems, including funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Economic Opportunity Act, aid to federally impacted areas, National Defense Education Act, Manpower Development and Training, vocational education, etc. Funds received from the School Lunch and Milk Program are included, but reporting on the money value of commodities received is incomplete. Funds from States' share of general revenue sharing are included.

[2] Local and other revenue receipts include revenue receipts from local and intermediate sources, gifts, and tuition and fees from patrons.

[3] Includes $8,000,000 of general revenue sharing apportioned through foundation programs to public schools.

[4] National Education Association estimates.

[5] Includes $12,600,000 from general revenue sharing.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: National Education Association, Research Report 1973-R8, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1973–74.* (Copyright © 1974 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 70. – Revenue receipts of public elementary and secondary schools from Federal, State, local, and other sources, by State: 1971 – 72

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total revenue receipts	Federal[1]		State		Local sources (including intermediate)[2]	
		Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	**$50,003,645**	**$4,467,969**	**8.9**	**$19,133,256**	**38.3**	**$26,402,420**	**52.8**
Alabama	547,500	117,691	21.5	306,936	56.1	122,873	22.4
Alaska[3]	121,003	30,192	25.0	78,460	64.8	12,351	10.2
Arizona	476,595	56,278	11.8	191,924	40.3	228,393	47.9
Arkansas	302,864	64,304	21.2	130,320	43.0	108,240	35.7
California	5,279,614	414,938	7.9	1,766,898	33.5	3,097,778	58.7
Colorado	580,587	48,668	8.4	160,493	27.6	371,426	64.0
Connecticut	805,654	32,696	4.1	305,394	37.9	467,564	58.0
Delaware	169,410	14,232	8.4	117.761	69.5	37,417	22.1
District of Columbia	222,324	60,202	27.1	.....	.....	162,122	72.9
Florida	1,377,397	164,076	11.9	728,120	52.9	485,201	35.2
Georgia	841,580	132,040	15.7	414,825	49.3	294,715	35.0
Hawaii[4]	228,646	27,082	11.8	198,230	86.7	3,334	1.5
Idaho	147,836	18,075	12.2	59,303	40.1	70,458	47.7
Illinois	2,841,444	168,171	5.9	940,791	33.1	1,732,482	61.0
Indiana	1,217,255	69,654	5.7	389,269	32.0	758,332	62.3
Iowa	702,217	45,743	6.5	198,827	28.3	457,647	65.2
Kansas	464,194	41,183	8.9	131,284	28.3	291,727	62.8
Kentucky	543,061	96,282	17.7	289,869	53.4	156,910	28.9
Louisiana	758,353	110,781	14.6	418,895	55.2	228,677	30.2
Maine	224,565	21,557	9.6	79,561	35.4	123,447	55.0
Maryland	1,161,894	90,232	7.8	456,337	39.3	615,325	53.0
Massachusetts	1,480,571	72,817	4.9	390,661	26.4	1,017,093	68.7
Michigan	2,377,400	172,287	7.3	1,031,761	43.4	1,173,352	49.4
Minnesota	1,112,611	73,149	6.6	531,204	47.7	508,258	45.7
Mississippi	354 158	98,585	27.8	171,920	48.5	83,653	23.6
Missouri	976,713	90,461	9.3	327,185	33.5	559,067	57.2
Montana[5]	174,508	17,987	10.3	39,000	22.3	117,521	67.3
Nebraska	291,275	28,614	9.8	52,085	17.9	210,576	72.3
Nevada	133,232	11,987	9.0	51,796	38.9	69,449	52.1
New Hampshire	149,212	11,651	7.8	9,269	6.2	128,292	86.0
New Jersey[3]	1,953,799	111,241	5.7	456,771	23.4	1,385,787	70.9
New Mexico	244,000	49,998	20.5	145,492	59.6	48,510	19.9
New York	5,678,715	387,689	6.8	2,417,469	42.6	2,873,557	50.6
North Carolina	938,098	168,808	18.0	532,229	56.7	237,061	25.3
North Dakota	142,404	23,135	16.2	39,807	28.0	79,462	55.8
Ohio	3,574,381	141,309	4.0	666,694	18.7	2,766,378	77.4
Oklahoma	481,536	65,003	13.5	217,704	45.2	198,829	41.3
Oregon	556,755	47,763	8.6	112,324	20.2	396,668	71.2
Pennsylvania	2,799,878	191,129	6.8	1,315,577	47.0	1,293,172	46.2
Rhode Island	229,456	17,120	7.5	95,228	41.5	117,108	51.0
South Carolina	484,387	90,775	18.7	260,530	53.8	133,082	27.5
South Dakota	146,105	22,646	15.5	20,507	14.0	102,952	70.5
Tennessee	647,288	95,236	14.7	305,122	47.1	246,930	38.1
Texas	2,324,585	290,476	12.5	1,094,287	47.1	939,822	40.4
Utah	255,527	28,365	11.1	131,365	51.4	95,797	37.5
Vermont	125,837	7,597	6.0	45,359	36.0	72,881	57.9
Virginia	1,013,533	141,531	14.0	330,845	32.6	541,157	53.4
Washington	844,672	79,487	9.4	427,145	50.6	338,040	40.0
West Virginia	338,489	46,407	13.7	190,957	56.4	101,125	29.9
Wisconsin	1,067,113	50,900	4.8	327,353	30.7	688,860	64.5
Wyoming	93,414	9,739	10.4	32,113	34.4	51,562	55.2
Outlying areas:							
American Samoa	7,631	7,631	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canal Zone	15,150	[5]15,150	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guam	24,026	6,839	28.5	17,187	71.5	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	326,099	86,936	26.7	.....	.....	239,163	73.3
Trust Territory[6]	9,275	[5]9,275	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virgin Islands[3]	26,437	2,743	10.4	.....	.....	23,694	89.6

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[1] Includes value of commodities distributed under the school lunch and milk programs.

[2] Includes a relatively minor amount from other sources (gifts and tuition and transportation fees from patrons) which accounted for 0.4 percent of total revenue receipts in 1967–68.

[3] Data from published reports.

[4] [illegible] State and local revenues are reported even though the entire State of Hawaii is regarded as a single school system.

[5] Includes data from published and unpublished reports; partially estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.

[6] Data from United Nations report.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1971–72.*

Table 71. – Public elementary and secondary school revenue receipts from Federal, State, and local sources: United States, 1919 – 20 to 1972 – 73

School year	Total	Federal	State	Local (including inter-mediate)[1]	Total	Federal	State	Local (including inter-mediate)[1]
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
	AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS				PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION			
1919–20	$970,120	$2,475	$160,085	$807,561	100.0	0.3	16.5	83.2
1929–30	2,088,557	7,334	353,670	1,727,553	100.0	.4	16.9	82.7
1939–40	2,260,527	39,810	684,354	1,536,363	100.0	1.8	30.3	68.0
1941–42	2,416,580	34,306	759,993	1,622,281	100.0	1.4	31.5	67.1
1943–44	2,604,322	35,886	869,183	1,709,253	100.0	1.4	33.0	65.6
1945–46	3,059,845	41,378	1,062,057	1,956,409	100.0	1.4	34.7	63.8
1947–48	4,311,534	120,270	1,676,362	2,514,902	100.0	2.8	38.9	58.3
1949–50	5,437,044	155,848	2,165,689	3,115,507	100.0	2.9	39.8	57.3
1951–52	6,423,816	227,711	2,478,596	3,717,507	100.0	3.5	38.6	57.8
1953–54	7,866,852	355,237	2,944,103	4,567,512	100.0	4.5	37.4	58.1
1955–56	9,686,677	441,442	3,828,886	5,416,350	100.0	4.6	39.5	55.9
1957–58	12,181,513	486,484	4,800,368	6,894,661	100.0	4.0	39.4	56.6
1959–60	14,746,618	651,639	5,768,047	8,326,932	100.0	4.4	39.1	56.5
1961–62	17,527,707	760,975	6,789,190	9,977,542	100.0	4.3	38.7	56.9
1963–64	20,544,182	896,956	8,078,014	11,569,213	100.0	4.4	39.3	56.3
1965–66	25,356,858	1,996,954	9,920,219	13,439,686	100.0	7.9	39.1	53.0
1967–68	31,903,064	2,806,469	12,275,536	16,821,063	100.0	8.8	38.5	52.7
1969–70	40,266,923	3,219,557	16,062,776	20,984,589	100.0	8.0	39.9	52.1
1971–72	50,003,645	4,467,969	19,133,256	26,402,420	100.0	8.9	38.3	52.8
1972–73	52,117,930	4,525,000	20,843,520	26,749,412	100.0	8.7	40.0	51.3

[1] Includes a relatively minor amount from other sources (gifts, tuition, and transportation fees from patrons), which accounted for 0.4 percent of total revenue receipts in 1967–68.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems*; and *Expenditures and Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1972–73.*

Table 72.–Results of public school bond elections: United States, 1957–58 to 1972–73

Fiscal year	Number of elections		Percent approved based on number	Par value of issues voted on (in millions)		Percent approved based on dollar value
	Total	Approved		Total	Approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957–58	(1)	(1)	(1)	$1,542	$1,123	72.8
1958–59	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,801	1,433	79.6
1959–60	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,672	1,792	67.1
1960–61	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,605	1,218	75.9
1961–62	1,432	1,034	72.2	1,849	1,273	68.9
1962–63	2,048	1,482	72.4	2,659	1,851	69.6
1963–64	2,071	1,501	72.5	2,672	1,900	71.1
1964–65	2,041	1,525	74.7	3,129	2,485	79.4
1965–66	1,745	1,265	72.5	3,560	2,652	74.5
1966–67	1,625	1,082	66.6	3,063	2,119	69.2
1967–68	1,750	1,183	67.6	3,740	2,338	62.5
1968–69	1,341	762	56.8	3,913	1,707	43.6
1969–70	1,216	647	53.2	3,285	1,627	49.5
1970–71	1,086	507	46.7	3,337	1,381	41.4
1971–72	1,153	542	47.0	3,102	1,365	44.0
1972–73	1,273	719	56.5	3,988	2,256	56.6

[1] Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Bond Sales for Public School Purposes, 1972–73.*

Table 73. – Estimated expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose and by State: 1973 – 74

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total expenditures	Current expenditures			Capital outlay	Interest on school debt
		Total	Public elementary and secondary schools[1]	Other programs[2]		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States[3]	**$56,031,041**	**$49,084,773**	**$46,956,775**	**$2,127,998**	**$5,259,330**	**$1,686,938**
Alabama	575,352	521,252	518,866	2,386	52,000	2,100
Alaska	169,886	130,181	125,419	4,762	32,000	7,705
Arizona	662,826	530,922	530,922	(4)	116,888	15,016
Arkansas	378,622	321,584	317,036	4,548	47,297	9,741
California	6,710,739	6,062,314	5,126,438	935,876	454,101	194,324
Colorado	685,545	577,545	572,545	5,000	90,000	18,000
Connecticut	848,270	801,270	[5]795,770	5,500	25,000	22,000
Delaware	216,060	172,070	[6]169,870	2,200	35,000	8,990
District of Columbia	232,080	194,620	187,302	7,318	37,460	–
Florida	1,801,452	1,483,012	[5]1,478,879	[7]4,133	287,458	30,982
Georgia	976,662	873,188	857,188	16,000	70,129	33,345
Hawaii	237,149	209,526	202,541	6,985	26,484	1,139
Idaho	166,642	148,642	148,500	142	14,500	3,500
Illinois	3,048,470	2,641,970	2,543,051	98,919	328,000	78,500
Indiana	1,275,847	1,055,967	1,035,105	20,862	173,644	46,236
Iowa	763,620	668,000	668,000	–	80,120	15,500
Kansas	482,025	451,311	449,925	1,386	21,538	9,176
Kentucky	543,500	477,000	474,000	3,000	45,000	21,500
Louisiana	846,000	755,000	753,000	2,000	67,500	23,500
Maine	245,500	219,000	212,000	7,000	20,000	6,500
Maryland	1,326,651	976,990	963,950	13,040	310,621	39,040
Massachusetts	1,513,385	1,347,000	1,326,000	21,000	105,395	60,990
Michigan	2,893,525	2,505,125	2,460,125	45,000	290,000	98,400
Minnesota	1,321,197	1,161,268	1,098,277	62,991	108,874	51,055
Mississippi	454,159	419,459	381,659	37,800	30,000	4,700
Missouri	997,193	889,186	871,996	17,190	83,752	24,255
Montana	201,000	191,000	191,000	–	6,800	3,200
Nebraska	366,276	320,721	319,104	1,617	37,185	8,370
Nevada	162,100	131,600	129,000	2,600	23,000	7,500
New Hampshire	165,083	143,486	142,843	643	15,919	5,678
New Jersey	2,195,700	1,948,000	1,910,000	38,000	175,000	72,700
New Mexico	323,209	266,258	264,501	1,757	53,917	3,034
New York	6,555,700	5,848,800	5,620,800	228,000	500,000	206,900
North Carolina	1,163,044	1,079,544	958,195	121,349	70,000	13,500
North Dakota	149,500	129,000	126,000	3,000	17,500	3,000
Ohio	2,457,000	2,215,000	2,200,000	15,000	180,000	62,000
Oklahoma	516,000	468,000	465,000	3,000	40,000	8,000
Oregon	601,109	546,434	544,960	1,474	44,582	10,093
Pennsylvania	3,361,440	2,867,940	2,709,140	158,800	310,500	183,000
Rhode Island	237,541	217,435	216,472	963	13,106	7,000
South Carolina	573,303	500,431	493,107	7,324	60,363	12,509
South Dakota	154,200	142,350	140,350	2,000	10,000	1,850
Tennessee	748,859	677,059	664,759	12,300	44,500	27,300
Texas	2,548,376	2,125,745	2,037,745	88,000	308,346	114,285
Utah	292,900	241,200	235,000	6,200	47,000	4,700
Vermont	132,141	112,120	111,969	151	15,987	4,034
Virginia	1,172,000	1,011,500	988,500	23,000	125,500	35,000
Washington	896,377	778,057	708,057	70,000	90,000	28,320
West Virginia	363,801	335,692	331,682	4,010	25,000	3,109
Wisconsin	1,217,859	1,095,350	1,081,732	13,618	88,356	34,153
Wyoming	104,166	98,649	98,495	154	4,008	1,509
Outlying areas:						
American Samoa[8]	6,065	5,542	5,190	352	523	–
Canal Zone	18,464	17,678	15,728	1,950	786	–
Guam	32,787	32,787	22,939	9,848	–	–
Puerto Rico[8]	319,042	299,431	299,010	421	19,611	–
Virgin Islands	30,284	30,284	29,608	676	–	–

[1] Includes value of commodities donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except as indicated by footnote 6.

[2] Includes expenditures for summer schools, adult education, community services (such as public libraries operated by school districts, expenditures for nonpublic schools where authorized by law, community centers, recreational activities, and community colleges and technical institutions under the jurisdiction of local boards of education).

[3] Includes estimates for nonreporting States.

[4] Data not available.

[5] Data include expenditures for summer school.

[6] Does not include the value of commodities donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[7] Does not include junior colleges.

[8] Data for 1972–73.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973.*

Table 74. – Summary of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose and by State: 1971 – 72

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total expenditures, all schools	Current expenditures for full-time elementary and secondary day schools							Other programs	Capital outlay[2]	Interest on school debt
		Total	Administration[1]	Instruction	Operation of plant	Maintenance of plant	Fixed charges	Other school services			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States	**$48,050,283**	**$41,817,782**	**$1,875,904**	**$26,148,306**	**[3]$3,145,231**	**[3]$1,179,540**	**$4,098,404**	**$3,372,790**	**$395,315**	**$4,458,949**	**$1,378,236**
Alabama	563,637	500,513	16,793	320,542	21,720	10,337	52,718	[4]78,402	(4)	47,193	5,931
Alaska	166,010	129,519	7,064	88,847	9,482	5,005	9,392	9,730	526	31,742	4,223
Arizona	477,159	371,615	18,889	262,573	28,595	10,587	17,359	33,612	...	94,611	10,933
Arkansas	311,518	273,130	17,157	169,952	17,726	6,934	23,898	37,462	1,107	28,635	8,646
California	4,946,256	4,445,041	224,547	3,108,864	318,157	144,237	442,303	206,933	67,811	330,506	102,898
Colorado	579,486	480,878	20,204	335,450	34,691	13,510	43,544	33,479	4,767	79,679	14,162
Connecticut	779,969	717,561	25,852	508,753	[5]73,891	(5)	61,450	47,604	5,494	39,499	17,425
Delaware	181,710	135,582	8,252	87,431	11,851	3,234	12,670	12,243	2,186	36,536	7,407
District of Columbia	185,612	163,563	6,068	108,446	15,259	5,476	9,823	18,479	382	21,677	...
Florida	1,370,638	1,175,382	46,937	832,300	80,115	38,628	94,845	82,557	2,726	166,155	26,276
Georgia	861,028	709,404	35,199	481,671	47,372	21,546	98,396	85,217	7,212	122,928	21,484
Hawaii	207,219	175,897	12,565	121,171	5,323	7,752	14,727	14,370	...	29,979	1,342
Idaho	139,164	122,699	7,217	80,585	9,720	3,101	12,551	9,525	...	13,845	2,620
Illinois	2,604,614	2,296,916	114,068	1,550,019	217,622	55,258	187,270	172,579	16,743	231,843	59,112
Indiana	1,256,761	982,085	28,519	665,841	87,970	25,896	94,453	79,407	17,008	213,970	43,708
Iowa	706,932	620,170	42,939	403,752	[5]70,275	(5)	48,607	54,597	3,028	68,693	15,042
Kansas	429,365	402,905	19,018	276,834	33,966	11,034	29,203	32,851	460	19,402	6,597
Kentucky	505,111	454,576	16,384	317,917	28,663	9,590	29,197	52,805	580	32,766	17,188
Louisiana	764,370	675,062	39,771	430,915	38,246	19,830	42,210	104,091	4,523	62,628	22,157
Maine	213,085	192,253	8,433	130,740	14,931	4,565	13,803	19,780	5,046	10,336	5,449
Maryland	1,102,048	907,061	30,387	613,272	78,747	28,703	84,317	71,636	5,526	148,455	41,005
Massachusetts	1,296,591	1,131,709	39,488	806,570	119,394	33,083	59,572	73,621	8,317	123,624	32,942
Michigan	2,635,329	2,234,112	105,326	1,477,700	197,174	54,444	285,213	114,256	23,712	272,286	105,219
Minnesota	1,169,616	960,946	35,552	644,098	83,290	17,441	92,065	88,501	16,369	141,541	50,759
Mississippi	354,296	324,378	15,015	211,422	16,022	9,254	22,568	50,097	4,808	20,845	4,266
Missouri	904,519	778,390	31,149	536,429	56,800	26,232	58,938	68,842	18,765	86,497	20,868
Montana	152,913	145,328	8,286	93,837	11,354	4,852	13,536	13,463	...	4,249	3,336
Nebraska	324,276	286,804	16,537	195,308	21,917	9,264	21,040	22,739	1,472	26,889	9,112
Nevada	142,619	110,819	4,162	78,568	9,350	3,720	7,814	7,206	210	24,599	6,991
New Hampshire	151,837	130,191	5,547	91,279	9,671	2,846	8,479	12,369	311	16,687	4,648
New Jersey	2,016,778	1,740,442	73,006	1,156,701	134,270	51,582	187,629	138,254	8,010	204,563	63,763
New Mexico	246,143	214,796	8,664	145,147	14,180	6,691	18,899	21,215	8,208	20,382	2,756
New York	5,654,606	5,140,817	215,306	3,311,257	[5]438,049	(5)	715,691	460,513	51,687	273,947	188,155
North Carolina	885,086	802,012	31,039	543,008	39,126	25,438	79,912	83,490	967	69,257	12,849
North Dakota	129,449	115,351	6,662	72,717	9,286	2,237	8,723	15,724	131	11,264	2,702
Ohio	2,158,499	1,921,109	82,880	1,258,566	173,894	43,774	248,762	113,232	10,685	173,912	52,793
Oklahoma	468,244	422,567	19,911	273,505	30,724	23,634	35,103	39,690	1,294	37,152	7,232
Oregon	539,175	489,904	37,304	317,461	37,683	18,242	43,993	35,221	698	38,384	10,189
Pennsylvania	2,814,360	2,360,334	104,797	1,528,869	[5]265,616	(5)	260,646	200,406	39,397	293,535	121,094
Rhode Island	200,206	181,673	8,248	123,027	14,209	3,699	17,780	14,709	409	11,495	6,629
South Carolina	484,315	424,243	17,305	279,194	23,145	11,409	42,815	50,375	5,375	44,610	10,086
South Dakota	141,358	129,029	6,970	84,909	9,386	3,170	8,737	15,556	598	9,878	1,853
Tennessee	680,594	568,971	25,527	382,538	38,767	14,268	51,657	56,213	7,847	78,242	25,535
Texas	2,349,185	1,963,886	99,025	1,447,106	[5]185,599	(5)	90,638	141,519	7,437	287,209	90,652
Utah	249,643	213,274	10,150	141,790	15,190	7,392	22,097	16,656	7,471	24,656	4,241
Vermont	125,703	102,788	6,445	67,763	8,394	2,706	7,390	10,090	56	19,382	3,476
Virginia	1,038,989	874,423	27,364	604,328	57,687	31,870	77,528	75,647	8,433	125,069	31,065
Washington	878,955	766,420	36,861	522,512	60,214	22,749	68,321	54,763	2,224	78,224	33,087
West Virginia	339,938	308,867	11,530	187,421	19,590	10,036	41,449	38,843	5,425	22,707	2,939
Wisconsin	1,084,092	957,606	34,148	633,532	76,980	29,499	109,979	73,468	9,469	83,000	34,017
Wyoming	91,377	85,799	5,048	56,868	6,052	2,680	6,795	8,356	406	3,794	1,379
Outlying areas:											
American Samoa	5,986	5,412	1,021	3,269	184	90	220	627	134	440	...
Canal Zone	15,913	15,081	757	10,627	1,173	1,008	1,311	206	708	124	...
Guam	25,294	24,373	2,545	18,346	540	34	316	2,592	17	904	...
Puerto Rico	348,499	329,134	20,799	215,997	16,459	3,023	24,784	48,072	421	18,944	...
Trust Territory	9,275	9,063	890	[6]8,173	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	212	...	...
Virgin Islands	24,675	23,832	1,543	14,112	1,784	969	2,010	3,415	843	...	...

[1] Includes expenditures for administration at all levels.

[2] Includes expenditures by school building authorities.

[3] Includes estimates for the 5 States that were unable to differentiate between expenditures for operation and for maintenance of plant.

[4] Data for "other programs" included with "other school services."

[5] Expenditures or maintenance of plant are included with operation of plant.

[6] Includes expenditures for operation and maintenance of plant, fixed charges, and other school services.

[7] Data are included under instruction.

NOTE.– Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1971 – 72.*

Table 75. – Summary of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose: United States, 1919 – 20 to 1971 – 72

Purpose of expenditure	School year										
	1919–20	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1961–62	1963–64	1965–66	1967–68	1969–70	1971–72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS										
Total expenditures, all schools	**$1,036,151**	**$2,316,790**	**$2,344,049**	**$5,837,643**	**$15,613,255**	**$18,373,339**	**$21,324,993**	**$26,248,026**	**$32,977,182**	**$40,683,429**	**$48,050,283**
Current expenditures, all schools	864,396	1,853,377	1,955,166	4,722,288	12,461,955	14,923,383	17,645,973	21,701,584	27,743,581	34,853,578	42,213,093
Public elementary and secondary schools	861,120	1,843,552	1,941,799	4,687,274	12,329,389	14,729,270	17,218,446	21,053,280	26,877,162	34,217,773	41,817,782
Administration	36,752	78,680	91,571	220,050	528,408	648,372	744,770	937,646	1,249,028	1,606,646	1,875,504
Instruction	632,556	1,317,727	1,403,285	3,112,340	8,350,738	10,016,280	11,750,469	14,445,484	18,375,762	23,270,158	28,143,306
Plant operation	115,707	216,072	194,365	427,587	1,085,036	1,283,085	1,445,845	1,762,745	2,074,638	2,537,257	3,145,231
Plant maintenance	30,432	78,810	73,321	214,164	422,586	477,346	539,186	623,581	789,760	974,941	1,179,540
Fixed charges	9,286	50,270	50,116	261,469	909,323	1,077,278	1,343,684	1,700,965	2,388,286	3,266,920	4,096,404
Other school services[1]	36,387	101,993	129,141	451,663	1,033,297	1,226,909	1,394,492	1,582,858	1,999,689	2,561,856	3,372,790
Summer schools	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	13,263	21,326	28,994	70,310	105,894	106,481	90,554
Adult education[2]	3,277	9,825	13,367	35,614	26,858	29,536	74,872	120,874	151,864	128,778	(3)
Community colleges	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	34,492	71,252	245,433	301,545	390,069	138,813	(3)
Community services	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	57,953	71,979	78,229	155,575	218,592	261,731	304,765
Capital outlay[4]	153,543	370,878	257,974	1,014,176	2,661,786	2,862,153	2,977,976	3,754,862	4,255,791	4,659,072	4,458,949
Interest	18,212	92,536	130,909	100,578	489,514	587,823	701,044	791,580	977,810	1,170,782	1,378,236
	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION										
Total expenditures, all schools	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Current expenditures, all schools	83.4	80.0	83.4	80.9	79.8	81.2	82.7	82.7	84.1	85.7	87.9
Public elementary and secondary schools	83.1	79.6	82.8	80.3	79.0	80.2	80.7	80.2	81.5	84.1	87.0
Administration	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9
Instruction	61.0	56.9	59.9	53.3	53.5	54.5	55.1	55.0	55.7	57.2	58.6
Plant operation	11.2	9.3	8.3	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.5
Plant maintenance	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Fixed charges	.9	2.2	2.1	4.5	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.2	8.0	8.5
Other school services[1]	3.5	4.4	5.5	7.7	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.3	7.0
Summer schools	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.2
Adult education[2]	.3	.4	.6	.6	.2	.2	.4	.5	.5	.3	(3)
Community colleges	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	.3	(3)
Community services	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	.4	.6	.7	.6	.6
Capital outlay[4]	14.8	16.0	11.0	17.4	17.0	15.6	14.0	14.3	12.9	11.5	9.3
Interest	1.8	4.0	5.6	1.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9

[1] Prior to 1959–60, items included under "other school services" were listed under "auxiliary services," a more comprehensive classification which also included community services.

[2] Prior to 1959–60, data shown for adult education represent combined expenditures for adult education, summer schools, and community colleges.

[3] Data not available.

[4] Prior to 1965–66, excludes capital outlay by State and local schoolhousing authorities.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems.*

Table 76. – Personal income, 1973, related to public school expenditures, by State: 1973 – 74

State	Personal income		Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary education[1]		Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools	
	Total (in millions)	Per capita	Amount (in thousands)	As a percent of personal income	Amount (in thousands)	As a percent of personal income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	**$1,057,825**	**$5,041**	**$56,031,041**	**5.30**	**$46,956,775**	**4.44**
Alabama	13,700	3,871	575,352	4.20	518,866	3.79
Alaska	1,958	5,933	169,886	8.68	125,419	6.41
Arizona	9,655	4,692	662,826	6.87	530,922	5.50
Arkansas	8,050	3,952	378,622	4.70	317,036	3.94
California	113,746	5,521	6,710,739	5.90	5,126,438	4.51
Colorado	12,255	5,029	685,545	5.59	572,545	4.67
Connecticut	18,265	5,938	848,270	4.64	795,770	4.36
Delaware	3,328	5,778	216,060	6.49	169,870	5.10
District of Columbia	4,728	6,337	232,080	4.91	187,302	3.96
Florida	37,799	4,923	1,801,452	4.77	1,478,879	3.91
Georgia	21,032	4,395	976,662	4.64	857,188	4.08
Hawaii	4,582	5,541	237,149	5.18	202,541	4.42
Idaho	3,398	4,413	166,642	4.90	148,500	4.37
Illinois	64,833	5,770	3,048,470	4.70	2,543,051	3.92
Indiana	26,510	4,987	1,275,847	4.81	1,035,105	3.90
Iowa	15,314	5,273	763,620	4.99	668,000	4.36
Kansas	12,088	5,304	482,025	3.99	449,925	3.72
Kentucky	13,478	4,033	543,500	4.03	474,000	3.52
Louisiana	14,795	3,931	846,000	5.72	753,000	5.09
Maine	4,196	4,082	245,500	5.85	212,000	5.05
Maryland	22,339	5,489	1,326,651	5.94	963,950	4.32
Massachusetts	30,561	5,253	1,513,385	4.95	1,326,000	4.34
Michigan	50,201	5,551	2,893,525	5.76	2,460,125	4.90
Minnesota	20,019	5,137	1,321,197	6.60	1,098,277	5.49
Mississippi	8,112	3,556	454,159	5.60	381,659	4.70
Missouri	23,031	4,841	997,193	4.33	871,996	3.79
Montana	3,376	4,682	201,000	5.95	191,000	5.66
Nebraska	8,127	5,271	366,276	4.51	319,104	3.93
Nevada	3,148	5,745	162,100	5.15	129,000	4.10
New Hampshire	3,713	4,694	165,083	4.45	142,843	3.85
New Jersey	43,026	5,845	2,195,700	5.10	1,910,000	4.44
New Mexico	4,262	3,853	323,209	7.58	264,501	6.21
New York	104,198	5,705	6,555,700	6.29	5,620,800	5.39
North Carolina	22,577	4,282	1,163,044	5.15	958,195	4.24
North Dakota	3,645	5,695	149,500	4.10	126,000	3.46
Ohio	54,474	5,076	2,457,000	4.51	2,200,000	4.04
Oklahoma	11,558	4,340	516,000	4.46	465,000	4.02
Oregon	10,753	4,833	601,109	5.59	544,960	5.07
Pennsylvania	59,427	4,993	3,361,440	5.66	2,709,140	4.56
Rhode Island	4,710	4,841	237,541	5.04	216,472	4.60
South Carolina	10,582	3,882	573,303	5.42	493,107	4.66
South Dakota	3,229	4,713	154,200	4.78	140,350	4.35
Tennessee	16,897	4,095	748,859	4.43	664,759	3.93
Texas	53,912	4,571	2,548,376	4.73	2,037,745	3.78
Utah	4,711	4,072	292,900	6.22	235,000	4.99
Vermont	1,881	4,054	132,141	7.03	111,969	5.95
Virginia	23,506	4,886	1,172,000	4.99	988,500	4.21
Washington	17,674	5.154	896,377	5.07	708,057	4.01
West Virginia	7,107	3,961	363,801	5.12	331,682	4.67
Wisconsin	21,703	4,750	1,217,859	5.61	1,081,732	4.98
Wyoming	1,657	4,695	104,166	6.29	98,495	5.94

[1] Includes current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973*. (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1974.

Public School Expenditures Compared with Personal Income

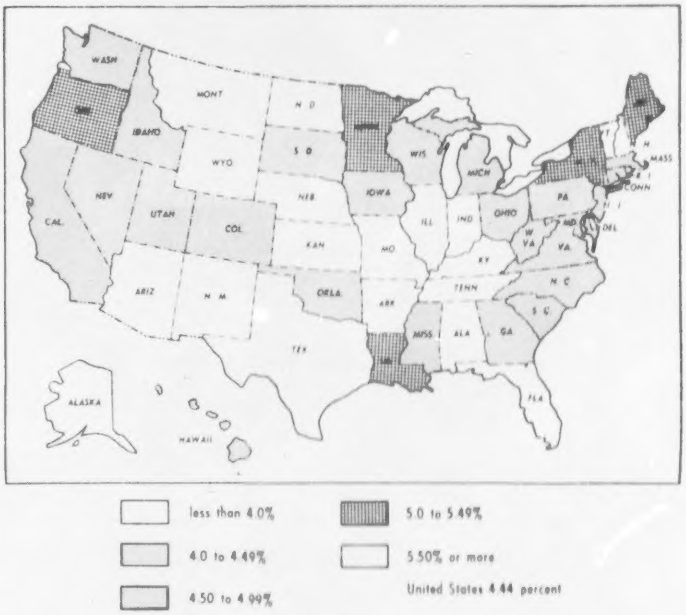
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools in the United States totaled about $47.0 billion during the school year 1973–74. Total personal income during the calendar year 1973 amounted to $1,057.8 billion. A comparison of these figures reveals that the operating budgets of public schools accounted for 4.44 percent of the Nation's personal income.

As the accompanying chart and table 76 indicate, there are substantial differences among the States in the proportion of personal income that went for public education. Thirteen States and the District of Columbia spent less than 4.0 percent of their personal income for public schools. Fifteen States spent between 4.0 and 4.49 percent; 10 States, between 4.50 and 4.99 percent; 6 States, between 5.0 and 5.49 percent; and 6 States, 5.50 percent or more. In each case the percentages are based upon the current operating expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools. Expenditures for other school programs, capital outlay, and interest payments on school debt are excluded from the computations.

Comparing public school expenditures with personal income is one way of assessing the effort State and local governments are making to support public education within a State. However, it should be pointed out that the amount of assistance the public schools receive from the Federal Government varies widely from State to State. In 1971–72, for example, the percent of revenue receipts from the Federal Government ranged all the way from 4.0 percent in one State (Ohio) to 27.8 percent in another (Mississippi). In general, the States that receive large amounts of Federal funds are those with relatively low personal incomes per capita and those with numerous Federal installations within their borders.

—W. VANCE GRANT
specialist in educational statistics

Figure 10.—Estimated current expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools, 1973–74, as a percent of personal income in 1973, by State


WASH
ORE
IDAHO
MONT
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MICH
WYO
NEV
CAL
UTAH
COL
NEB
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ILL
IND
OHIO
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N Y
VT
N H
ME
MASS
R I
CONN
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DEL
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W VA
VA
KY
KAN
MO
TENN
N C
S C
OKLA
ARK
ARIZ
N M
TEX
LA
MISS
ALA
GA
FLA
ALASKA
HAWAII
less than 4.0%
4.0 to 4.49%
4.50 to 4.99%
5.0 to 5.49%
5.50% or more
United States 4.44 percent

Table 77.—Estimated expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1973–74

State or other area	Expenditure per pupil			
	Total[1]	Current[2]	Capital outlay	Interest on school debt
1	2	3	4	5
United States	**$1,281**	**$1,116**	**$126**	**$40**
Alabama	790	716	72	3
Alaska	2,102	1,597	407	98
Arizona	1,439	1,153	254	33
Arkansas	912	773	115	24
California	1,318	1,170	104	44
Colorado	1,278	1,075	169	34
Connecticut	1,359	1,283	40	35
Delaware	1,747	1,388	286	73
District of Columbia	1,827	1,523	305	...
Florida[3]	1,030	885	124	21
Georgia	974	869	71	34
Hawaii	1,391	1,224	160	7
Idaho	942	840	82	20
Illinois	1,425	1,228	158	38
Indiana	1,152	950	159	42
Iowa	1,273	1,113	134	26
Kansas	1,114	1,043	50	21
Kentucky	829	727	69	33
Louisiana	1,096	978	88	31
Maine	1,033	918	87	28
Maryland	1,591	1,168	376	47
Massachusetts	1,279	1,136	90	52
Michigan	1,459	1,260	148	50
Minnesota	1,450	1,265	125	59
Mississippi	858	787	62	10
Missouri	1,082	963	92	27
Montana	1,248	1,186	42	20
Nebraska	1,188	1,040	121	27
Nevada	1,276	1,032	184	60
New Hampshire	1,036	900	100	36
New Jersey	1,565	1,386	127	53
New Mexico[4]	1,220	1,004	205	12
New York	2,037	1,809	161	67
North Carolina	978	900	66	13
North Dakota	1,101	947	132	23
Ohio	1,120	1,009	83	28
Oklahoma	921	835	72	14
Oregon	1,341	1,219	100	23
Pennsylvania	1,474	1,247	143	84
Rhode Island	1,415	1,295	78	42
South Carolina	983	856	106	22
South Dakota	1,011	932	66	12
Tennessee	841	759	51	31
Texas	977	809	122	45
Utah	996	816	163	16
Vermont	1,308	1,109	158	40
Virginia	1,142	983	125	35
Washington	1,136	974	[illegible]	39
West Virginia	945	871	66	8
Wisconsin	1,335	1,200	98	38
Wyoming	1,301	1,232	50	19
Outlying areas:				
American Samoa[3]	719	653	66	...
Canal Zone	1,541	1,467	73	...
Guam	908	908	...	...
Puerto Rico[3]	483	453	30	...
Virgin Islands	1,387	1,387	...	...

[1] Includes current expenditures for day schools, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.

[2] Includes expenditures for day schools only; excludes adult education, summer schools, community colleges, and community services.

[3] Estimates for 1972–73.

[4] Excludes per-pupil expenditures for kindergarten pupils.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973*, and unpublished data.

Table 78.—Total and current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1929–30 to 1973–74

School year	Unadjusted dollars		Adjusted dollars (1973–74 purchasing power)[1]	
	Total[2]	Current[3]	Total[2]	Current[3]
1	2	3	4	5
1929–30	$108	$87	$294	$237
1931–32	97	81	314	262
1933–34	76	67	268	236
1935–36	88	74	299	251
1937–38	100	84	326	274
1939–40	106	88	354	294
1941–42	110	98	329	293
1943–44	125	117	335	314
1945–46	145	136	371	348
1947–48	203	179	406	358
1949–50	259	209	510	412
1951–52	313	244	555	433
1953–54	351	265	609	460
1955–56	388	294	673	510
1957–58	449	341	733	557
1959–60	472	375	749	595
1961–62	530	419	822	650
1963–64	559	460	845	696
1965–66	654	537	955	785
1967–68	786	658	1,078	902
1969–70	955	816	1,180	1,008
1971–72	1,128	990	1,279	1,122
1973–74[4]	1,281	1,116	1,281	1,116

[1] Based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

[2] Includes current expenditure for day schools, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.

[3] Includes day school expenditures only; excludes current expenditures for other programs.

[4] Estimated.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems*; for 1973–74 estimate, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1973*.

Table 79.—Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds for vocational education: United States and outlying areas, 1920 to 1973

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total	Federal	State	Local
1	2	3	4	5
1920	$8,535	$2,477	$2,670	$3,388
1930	29,909	7,404	8,233	14,272
1940	55,081	20,004	11,737	23,340
1942	59,023	20,758	14,045	24,220
1944	64,299	19,958	15,016	29,325
1946	72,807	20,628	18,538	33,641
1948	103,339	26,200	25,834	51,305
1950	128,717	26,623	40,534	61,561
1952	146,466	25,863	47,818	72,784
1954	151,289	25,419	54,550	71,320
1956	175,886	33,180	61,821	80,884
1958	209,748	38,733	72,305	98,710
1960	238,812	45,313	82,466	111,033
1962	283,948	51,438	104,264	128,246
1964	332,785	55,027	124,975	152,784
1966	799,896	233,794	216,583	349,518
1968	1,192,863	262,384	400,362	530,117
1970	1,841,846	300,046	(1)	[1]1,541,801
1972	2,660,759	466,029	(1)	[1]2,194,730
1973	3,033,659	482,259	(1)	[1]2,551,400

[1] State funds are included with local funds in column 5.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, annual reports on *Vocational and Technical Education*. (2) Unpublished data.

Table 80.--Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds for vocational education, by State: Fiscal year 1973

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Expenditures by source		
	Total[1]	Federal	State and local
1	2	3	4
United States and outlying areas	**$3,033,659**	**$482,259**	**$2,551,400**
Alabama	37,906	10,289	27,617
Alaska	6,255	946	5,309
Arizona	21,773	4,793	16,980
Arkansas	16,962	5,213	11,749
California	276,170	37,603	238,567
Colorado	33,631	5,578	28,053
Connecticut	43,296	5,716	37,580
Delaware	9,815	1,463	8,352
District of Columbia	4,629	2,092	2,537
Florida	128,936	14,749	114,187
Georgia	48,025	12,446	35,579
Hawaii	8,086	2,101	5,985
Idaho	7,897	2,243	5,654
Illinois	209,709	20,579	189,130
Indiana	34,929	11,052	23,877
Iowa	43,674	7,477	36,197
Kansas	21,341	5,261	16,080
Kentucky	32,738	8,872	23,866
Louisiana	38,347	11,195	27,152
Maine	17,107	3,076	14,031
Maryland	73,282	8,639	64,643
Massachusetts	145,388	12,585	132,803
Michigan	75,229	19,902	55,327
Minnesota	84,789	8,573	76,216
Mississippi	26,661	6,161	20,500
Missouri	48,175	11,950	36,225
Montana	8,765	2,137	6,628
Nebraska	15,001	3,927	11,074
Nevada	4,515	1,267	3,248
New Hampshire	8,629	2,363	6,266
New Jersey	62,274	12,471	49,803
New Mexico	15,310	3,019	12,291
New York	376,329	33,611	342,718
North Carolina	113,315	16,171	97,144
North Dakota	6,843	2,004	4,639
Ohio	148,708	23,521	125,187
Oklahoma	29,501	6,666	22,835
Oregon	53,436	4,674	48,762
Pennsylvania	169,146	24,145	145,001
Rhode Island	10,142	2,776	7,366
South Carolina	24,088	8,072	16,016
South Dakota	5,969	1,956	4,013
Tennessee	45,866	10,904	34,962
Texas	150,660	33,489	117,171
Utah	21,620	3,039	18,581
Vermont	9,168	1,365	7,803
Virginia	50,802	11,505	39,297
Washington	68,677	7,324	61,353
West Virginia	17,678	5,323	12,355
Wisconsin	84,686	10,205	74,481
Wyoming	5,189	1,156	4,033
Outlying areas:			
American Samoa	0	0	0
Guam	1,471	296	1,175
Puerto Rico	29,602	8,068	21,534
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1,719	251	1,468
Virgin Islands	0	0	0

[1] Amounts are the sum of columns 3 and 4 and may differ from total amounts actually reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Vocational and Technical Education, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1973.*

CHAPTER III

Higher Education

Universities and colleges exist in every State in the Union and in all of the larger and more populous outlying areas. More than two-fifths of the entire group of 2,720 institutions are under the control of State governments or of cities, counties, or other subdivisions of States. Seven service schools and one junior college are controlled by the Federal Government. The remaining 56 percent of the institutions are controlled by religious denominations, professional organizations, or self-perpetuating groups of public-spirited persons. The publicly controlled colleges and universities tend to be much larger than their privately controlled counterparts. Approximately three-fourths of all college students attend public institutions.

A salient characteristic of higher education in this country is its diversity. American colleges and universities offer a wide range and great variety of programs. For example, a junior college usually offers only the first 2 years of training at the college level, but a university normally offers a full undergraduate course in the liberal arts, graduate work leading to the doctorate, and courses preparing for entrance into at least two or three of the learned professions. Between these two extremes are numerous colleges which reflect local needs and purposes.

Higher education has become increasingly accessible to all segments of the population. The growth of public junior colleges and other low-cost public institutions means that the expenses of the students attending these institutions can be held to a minimum. The Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program, Guaranteed Student Loan Program, and other Government programs have also attracted many students who otherwise would have found it difficult to finance a college education.

A less optimistic sidelight to higher education is that most American colleges and universities, faced with rising costs, have found it necessary to increase their basic student charges over time. Thus the typical college student usually finds that his expenses for tuition, fees, room, and board are higher when he returns to school in the fall than they were the preceding year. How to raise fees without losing some of the students they would like to attract is increasingly a problem for college administrators.

The National Center for Education Statistics conducts an annual survey of opening fall enrollment in which it obtains statistics directly from the colleges and universities on total and first-time students. Preliminary data are usually available within 3 or 4 months after the opening of the fall term. The opening fall enrollment survey has been supplemented from time to time by a comprehensive survey in which more detailed information is requested. In the comprehensive survey, students are classified not only by control of institution and by sex but also by status as resident or extension students and by full-time or part-time attendance.

Other studies of institutions of higher education which have been conducted periodically by this office include surveys of faculty and other professional staff; faculty salaries; earned degrees conferred; enrollment for advanced degrees; engineering enrollments and degrees; receipts, expenditures, and property; basic student charges, including tuition and fees and room and board rates; and land-grant institutions. The most recent data from each of these studies are summarized in the pages which follow.

Some of the tables in this chapter provide totals for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Others also include those outlying areas–American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands–which have within their borders one or more institutions of higher education. The coverage of each table is specified in its title or in the table stub.

Table 81. – Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by attendance status, sex of student, control of institution, and State: Fall 1973

State or other area	Total enrollment	Attendance status		Sex of student		Control of institution	
		Full-time	Part-time	Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	**9,602,123**	**6,189,493**	**3,412,630**	**5,371,052**	**4,231,071**	**7,419,516**	**2,182,607**
Alabama	126,829	89,938	36,891	71,361	55,468	110,515	16,314
Alaska	13,224	4,767	8,457	6,025	7,199	11,987	1,237
Arizona	138,188	72,431	65,757	79,634	58,554	133,504	4,684
Arkansas	53,672	41,996	11,676	29,918	23,754	44,781	8,891
California	1,469,144	719,594	749,550	825,092	644,052	1,323,013	146,131
Colorado	131,993	94,398	37,595	74,240	57,753	117,978	14,015
Connecticut	135,911	85,331	50,580	73,607	62,304	83,509	52,402
Delaware	28,888	18,364	10,524	15,433	13,455	24,807	4,081
District of Columbia	80,324	46,805	33,519	47,967	32,357	14,638	65,686
Florida	281,104	180,545	100,559	160,698	120,406	234,235	46,869
Georgia	146,601	106,392	40,209	80,970	65,631	119,244	27,357
Hawaii	42,617	30,933	11,684	23,656	18,961	39,573	3,044
Idaho	35,198	25,410	9,788	20,051	15,147	28,479	6,719
Illinois	497,146	306,662	190,484	272,375	224,771	364,220	132,926
Indiana	200,124	141,422	58,702	113,118	87,006	145,578	54,546
Iowa	109,284	91,133	18,151	62,780	46,504	73,635	35,649
Kansas	108,023	78,530	29,493	60,963	47,060	95,604	12,419
Kentucky	110,759	78,416	32,343	60,538	50,221	91,865	18,894
Louisiana	135,237	102,637	32,600	75,409	59,828	115,428	19,809
Maine	36,122	27,049	9,073	20,299	15,823	27,297	8,825
Maryland	177,268	100,049	77,219	95,119	82,149	144,861	32,407
Massachusetts	332,850	232,809	100,041	186,255	146,595	139,789	193,061
Michigan	426,259	250,168	176,091	237,765	188,494	374,584	51,675
Minnesota	163,282	119,570	43,712	90,650	72,632	130,894	32,388
Mississippi	82,314	64,783	17,531	43,337	38,977	72,917	9,397
Missouri	193,193	129,176	64,017	109,910	83,283	140,160	53,033
Montana	27,317	22,460	4,857	15,692	11,625	24,628	2,689
Nebraska	66,034	48,847	17,187	36,732	29,302	52,433	13,601
Nevada	20,044	13,321	6,723	11,754	8,290	19,927	117
New Hampshire	33,399	28,051	5,348	19,553	13,846	19,264	14,135
New Jersey	255,357	149,292	106,065	137,167	118,190	187,698	67,659
New Mexico	48,839	33,715	15,124	28,418	20,421	44,601	4,238
New York	903,959	560,291	343,668	482,474	421,485	544,820	359,139
North Carolina	204,633	158,101	46,532	115,511	89,122	154,969	49,664
North Dakota	29,460	24,413	5,047	16,818	12,642	28,194	1,266
Ohio	396,866	279,610	117,256	227,799	169,067	298,550	98,316
Oklahoma	125,963	86,098	39,865	74,700	51,263	105,933	20,030
Oregon	132,341	79,836	52,505	73,197	59,144	118,069	14,272
Pennsylvania	440,666	306,794	133,872	250,176	190,490	261,501	179,165
Rhode Island	55,122	34,391	20,731	31,168	23,954	29,989	25,133
South Carolina	96,496	74,098	22,398	55,363	41,133	73,645	22,851
South Dakota	26,530	22,173	4,357	15,092	11,438	20,495	6,035
Tennessee	154,893	112,930	41,963	87,147	67,746	117,153	37,740
Texas	503,750	344,998	158,752	294,954	208,796	422,965	80,785
Utah	80,465	62,712	17,753	47,524	32,941	49,987	30,478
Vermont	27,707	22,241	5,466	13,586	14,121	16,157	11,550
Virginia	193,277	124,347	68,930	101,316	91,961	164,957	28,320
Washington	199,478	133,666	65,812	108,814	90,664	176,771	22,707
West Virginia	68,201	48,019	20,182	36,878	31,323	57,949	10,252
Wisconsin	221,277	152,679	68,598	125,608	95,669	191,271	30,006
Wyoming	17,922	10,529	7,393	9,874	8,048	17,922	0
U.S. Service Schools	16,573	16,573	0	16,567	6	16,573	0
Outlying areas	**92,174**	**67,192**	**24,982**	**43,112**	**49,062**	**58,891**	**33,283**
American Samoa	909	406	503	551	358	909	0
Canal Zone	1,632	470	1,162	839	793	1,632	0
Guam	3,430	2,145	1,285	1,830	1,600	3,430	0
Puerto Rico	84,390	63,452	20,938	39,202	45,188	51,107	33,283
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	115	115	0	90	25	115	0
Virgin Islands	1,698	604	1,094	600	1,098	1,698	0

NOTE.–Total enrollment includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree and also undergraduate students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year occupational programs which are not creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1973*.

Table 82.—Total and first-time degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by State: Fall 1973 and fall 1974

State or other area	Total enrollment		First-time students	
	1973	1974[1]	1973	1974[1]
1	2	3	4	5
United States	**8,519,750**	**8,900,000**	**1,756,864**	**1,850,000**
Alabama	118,118	123,000	25,663	27,000
Alaska	12,560	13,000	3,308	3,000
Arizona	116,965	122,000	23,461	25,000
Arkansas	51,938	54,000	11,803	12,000
California	1,157,313	1,209,000	222,479	235,000
Colorado	117,995	123,000	23,984	25,000
Connecticut	133,652	140,000	30,517	32,000
Delaware	26,718	28,000	5,761	6,000
District of Columbia	79,428	83,000	10,562	11,000
Florida	245,197	256,000	50,767	53,000
Georgia	136,877	143,000	25,509	27,000
Hawaii	35,664	37,000	7,752	8,000
Idaho	30,893	32,000	8,800	9,000
Illinois	424,440	444,000	84,036	88,000
Indiana	188,600	197,000	38,181	40,000
Iowa	96,864	101,000	21,540	23,000
Kansas	102,934	108,000	24,141	25,000
Kentucky	104,433	109,000	20,302	21,000
Louisiana	131,564	137,000	26,379	28,000
Maine	32,822	34,000	6,579	7,000
Maryland	154,126	161,000	29,986	32,000
Massachusetts	309,442	323,000	63,940	67,000
Michigan	352,028	368,000	79,890	84,000
Minnesota	155,418	162,000	29,752	31,000
Mississippi	73,042	76,000	19,719	21,000
Missouri	180,923	189,000	36,080	38,000
Montana	26,277	27,000	6,871	6,000
Nebraska	62,255	65,000	12,413	13,000
Nevada	15,700	16,000	4,766	5,000
New Hampshire	29,688	31,000	6,873	7,000
New Jersey	234,173	245,000	49,757	52,000
New Mexico	47,260	49,000	8,408	9,000
New York	886,852	927,000	173,772	184,000
North Carolina	163,024	170,000	37,835	40,000
North Dakota	26,378	28,000	6,383	7,000
Ohio	353,282	370,000	74,075	78,000
Oklahoma	120,527	126,000	24,661	26,000
Oregon	103,470	108,000	23,121	24,000
Pennsylvania	407,367	426,000	88,261	93,000
Rhode Island	52,853	55,000	11,403	12,000
South Carolina	88,488	92,000	24,897	26,000
South Dakota	25,387	27,000	5,779	6,000
Tennessee	148,381	155,000	28,380	30,000
Texas	457,228	478,000	97,996	104,000
Utah	71,148	74,000	13,177	14,000
Vermont	25,770	27,000	6,639	7,000
Virginia	178,629	187,000	29,606	31,000
Washington	156,066	163,000	36,786	39,000
West Virginia	64,336	67,000	13,929	15,000
Wisconsin	172,882	181,000	34,071	36,000
Wyoming	15,812	17,000	2,733	3,000
U.S. Service Schools	16,573	17,000	4,371	5,000
Outlying areas	**84,003**	**88,000**	**18,374**	**19,000**
American Samoa	909	1,000	343	(2)
Canal Zone	1,632	2,000	710	1,000
Guam	2,951	3,000	767	1,000
Puerto Rico	76,932	80,000	16,457	17,000
Virgin Islands	1,579	2,000	97	(2)

[1] Estimated.

[2] Fewer than 500 students.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1973*, and National Center for Education Statistics estimates.

Table 83.–Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by type and level of enrollment and by State: Fall 1973

State or other area	All degree-credit and non-degree-credit students	Degree-credit students					Non-degree-credit students
		Total	Undergraduate	First professional	Graduate	Unclassified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	9,602,123	8,519,750	6,533,047	218,990	1,123,462	644,251	1,082,373
Alabama	126,829	118,118	93,170	2,702	12,392	9,854	8,711
Alaska	13,224	12,560	9,072	0	1,725	1,753	674
Arizona	138,188	116,965	86,198	1,370	15,953	13,444	21,223
Arkansas	53,672	51,938	46,021	1,200	4,337	1,380	1,734
California	1,469,144	1,157,313	895,696	27,239	148,594	85,784	311,831
Colorado	131,993	117,995	88,054	1,693	15,909	12,339	13,998
Connecticut	135,911	133,652	100,641	2,316	24,669	6,026	2,259
Delaware	28,888	26,718	17,586	0	1,783	7,349	[illegible]
District of Columbia	80,324	79,428	40,681	8,167	17,810	12,770	896
Florida	281,104	245,197	195,693	3,959	19,371	26,174	35,907
Georgia	146,601	136,877	106,671	4,606	20,908	4,692	9,724
Hawaii	42,617	35,664	27,931	52	4,066	3,615	6,952
Idaho	35,198	30,893	26,673	266	3,058	896	4,305
Illinois	497,146	424,440	310,033	16,187	62,661	35,559	72,706
Indiana	200,124	188,600	142,217	4,662	32,043	9,678	11,524
Iowa	109,284	96,864	79,201	3,494	11,110	3,059	12,420
Kansas	108,023	102,934	82,041	2,321	13,744	4,828	5,089
Kentucky	110,759	104,433	84,056	4,522	14,184	1,671	6,326
Louisiana	135,237	131,564	108,057	4,540	15,252	3,715	3,673
Maine	36,122	32,822	23,689	292	1,901	6,940	3,300
Maryland	177,268	154,126	109,858	3,876	21,865	18,527	23,142
Massachusetts	332,850	309,442	218,557	11,517	50,239	29,129	23,408
Michigan	426,259	352,028	283,593	10,650	50,327	7,458	74,231
Minnesota	163,282	155,418	123,458	4,439	20,552	6,969	7,864
Mississippi	82,314	73,042	62,123	1,229	7,985	1,705	9,272
Missouri	193,193	180,923	127,880	7,887	23,287	21,869	12,270
Montana	27,317	26,277	23,243	187	1,898	949	1,040
Nebraska	66,034	62,255	51,041	2,459	6,592	2,163	3,779
Nevada	20,044	15,700	12,150	0	1,696	1,854	4,344
New Hampshire	33,399	29,688	24,432	109	2,800	2,347	3,711
New Jersey	255,357	234,173	171,425	4,039	36,552	22,157	21,184
New Mexico	48,839	47,260	36,272	564	5,583	4,841	1,579
New York	903,959	886,852	661,265	17,864	139,374	68,349	17,107
North Carolina	204,633	163,024	131,126	4,356	16,594	10,948	41,609
North Dakota	29,460	26,378	22,172	350	1,996	1,860	3,082
Ohio	396,866	353,282	283,746	10,238	43,603	15,695	43,584
Oklahoma	125,963	120,527	98,317	2,477	15,248	4,485	5,436
Oregon	132,341	103,470	76,795	2,676	12,514	11,485	28,871
Pennsylvania	440,666	407,367	298,896	12,823	53,174	42,474	33,299
Rhode Island	55,122	52,853	37,055	139	6,125	9,534	2,269
South Carolina	96,496	88,488	74,999	1,881	10,226	1,382	8,008
South Dakota	26,530	25,387	21,795	401	2,139	1,052	1,143
Tennessee	154,893	148,381	117,545	4,653	17,042	9,141	6,512
Texas	503,750	457,228	378,573	12,600	51,724	14,331	46,522
Utah	80,465	71,148	60,739	953	7,179	2,277	9,317
Vermont	27,707	25,770	20,941	301	1,826	2,702	1,937
Virginia	193,277	178,629	109,952	3,599	23,292	41,786	14,648
Washington	199,478	156,066	122,317	2,935	16,234	14,580	43,412
West Virginia	68,201	64,336	49,885	852	9,762	3,837	3,865
Wisconsin	221,277	172,882	135,897	3,117	21,300	12,568	48,395
Wyoming	17,922	15,812	9,914	231	1,461	4,206	2,110
U.S. Service Schools	16,573	16,573	14,705	0	1,803	65	0
Outlying areas	92,174	84,003	72,133	2,269	4,488	5,113	8,171
American Samoa	909	909	909	0	0	0	0
Canal Zone	1,632	1,632	1,632	0	0	0	0
Guam	3,430	2,951	2,393	0	549	9	479
Puerto Rico	84,390	76,932	66,749	2,269	3,904	4,010	7,458
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	115
Virgin Islands	1,698	1,579	450	0	35	1,094	119

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1973.*

Table 84. – Resident degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by State and by place of residence: Fall 1972

State or other area	All students		In-State students		Out-of-State students		Foreign students	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	**7,969,292**	**100.0**	**6,676,872**	**83.8**	**1,141,076**	**14.3**	**151,344**	**1.9**
Alabama	109,289	100.0	95,601	86.9	13,460	12.3	828	.8
Alaska	11,978	100.0	10,791	90.1	1,032	8.6	155	1.3
Arizona	102,855	100.0	85,074	82.7	16,156	15.7	1,625	1.6
Arkansas	51,300	100.0	44,060	85.9	6,870	13.4	370	.7
California	1,029,039	100.0	968,314	94.1	37,582	3.7	23,143	2.2
Colorado	111,219	100.0	77,714	69.9	31,426	28.3	2,079	1.9
Connecticut	129,033	100.0	107,016	82.9	20,809	16.1	1,208	.9
Delaware	20,341	100.0	11,281	55.5	8,762	43.1	298	1.5
District of Columbia	72,633	100.0	22,532	31.0	43,938	60.5	6,163	8.5
Florida	224,033	100.0	191,458	85.5	29,132	13.0	3,443	1.5
Georgia	134,278	100.0	108,647	80.9	23,741	17.7	1,890	1.4
Hawaii	33,539	100.0	29,008	86.5	2,758	8.2	1,773	5.3
Idaho	30,074	100.0	22,464	74.7	7,036	23.4	574	1.9
Illinois	401,998	100.0	358,746	89.2	34,416	8.6	8,836	2.2
Indiana	189,903	100.0	144,876	76.3	42,308	22.3	2,719	1.4
Iowa	97,631	100.0	72,872	74.6	23,408	24.0	1,351	1.4
Kansas	100,929	100.0	82,961	82.2	16,300	16.1	1,668	1.7
Kentucky	98,883	100.0	79,295	80.2	18,604	18.8	984	1.0
Louisiana	130,021	100.0	114,578	88.1	13,105	10.1	2,338	1.8
Maine	30,527	100.0	21,758	71.3	8,489	27.8	280	.9
Maryland	147,742	100.0	120,364	81.5	24,851	16.8	2,527	1.7
Massachusetts	277,663	100.0	188,048	67.7	81,641	29.4	7,974	2.9
Michigan	338,173	100.0	304,912	90.2	27,199	8.0	6,062	1.8
Minnesota	138,444	100.0	115,954	83.8	19,686	14.2	2,804	2.0
Mississippi	72,865	100.0	65,423	89.8	6,812	9.3	630	.9
Missouri	174,721	100.0	139,157	79.6	32,313	18.5	3,251	1.9
Montana	25,944	100.0	21,495	82.9	4,213	16.2	236	.9
Nebraska	61,301	100.0	49,433	80.6	10,974	17.9	894	1.5
Nevada	14,076	100.0	11,405	81.0	1,954	13.9	717	5.1
New Hampshire	27,860	100.0	12,863	46.2	14,674	52.7	323	1.2
New Jersey	218,700	100.0	197,435	90.3	18,343	8.4	2,922	1.3
New Mexico	44,999	100.0	38,364	85.3	5,934	13.2	701	1.6
New York	830,733	100.0	736,758	88.7	74,366	9.0	19,609	2.4
North Carolina	151,579	100.0	115,250	76.0	34,462	22.7	1,867	1.2
North Dakota	25,750	100.0	21,495	83.5	3,781	14.7	474	1.8
Ohio	354,727	100.0	298,858	84.3	52,179	14.7	3,690	1.0
Oklahoma	114,930	100.0	99,614	86.7	13,054	11.4	2,262	2.0
Oregon	89,314	100.0	71,862	80.5	15,289	17.1	2,163	2.4
Pennsylvania	383,505	100.0	315,663	82.3	61,588	16.1	6,254	1.6
Rhode Island	39,993	100.0	25,579	64.0	13,210	33.0	1,204	3.0
South Carolina	78,515	100.0	64,600	82.3	13,397	17.1	518	.7
South Dakota	25,626	100.0	19,834	77.4	5,550	21.7	242	.9
Tennessee	141,970	100.0	108,086	76.1	31,878	22.5	2,006	1.4
Texas	437,796	100.0	391,638	89.5	36,930	8.4	9,228	2.1
Utah	68,369	100.0	43,729	64.0	22,540	33.0	2,100	3.1
Vermont	23,914	100.0	10,903	45.6	12,697	53.1	314	1.3
Virginia	145,880	100.0	114,915	78.8	29,793	20.4	1,172	.8
Washington	147,563	100.0	129,332	87.6	15,121	10.2	3,110	2.1
West Virginia	57,278	100.0	41,664	72.7	15,003	26.2	611	1.1
Wisconsin	169,711	100.0	142,363	83.9	24,141	14.2	3,207	1.9
Wyoming	13,459	100.0	10,699	79.5	2,471	18.4	289	2.1
U.S. Service Schools	16,689	100.0	731	4.4	15,700	94.1	258	1.5
Outlying areas	**78,618**	**100.0**	**73,474**	**93.5**	**1,806**	**2.3**	**3,339**	**4.2**
American Samoa	863	100.0	863	100.0	0	.0	0	.0
Canal Zone	1,419	100.0	1,118	78.8	0	.0	301	21.2
Guam	2,988	100.0	1,467	49.1	941	31.5	580	19.4
Puerto Rico	72,759	100.0	69,555	95.6	839	1.2	2,365	3.3
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	121	100.0	121	100.0	0	.0	0	.0
Virgin Islands	468	100.0	350	74.8	25	5.3	93	19.9

NOTE.–Data from the residence and migration study differ slightly from those previously published in *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972.* Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1972.*

Table 85. – Selected statistics for the 60 institutions of higher education enrolling the largest number of students: United States, fall 1973

Institution	Rank order[1]	Control[2]	Type[3]	Total enrollment[4]	Enrollment by sex		Enrollment by attendance status	
					Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
University of California	1	1	U	147,134	87,986	59,148	113,998	33,136
University of North Carolina	2	1	U	94,786	51,917	42,869	75,889	18,897
Indiana University	3	1	U	68,963	37,942	31,021	42,464	26,499
Pennsylvania State University	4	1	U	65,476	38,878	26,598	44,083	21,393
University of Minnesota	5	1	U	65,237	39,574	25,663	43,717	21,520
University of Illinois	6	1	U	60,032	37,262	22,770	51,431	8,601
University of Maryland	7	1	U	54,525	30,368	24,157	37,236	17,289
University of Missouri	8	1	U	52,548	32,363	20,185	37,362	15,186
Ohio State University	9	1	U	51,491	31,097	20,394	45,123	6,368
Chicago City Colleges (Ill.)	10	1	T	45,595	21,631	23,964	17,945	27,650
Michigan State University	11	1	U	44,966	24,638	20,328	35,200	9,766
University of Texas at Austin	12	1	U	43,853	26,167	17,686	39,539	4,314
University of Tennessee	13	1	U	43,333	25,466	17,867	31,139	12,194
University of Michigan	14	1	U	43,160	25,490	17,670	33,950	9,210
Louisiana State University	15	1	U	41,701	24,092	17,609	31,753	9,948
Rutgers, The State University (N.J.)	16	1	U	40,740	24,323	16,417	26,699	14,041
University of Wisconsin, Madison	17	1	U	38,315	22,660	15,655	30,378	7,937
Purdue University (Ind.)	18	1	U	36,857	23,209	13,648	27,178	9,679
University of Cincinnati (Ohio)	19	1	U	36,262	21,760	14,502	22,935	13,327
University of Nebraska	20	1	U	36,204	20,650	15,554	24,645	11,559
University of Washington	21	1	U	34,942	20,907	14,035	30,273	4,669
City Univ. of N.Y., Brooklyn College	22	1	F	34,382	15,813	18,569	19,550	14,832
University of Kentucky	23	1	U	34,167	19,209	14,958	24,959	9,208
Northeastern University (Mass.)	24	2	U	34,078	22,695	11,383	16,269	17,809
Wayne State University (Mich.)	25	1	U	33,909	19,326	14,583	20,862	13,047
California State Univ., San Diego	26	1	F	33,344	18,331	15,013	18,886	14,458
University of Colorado	27	1	U	32,795	19,430	13,365	24,612	8,183
California State Univ., San Jose	28	1	F	32,578	17,163	15,415	16,577	16,001
University of Pittsburgh (Pa.)	29	1	U	32,528	19,083	13,445	19,690	12,838
Southern Illinois University	30	1	U	32,466	19,593	12,873	23,896	8,570
Arizona State University	31	1	U	31,849	18,007	13,842	19,396	12,453
Temple University (Pa.)	32	1	U	31,049	18,464	12,585	17,931	13,118
California State Univ., Long Beach	33	1	F	30,774	17,587	13,187	16,069	14,705
University of Massachusetts	34	1	U	30,500	17,473	13,027	27,170	3,330
City Univ. of N.Y., Queens College	35	1	F	30,345	13,117	17,228	17,223	13,122
Miami-Dade Junior College (Fla.)	36	1	T	30,097	15,753	14,344	15,760	14,337
New York University	37	2	U	28,643	16,644	11,999	13,539	15,104
San Diego City College (Calif.)	38	1	T	28,133	17,548	10,585	7,713	20,420
University of Arizona	39	1	U	27,706	15,885	11,821	18,889	8,817
Brigham Young University (Utah)	40	2	U	27,567	14,421	13,146	22,050	5,517
University of Houston (Tex.)	41	1	U	27,552	16,815	10,737	16,669	10,883
California State Univ., Northridge	42	1	F	26,470	13,839	12,631	14,710	11,760
University of South Carolina	43	1	U	26,342	15,524	10,818	18,499	7,843
Long Beach City College (Calif.)	44	1	T	25,800	13,331	12,469	5,498	20,302
University of Florida	45	1	U	25,623	16,128	9,495	22,675	2,948
University of Maine	46	1	U	25,441	13,530	11,911	16,765	8,676
Kent State University (Ohio)	47	1	U	24,972	13,371	11,601	19,073	5,899
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	48	1	F	24,943	14,110	10,833	15,115	9,828
California State Univ., Los Angeles	49	1	F	24,865	13,768	11,097	10,785	14,080
Orange Coast College (Calif.)	50	1	T	24,415	12,368	12,047	6,108	18,307
El Camino College (Calif.)	51	1	T	24,373	13,427	10,946	6,931	17,442
State Univ. of N.Y. at Buffalo	52	1	U	24,191	14,654	9,537	17,037	7,154
City Univ. of N.Y., Hunter College	53	1	F	23,699	6,173	17,526	10,421	13,278
University of Virginia	54	1	U	23,603	12,808	10,795	13,464	10,139
University of Oklahoma	55	1	U	23,584	14,754	8,830	16,277	7,307
Boston University (Mass.)	56	2	U	23,581	11,669	11,912	17,381	6,200
Northern Illinois University	57	1	U	23,053	12,182	10,871	15,047	8,006
California State Univ., San Francisco	58	1	F	22,983	11,301	11,682	12,930	10,053
Columbia University (N.Y.)	59	2	U	22,841	12,573	10,268	15,868	6,973
University of Arkansas	60	1	U	22,835	13,459	9,376	17,108	5,727

[1] Institutions ranked by size of total enrollment.

[2] Publicly controlled institutions are identified by a "1", privately controlled, by a "2".

[3] The types of institutions are identified as follows: "U", universities; "F", other 4-year institutions; "T", 2-year institutions.

[4] Includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree, and also undergraduate students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year occupational programs which are not creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

NOTE.–For institutions with more than one campus, enrollment shown is the combined figure for all campuses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1973.*

Table 86. – Degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education compared with population aged 18 – 24: United States, fall 1950 to fall 1973

Year	Population 18–24 years of age[1]	Enrollment	Number enrolled per 100 persons 18–24 years of age
1	2	3	4
1950	16,076,000	2,286,500	14.2
1951	15,781,000	2,107,109	13.4
1952	15,473,000	2,139,156	13.8
1953	15,356,000	2,235,977	14.6
1954	15,103,000	2,452,466	16.2
1955	14,968,000	2,660,429	17.8
1956	14,980,000	2,927,367	19.5
1957	15,095,000	3,047,373	20.2
1958	15,307,000	3,236,414	21.2
1959	15,677,000	3,377,273	21.5
1960	16,128,000	3,582,726	22.2
1961	17,004,000	3,860,643	22.7
1962	17,688,000	4,174,936	23.6
1963	18,268,000	4,494,626	24.6
1964	18,783,000	4,950,173	26.4
1965	20,293,000	5,526,325	27.2
1966	21,376,000	[2]5,928,000	27.7
1967	22,327,000	[2]6,406,000	28.7
1968	22,883,000	6,928,115	30.3
1969	23,723,000	7,484,073	31.5
1970	24,683,000	7,920,149	32.1
1971	25,776,000	8,116,103	31.5
1972	25,901,000	8,265,057	31.9
1973	26,381,000	8,519,750	32.3

[1] These Bureau of the Census estimates are as of July 1 preceding the opening of the academic year. They include Armed Forces overseas.

[2] Estimated.

NOTE.–Data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include resident and extension students; data for earlier years exclude extension students.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*. (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P–25, Nos. 311 and 519.

Table 87. – Degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and by control of institution: United States, fall 1946 to fall 1974

Year	Total	Enrollment by sex		Enrollment by control of institution	
		Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6
1946	[1]2,078,095	[1]1,417,595	[1]660,500	(2)	(2)
1947	2,338,226	1,659,249	678,977	1,152,377	1,185,849
1948	2,403,396	1,709,367	694,029	1,185,588	1,217,808
1949	2,444,900	1,721,572	723,328	1,207,151	1,237,749
1950	2,281,298	1,560,392	720,906	1,139,699	1,141,599
1951	2,101,962	1,390,740	711,222	1,037,938	1,064,024
1952	2,134,242	1,380,357	[illegible]	1,101,240	1,033,002
1953	2,231,054	1,422,598	[illegible]	1,185,876	1,045,178
1954	2,446,693	1,563,382	883,311	1,353,531	1,093,162
1955	2,653,034	1,733,184	919,850	1,476,282	1,176,752
1956	2,918,212	1,911,458	1,006,754	1,656,402	1,261,810
1957	3,036,938	1,985,088	1,051,850	1,752,669	1,284,269
1958	3,226,038	2,092,218	1,133,820	1,883,960	1,342,078
1959	3,364,861	2,153,565	1,211,296	1,972,457	1,392,404
1960	3,582,726	2,256,877	1,325,849	2,115,893	1,466,833
1961	3,860,643	2,408,601	1,452,042	2,328,912	1,531,731
1962	4,174,936	2,587,291	1,587,645	2,573,720	1,601,216
1963	4,494,626	2,772,562	1,722,064	2,848,454	1,646,172
1964	4,950,173	3,032,992	1,917,181	3,179,527	1,770,646
1965	5,526,325	3,374,603	2,151,722	3,624,442	1,901,883
1966[1]	5,928,000	3,577,000	2,351,000	3,940,000	1,988,000
1967[1]	6,392,000	3,822,000	2,570,000	4,349,000	2,043,000
1968	6,928,115	4,119,002	2,809,113	4,891,743	2,036,372
1969	7,484,073	4,419,147	3,064,926	5,414,934	2,069,139
1970	7,920,149	4,636,641	3,283,508	5,800,089	2,120,060
1971	8,116,103	4,717,098	3,399,005	6,013,934	2,102,169
1972	8,265,057	4,700,622	3,564,435	[illegible]	2,106,128
1973	8,519,750	4,772,288	3,747,462	[illegible]	2,131,131
1974[1]	8,900,000	4,900,000	4,000,000	[illegible]	2,200,000

[1] Estimated.

[2] Data not available.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1960, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include resident and extension students; data for earlier years exclude extension students.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*; and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 88. – Resident degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education related to total population and to age groups 18 – 21 and 18 – 24: United States, 1869–70 to fall 1972

Year	Population[1]			Resident degree-credit enrollment			Ratios			
							Total resident degree-credit students to 100 of—			Undergraduate resident degree-credit students to 100 of population 18–21
	Total[2]	Ages 18–21[3]	Ages 18–24[3]	Total	Undergraduate[4]	Graduate	Total population	Population 18–21	Population 18–24	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Academic year:										
1869–70	39,818,449	3,116,000	4,574,000	52,286	(5)	(5)	0.13	1.68	1.14	(4)
1879–80	50,155,783	4,253,000	7,092,000	115,817	(5)	(5)	.23	2.72	.63	(4)
1889–90	62,947,714	5,160,000	8,820,000	156,756	154,374	2,382	.25	3.04	1.78	2.99
1899–1900	75,994,575	5,931,000	10,357,000	237,592	231,761	5,831	.31	4.01	2.29	3.91
1909–10	90,492,000	6,934,000	12,300,000	355,213	346,060	9,153	.39	5.12	2.89	4.99
1919–20	104,512,000	7,386,000	12,830,000	597,880	582,268	15,612	.57	8.09	4.66	7.88
1929–30	121,770,000	8,862,000	15,280,000	1,100,737	1,053,482	47,255	.90	12.42	7.20	11.89
1939–40	131,028,000	9,582,000	16,458,000	1,494,203	1,388,455	105,748	1.14	15.59	9.08	14.49
1941–42	133,402,000	9,703,000	16,715,000	1,403,990	[6]1,318,547	[6]85,443	1.05	14.47	8.40	13.59
1943–44	136,739,000	9,706,000	16,914,000	1,155,272	[6]1,096,041	[6]59,231	.84	11.90	6.83	11.29
1945–46	139,928,000	9,557,000	16,790,000	1,676,851	1,555,599	121,252	1.20	17.55	9.99	16.28
1947–48	144,126,000	9,276,000	16,419,000	2,616,262	2,441,830	174,432	1.82	28.20	15.93	26.32
1949–50	149,188,000	8,990,000	16,120,000	2,659,021	2,421,813	237,208	1.78	29.58	16.50	26.94
1951–52	154,283,000	8,742,000	15,709,000	2,301,884	2,068,557	233,327	1.49	26.33	14.65	23.66
1953–54	159,559,000	8,441,000	15,221,000	2,514,712	2,237,713	276,999	1.58	29.79	16.52	26.51
1st term of academic year:										
November 1953	159,559,000	8,441,000	15,221,000	2,199,972	1,976,863	223,109	1.38	26.06	14.45	23.42
November 1955	165,276,000	8,508,000	14,966,000	2,597,670	2,347,656	250,014	1.57	30.53	17.36	27.59
1st term, 1957–58	171,278,000	8,844,000	15,118,000	2,899,565	2,621,919	277,646	1.69	32.79	19.18	29.65
1st term, 1959–60	177,830,000	9,190,000	15,677,000	3,215,544	2,873,724	341,820	1.81	34.99	20.51	31.27
1st term, 1961–62	183,691,000	10,290,000	17,004,000	3,726,114	3,328,288	397,826	2.03	36.21	21.91	32.34
Fall 1963	189,242,000	11,171,000	18,268,000	4,234,092	3,755,515	478,577	2.24	37.90	23.18	33.62
Fall 1968	200,706,000	14,529,000	22,883,000	6,659,203	5,851,279	807,924	3.32	45.83	29.10	40.27
Fall 1969	202,677,000	14,426,000	23,723,000	7,136,075	6,308,029	828,046	3.52	49.47	30.08	43.73
Fall 1970	204,879,000	14,705,000	24,683,000	7,545,340	6,645,308	900,032	3.68	51.31	30.57	45.19
Fall 1971	207,045,000	15,019,000	25,776,000	7,799,644	6,891,676	907,968	3.77	51.93	30.26	45.89
Fall 1972	208,842,000	15,432,000	25,901,000	7,950,526	7,007,168	943,358	3.81	51.52	30.70	45.41

[1] Armed Forces overseas are excluded from 1869–70 to 1929–30; they are included in 1939–40 and subsequent years.

[2] Data are actual census counts as of June 1 from 1870 to 1900; for later years they are estimates by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1 preceding the fall term of each school year.

[3] Data from 1869–70 to 1939–40 are estimates by the Office of Education from figures for broad age groups supplied by the Bureau of the Census; data for later years are estimates by the Bureau of the Census.

[4] Includes students enrolled for first-professional degrees. Also includes "unclassified" students when not reported by level.

[5] Data not available.

[6] Distribution by level estimated.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, and comprehensive and fall surveys of enrollment in institutions of higher education.

Table 89. – Degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution: United States, fall 1968 to fall 1973

Type and control of institution	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Percent change, 1968 to 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All institutions	**6,928,115**	**7,484,073**	**7,920,149**	**8,116,103**	**8,266,057**	**8,519,750**	**23.0**
Universities	2,702,412	2,860,313	3,000,295	3,004,988	3,014,674	3,110,130	15.1
Other 4-year institutions	2,936,204	3,095,331	3,289,872	3,385,794	3,458,529	3,487,894	18.8
2-year institutions	1,289,499	1,528,429	1,629,982	1,725,321	1,791,854	1,921,726	49.0
Public institutions	**4,891,743**	**5,414,934**	**5,800,089**	**6,013,934**	**6,158,929**	**6,388,619**	**30.6**
Universities	2,006,131	2,162,317	2,277,735	2,301,976	2,310,047	2,405,695	19.9
Other 4-year institutions	1,716,471	1,840,007	2,002,592	2,089,252	2,154,417	2,153,713	25.5
2-year institutions	1,169,141	1,412,610	1,519,762	1,622,706	1,694,465	1,829,211	56.5
Private institutions	**2,036,372**	**2,069,139**	**2,120,060**	**2,102,169**	**2,106,128**	**2,131,131**	**4.7**
Universities	696,281	697,996	722,560	703,012	704,627	704,435	1.2
Other 4-year institutions	1,219,733	1,255,324	1,287,280	1,296,542	1,304,112	1,334,181	9.4
2-year institutions	120,358	115,819	110,220	102,615	97,389	92,515	-23.1

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*.

Table 90. – Enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex, type of enrollment, and control of institution: United States, fall 1973

Type of enrollment and control of institution	Number of students		
	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
All institutions:			
All resident and extension students	9,602,123	5,371,052	4,231,071
Degree-credit students	8,519,750	4,772,288	3,747,462
Undergraduate and first-professional students	6,752,037	3,806,931	2,945,106
Undergraduate students	6,533,047	3,620,634	2,912,413
Full-time	4,976,150	2,792,440	2,183,710
Part-time	1,556,897	828,194	728,703
First-professional students	218,990	186,297	32,693
Graduate students	1,123,462	647,156	476,306
Unclassified students	644,251	318,201	326,050
Non-degree-credit students	1,082,373	598,764	483,609
Publicly controlled institutions:			
All resident and extension students	7,419,516	4,102,970	3,316,546
Degree-credit students	6,388,619	3,529,197	2,859,422
Undergraduate and first-professional students	5,102,873	2,848,154	2,254,719
Undergraduate students	5,004,924	2,766,343	2,238,581
Full-time	3,661,500	2,064,860	1,596,640
Part-time	1,343,424	701,483	641,941
First-professional students	97,949	81,811	16,138
Graduate students	799,155	441,463	357,692
Unclassified students	486,591	239,580	247,011
Non-degree-credit students	1,030,897	573,773	457,124
Privately controlled institutions:			
All resident and extension students	2,182,607	1,268,082	914,525
Degree-credit students	2,131,131	1,243,091	888,040
Undergraduate and first-professional students	1,649,164	958,777	690,387
Undergraduate students	1,528,123	854,291	673,832
Full-time	1,314,650	727,580	587,070
Part-time	213,473	126,711	86,762
First-professional students	121,041	104,486	16,555
Graduate students	324,307	205,693	118,614
Unclassified students	157,660	78,621	79,039
Non-degree-credit students	51,476	24,991	26,485

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Cente for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1973.*

Table 91. – First-time degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and by control of institution: United States, fall 1946 to fall 1974

Year	Total	Enrollment, by sex		Enrollment, by control of institution	
		Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6
1946	[1]696,419	[1]499,532	[1]196,887	(2)	(2)
1947	592,846	399,972	192,874	298,508	294,338
1948	567,191	368,940	198,251	295,135	272,056
1949	554,609	355,319	199,289	298,515	256,093
1950	512,427	317,163	195,264	281,911	230,516
1951	467,999	278,092	189,907	259,560	208,439
1952	532,310	321,310	211,000	304,518	227,792
1953	565,969	341,761	224,208	331,656	234,313
1954	624,910	382,852	242,058	371,706	253,204
1955	668,064	414,571	253,493	398,423	269,641
1956	714,966	441,525	273,441	427,611	287,355
1957	721,547	440,613	280,934	431,858	289,689
1958	772,292	463,865	308,427	471,712	300,580
1959	818,280	486,057	332,223	498,652	319,628
1960	923,069	539,512	383,557	577,744	345,325
1961	1,018,361	591,913	426,448	648,236	370,125
1962	1,030,554	598,099	432,455	669,728	360,826
1963	1,046,417	604,282	442,135	686,861	359,556
1964	1,224,840	701,524	523,316	814,664	410,176
1965	1,441,822	829,215	612,607	990,021	451,801
1966[1]	1,378,000	787,000	591,000	947,000	431,000
1967[1]	1,439,000	814,000	625,000	1,024,000	415,000
1968	1,629,751	924,580	705,171	1,200,784	428,967
1969	1,748,655	985,719	762,936	1,309,359	439,296
1970	1,780,119	983,794	796,325	1,337,896	442,223
1971	1,765,625	967,859	797,766	1,339,177	426,448
1972	1,740,438	928,804	811,634	1,322,564	417,874
1973	1,756,854	930,783	826,071	1,322,903	417,575
1974[1]	1,850,000	980,000	870,000	1,420,000	430,000

[1] Estimated.
[2] Data not available.

NOTE. – Beginning in 1960, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; for earlier years, for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include resident and extension students; for earlier years, they exclude extension students.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education;* and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 92. – Selected characteristics of first-time students in institutions of higher education: United States, fall 1973

[Percentage distribution]

Item	First-time students		
	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age by December 31, 1973:			
16 or younger	.1	.1	.2
17	4.7	3.3	6.2
18	74.7	71.9	77.8
19	15.3	17.9	12.3
20	1.8	2.4	1.2
21	.7	.9	.5
22-25	1.5	2.2	.8
26 or older	1.2	1.3	1.1
Racial background:[1]			
White, Caucasian	88.5	89.1	87.9
Black, Negro, Afro-American	7.8	7.0	8.6
American Indian	.9	.8	1.0
Oriental	1.1	1.2	1.0
Mexican-American, Chicano	1.3	1.3	1.2
Puerto Rican-American	.4	.5	.4
Other	1.5	1.5	1.5
Marital status:			
Presently married	1.9	2.1	1.8
Not married	98.1	97.9	98.2
Veteran status:			
No	98.3	96.9	99.8
Yes, served in Southeast Asia	.9	1.6	.0
Yes, did not serve in Southeast Asia	.8	1.5	.1
Father's education:			
Grammar school or less	7.2	7.2	7.1
Some high school	14.0	14.5	13.4
High school graduate	28.4	29.8	26.9
Postsecondary other than college	4.3	3.9	4.8
Some college	14.4	13.9	14.9
College degree	17.2	16.8	17.7
Some graduate school	2.4	2.2	2.5
Graduate degree	12.1	11.7	12.6
Estimated parental income:			
Less than $4,000	6.5	5.9	7.3
$4,000 to $5,999	4.6	4.3	5.0
$6,000 to $7,999	6.4	6.3	6.5
$8,000 to $9,999	8.6	8.9	8.3
$10,000 to $12,499	15.6	15.9	15.3
$12,500 to $14,999	14.0	14.6	13.2
$15,000 to $19,999	16.8	17.5	16.0
$20,000 to $24,999	10.9	10.9	10.9
$25,000 to $29,999	5.3	5.2	5.4
$30,000 to $34,999	3.7	3.4	4.1
$35,000 to $39,999	2.2	1.9	2.4
$40,000 or more	5.3	5.3	5.5
Current religious preference:			
Protestant	45.4	44.1	47.0
Roman Catholic	34.3	34.6	33.9
Jewish	5.1	5.0	5.1
Other	5.0	5.0	5.1
None	10.1	11.4	8.8
Political orientation:			
Far left	2.2	2.7	1.6
Liberal	32.6	33.2	32.0
Middle-of-the-road	50.7	48.2	53.5
Conservative	13.9	15.0	12.6
Far right	.6	.8	.4
Year graduated from high school:			
1973	93.1	91.6	94.7
Did not graduate in 1973	6.9	8.4	5.4
Average grade in high school:			
A or A+	7.5	5.9	9.3
A-	9.8	7.4	12.4
B+	20.6	17.0	24.7
B	25.6	24.1	27.4
B-	15.5	18.0	12.7
Average grade in high school (continued):			
C+	10.9	14.0	7.4
C	9.7	13.1	6.0
D	.4	.6	.1
Distance from home to college:			
5 miles or less	13.3	13.6	12.9
6 to 10 miles	14.9	15.4	14.4
11 to 50 miles	24.8	24.2	25.5
51 to 100 miles	12.8	12.3	13.3
101 to 500 miles	25.9	25.3	26.5
More than 500 miles	8.3	9.1	7.4
Highest degree planned anywhere:			
None	3.6	3.2	4.0
Associate (or equivalent)	6.2	5.0	7.6
Bachelor's (B.A., B.S.)	30.8	28.5	33.3
Master's (M.A., M.S.)	32.1	29.4	35.0
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	10.9	12.1	9.6
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	8.2	10.8	5.4
LL.B. or J.D. (law)	5.2	7.5	2.8
B.D. or M.Div. (divinity)	.4	.6	.2
Other	2.5	2.9	2.2
Probable major field of study:			
Agriculture (incl. forestry)	2.8	4.4	1.0
Arts (fine and performing)	6.7	5.1	8.3
Biological sciences	7.0	8.2	5.7
Business	17.7	21.1	14.0
Education	12.2	5.2	19.6
English	1.5	1.0	2.1
Engineering	6.6	12.1	.7
Health professions	10.4	4.6	16.5
History and geography	1.6	2.0	1.1
Home economics	1.2	.0	2.5
Humanities (other)	2.8	2.0	3.5
Mathematics and statistics	1.7	1.8	1.6
Physics and chemistry	1.7	2.6	.7
Physical sciences (other)	1.0	1.6	.4
Psychology	3.3	2.2	4.5
Social sciences (other)	4.8	5.5	4.1
Social work	1.8	.6	3.1
Technical fields	5.3	8.4	2.0
Other fields	5.4	7.1	3.5
Undecided	4.7	4.5	4.9
Reasons noted as very important in selecting this college:[1]			
Parents wanted me to come here	9.5	7.9	11.3
Wanted to live away from home	15.4	11.7	19.6
Teacher advised me	5.2	5.1	5.3
Has a good academic reputation	49.0	44.4	54.2
Offered financial assistance	16.8	16.8	16.9
Advice of someone who attended	18.8	17.9	19.9
Offers special education program	29.2	24.8	34.2
Has low tuition	26.9	26.4	27.5
Advice of guidance counselor	9.5	9.8	9.2
Wanted to live at home	13.9	13.5	14.3
Could not get a job	2.8	2.6	2.9
Sources of financial support for college of $500 or more:[1]			
Part-time or summer work	24.0	31.6	15.6
Full-time employment	6.8	9.3	4.1
Savings	17.0	19.8	14.1
Spouse	1.8	2.0	1.9
Parental family	54.4	50.4	58.5
Parent's military service benefit	2.1	2.3	1.8
Parent's social security benefit	3.6	3.7	3.5
Personal military service benefit	1.9	3.4	.3
Scholarships or grants	20.8	21.4	20.1
Loans (federally insured, or college)	15.1	14.7	15.4
Other repayable loans	5.1	4.7	5.3
Other sources of support	3.3	4.1	2.3

[1] Because some students gave multiple responses to this item, percents add to more than 100.0.

NOTE: Data are based upon a sample survey of full-time freshmen enrolled in college for the first time. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: American Council on Education, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1973.*

College Students by Major Field of Study

In October 1966 and again in October 1972, the Bureau of the Census collected statistics on the major field of study of students enrolled in colleges and universities in the United States. The data are for students between the ages of 14 and 34. When the figures for the two years are compared, some interesting trends in enrollment emerge.

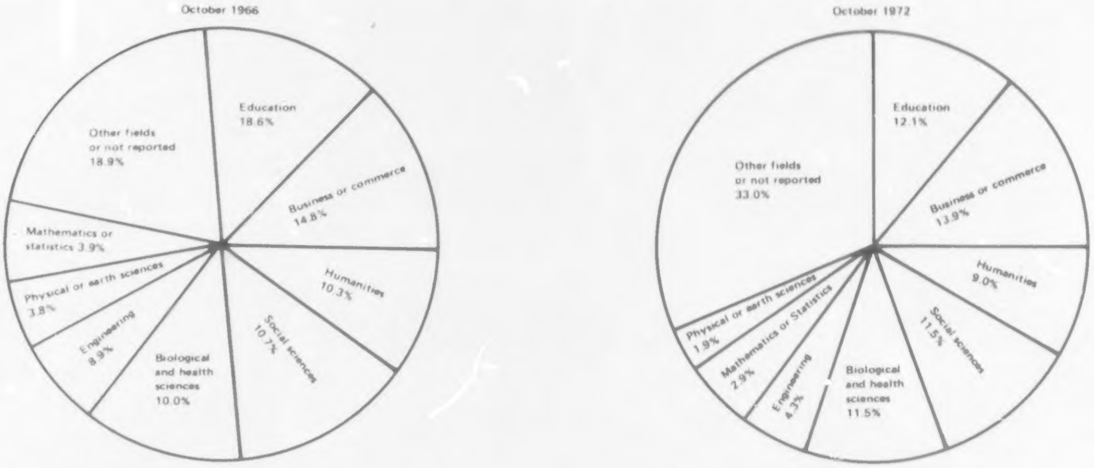
Enrollment in all fields increased from 6.0 million in 1966 to 8.3 million in 1972, a gain of about 39 percent. Some fields, however, received more than their share of the additional students, while other fields failed to keep pace with the overall enrollment increase (see the accompanying chart). The number of students majoring in education, engineering, and physical or earth sciences actually declined during the 6-year period. Reflecting the decrease in the demand for new public school teachers, education majors declined from 19 to 12 percent of the total enrollment. Engineering majors decreased from 9 to 4 percent, and physical or earth science majors from 4 to 2 percent of the total. There were small increases in the percent of students majoring in the social sciences and in the biological and health sciences. Substantial increases were reported for students majoring in "other" fields (subjects other than the arts and sciences) and those not reporting a major.

There were noticeable differences in the majors of college men and women in 1972. The fields in which women predominated were education, health fields, and English and journalism. About one-half of the majors in the social sciences and fine arts were women. While women were well represented among the majors in the biological sciences and in mathematics and statistics, a majority of these students were men. Men were clearly predominant in such fields as engineering, agriculture, law, business and commerce, and physical and earth sciences.

The data cited above are based upon sample surveys of the population. They are subject to the sampling errors inherent in surveys of this kind. For more detailed information, the reader may wish to consult the Bureau of the Census publication, *Social and Economic Characteristics of Students, October 1972 (Current Population Reports,* Series P-20, No. 260). The report is available at $1.30 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

—W. VANCE GRANT
specialist in educational statistics

Figure 11.—Major field of study of college students 14 to 34 years old: United States, October 1966 and October 1972



NOTE.—Because of rounding percentages do not add to 100.0.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-20, No. 260.

Table 93.—Enrollment for advanced degrees, by level of enrollment, sex of student, attendance status, and field of study: United States and outlying areas, fall 1971

Field of study	All students	First-year students[1]					Students beyond the first year[2]				
		Total	Men		Women		Total	Men		Women	
			Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Enrollment for master's and doctor's degrees	**836,294**	**528,151**	**141,354**	**170,459**	**72,883**	**143,455**	**308,143**	**129,999**	**90,430**	**44,285**	**43,429**
Agriculture and natural resources	10,975	5,283	3,562	1,281	316	124	5,692	3,677	1,632	238	145
Architecture and environmental design	6,262	3,515	2,353	512	505	145	2,747	1,839	432	381	[illegible]
Area studies	3,838	2,141	861	430	479	371	1,697	776	296	436	[illegible]
Biological sciences	37,981	18,042	8,082	4,746	2,852	2,362	19,939	11,462	3,514	3,656	1,307
Business and management	97,359	66,392	23,947	38,067	1,696	2,682	30,967	13,313	16,213	751	690
Communications	5,557	3,987	1,697	914	842	534	1,570	649	441	245	235
Computer and information sciences	8,300	4,921	1,903	2,416	270	332	3,379	1,493	1,538	173	175
Education	260,510	189,288	20,137	55,404	23,155	90,592	71,222	13,746	24,295	9,852	23,329
Engineering	59,132	30,545	14,607	15,386	284	268	28,587	16,124	11,967	307	189
Fine and applied arts	23,484	14,527	4,728	2,674	3,837	3,288	8,957	3,538	1,646	2,422	1,351
Foreign languages	17,285	9,089	1,716	1,477	2,755	3,141	8,196	2,219	1,434	2,679	1,864
Health professions	20,596	12,738	4,199	1,506	4,799	2,234	7,858	3,714	830	2,616	698
Home economics	4,939	3,560	212	88	1,336	1,924	1,379	121	72	600	586
Law	2,472	2,165	666	1,372	52	75	307	100	191	5	11
Letters	50,849	29,638	7,048	5,936	6,463	10,191	21,211	7,767	4,384	4,877	4,183
Library science	13,272	9,907	1,046	829	3,645	4,387	3,365	456	373	960	1,576
Mathematics	20,547	11,996	3,969	4,316	1,363	2,348	8,551	4,647	2,292	863	749
Physical sciences	38,928	16,665	9,284	5,006	1,377	998	22,263	15,424	4,684	1,597	558
Psychology	26,712	14,754	5,388	3,595	3,024	2,747	11,958	5,641	2,308	2,666	1,343
Public affairs and services	24,138	16,350	5,669	3,457	5,859	1,365	7,788	2,923	1,048	3,384	433
Social sciences	75,337	43,164	15,889	14,240	6,016	7,019	32,173	15,642	8,666	4,791	3,074
Theology	9,667	4,276	2,274	1,059	512	431	5,391	3,652	1,140	432	167
Interdisciplinary studies	18,154	15,208	2,117	5,748	1,446	5,897	2,946	1,076	1,034	354	482
Enrollment for first-professional degrees	**190,749**	**69,909**	**56,001**	**6,601**	**6,411**	**896**	**120,840**	**102,963**	**9,194**	**7,897**	**786**
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	17,433	5,103	4,932	11	160	......	12,330	12,121	14	195	......
Medicine (M.D.)	43,965	12,946	11,229	16	1,696	5	31,019	27,963	27	3,022	7
Optometry (O.D.)	2,691	796	768	2	26		1,895	1,821	14	59	1
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.)	2,301	690	655	4	31		1,611	1,558	5	48	
Podiatry or podiatric medicine (Pod. D., D.P., or D.P.M.)	1,267	394	387	......	7	......	873	865	......	8	......
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	5,163	1,509	1,278	3	228	......	3,654	3,284	5	36	......
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	94,416	40,003	29,262	6,088	3,875	778	54,413	42,108	7,883	3,762	660
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div., Rabbi)	22,789	8,206	7,295	472	326	113	14,583	12,891	1,241	334	117
Other	724	262	195	5	62		462	352	5	104	1

[1] Students with less than 1 full year of required study for an advanced degree or its equivalent in part-time study.

[2] Students with 1 or more years of required study for an advanced degree.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees, Fall 1971.*

Table 94.—Enrollment for master's and doctor's degrees, by field of study: United States and outlying areas, fall 1960 to fall 1970

Field of study	1960	1962	1964	1966[1]	1968	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All fields	**314,349**	**373,846**	**477,535**	**555,025**	**703,745**	**816,207**
Agriculture	3,852	4,282	4,772	5,308	6,497	7,166
Architecture	585	836	847	1,151	1,424	2,240
Biological sciences	14,775	17,768	23,660	28,376	33,047	36,499
Business and commerce	25,342	28,750	43,998	53,284	65,747	87,487
City planning	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,315	2,039	3,193
Computer science and systems analysis	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,032	3,893	7,936
Education	94,993	114,641	133,478	156,434	215,131	254,473
Engineering	36,636	43,850	54,318	56,385	63,662	64,788
English and journalism	13,463	16,873	22,661	27,499	32,296	35,957
Fine and applied arts	9,255	11,513	15,015	18,802	23,974	28,748
Folklore	(2)	(2)	(2)	102	176	187
Foreign languages and literature	6,310	8,678	12,106	16,496	19,837	20,451
Forestry	560	713	850	930	1,180	1,485
Geography	1,041	1,281	1,743	2,207	2,836	3,334
Health professions	6,842	6,586	8,234	9,338	11,373	11,242
Home economics	1,580	1,587	2,213	2,410	2,484	4,611
Law	1,651	2,124	2,407	2,430	2,533	2,533
Library science	1,360	1,856	7,563	9,277	10,982	12,416
Mathematical sciences	11,770	14,121	18,226	20,380	22,947	22,672
Philosophy	2,258	2,684	3,450	4,153	4,931	4,851
Physical sciences	25,707	28,591	34,061	36,061	40,937	40,113
Psychology	10,677	11,344	13,733	15,685	21,643	25,342
Religion	5,314	5,447	6,111	7,383	12,620	12,227
Social sciences	37,317	45,121	59,808	69,282	83,725	97,185
Broad general curriculums and miscellaneous fields	4,061	5,199	8,281	8,305	16,825	26,071

[1] Excludes 35 nonreporting institutions with an estimated 28,000 students enrolled for master's and doctor's degrees.

[2] Data not available.

NOTE.—Data for 1960 and 1962 exclude students enrolled for first-professional degrees, including some master's degrees in such fields as business and commerce, education, library science, and social work. Data for subsequent years include all students enrolled for master's and doctor's degrees.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees.*

Table 95.—Selected characteristics of college students 16 to 34 years of age: United States, October 1973

Characteristic	Number (in thousands)	Percent
1	2	3
All students	**8,173**	**100.0**
Age		
16 and 17 years	289	3.5
18 and 19 years	2,517	30.8
20 and 21 years	2,073	25.4
22 to 24 years	1,465	17.9
25 to 29 years	1,278	15.6
30 to 34 years	551	6.7
Sex		
Male	4,677	57.2
Female	3,497	42.8
Race		
White	7,318	89.5
Black	684	8.4
Other	171	2.1
Marital status		
Married, spouse present	1,996	24.4
Other	6,177	75.6
Residence[1]		
Metropolitan areas (in central cities)	2,837	34.7
Metropolitan areas (outside central cities)	3,453	42.2
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,882	23.0
Year of college:		
First	2,275	27.8
Second	1,807	22.1
Third	1,476	18.1
Fourth	1,230	15.0
Fifth	694	8.5
Sixth or higher	691	8.5

[1] Residence refers to the permanent home address of the student rather than to where he attends college.

NOTE.—Data are based upon a sample survey of the civilian noninstitutional population. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-20, No. 272.

Table 96. – Engineering enrollment in institutions of higher education, by level: United States and outlying areas, fall 1949 to fall 1973

Fall	Total engineering enrollment	Level of enrollment, for– First engineering degree	Master's degree[1]	Doctor's degree	Fall	Total engineering enrollment	Level of enrollment, for– First engineering degree	Master's degree[1]	Doctor's degree
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1949	219,712	201,927	15,242	2,543	1959	278,348	242,992	29,713	5,643
1950	180,262	161,592	15,869	2,801	1960	271,850	234,190	31,215	6,445
1951	165,637	145,997	16,765	2,875	1961	272,777	232,104	32,804	7,869
1952	176,549	156,080	17,539	2,930	1962	275,329	230,730	35,359	9,240
1953	193,333	171,725	18,607	3,001	1963	281,452	232,001	38,457	10,994
1954	214,414	193,692	17,441	3,281	1964	299,388	244,607	42,159	12,622
1955	243,390	221,448	18,779	3,163	1965	311,567	253,412	44,208	13,947
1956	277,052	251,121	22,529	3,402	1969	321,471	254,514	47,087	19,870
1957	297,077	268,761	24,136	4,180	1970	318,995	250,175	49,069	19,751
1958	289,680	256,779	28,138	4,763	1971	292,854	229,047	45,097	18,710
					1972	270,153	208,876	43,895	17,382
					1973	263,003	202,397	44,527	16,079

[1] Also includes enrollment for other postgraduate predoctoral degrees.

NOTE.–Includes full-time and part-time degree-credit students.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Engineering Degrees (1964–65) and Enrollments (Fall 1965)*. (2) Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council, *Engineering and Technology Enrollments, Fall 1973*.

Table 97. – Total enrollment, fall 1973, and degrees conferred, 1970 – 71, in institutions attended predominantly by black students: United States

Item	Total	Four-year institutions[1] Total	Public	Private	Two-year institutions Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of institutions	114	90	36	54	24	14	10
Total enrollment	247,704	192,101	132,720	59,381	55,603	53,165	2,438
Men	117,101	91,162	62,532	28,630	25,939	24,779	1,160
Women	130,603	100,939	70,188	30,751	29,664	28,386	1,278
Full-time enrollment	182,826	154,128	100,729	53,399	28,698	26,605	2,093
Men	89,422	74,806	48,708	26,098	14,616	13,528	1,088
Women	93,404	79,322	52,021	27,301	14,082	13,077	1,005
Part-time enrollment	64,878	37,973	31,991	5,982	26,905	26,560	345
Men	27,679	16,356	13,824	2,532	11,323	11,251	72
Women	37,199	21,617	18,167	3,450	15,582	15,309	273
Earned degrees conferred							
Bachelor's and first professional	26,423	26,423	10,070	16,353			
Men	11,197	11,197	4,356	6,841			
Women	15,226	15,226	5,714	9,512			
Master's	4,121	4,121	1,264	2,857			
Men	1,821	1,821	537	1,284			
Women	2,300	2,300	727	1,573			
Doctor's	47	47	47	0			
Men	40	40	40	0			
Women	7	7	7	0			

[1] Colleges and universities offering bachelor's and/or advanced degrees.

NOTE.–Total enrollment includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree and also undergraduate students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year occupational programs which are not creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1973*, and *Earned Degrees Conferred, 1970–71*.

Table 98. – Number of 2-year institutions of higher education and degree-credit enrollment, by control of institution and by sex: United States, fall 1947 to fall 1973

Year	Number of institutions			Total enrollment	Enrollment by control of institution		Enrollment by sex	
	Total	Public	Private		Public	Private	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1947	480	250	230	222,045	163,005	59,040	152,003	70,042
1948	492	257	235	210,977	153,970	57,007	139,630	71,347
1949	518	275	243	229,001	170,689	58,312	151,191	77,810
1950	528	299	229	217,403	167,874	49,529	139,868	77,535
1951	511	294	217	199,997	156,239	43,758	120,801	79,196
1952	525	299	226	238,222	191,602	46,620	142,459	95,763
1953	518	293	225	258,241	210,006	48,235	155,806	102,435
1954	474	277	197	282,433	241,145	41,288	171,752	110,681
1955	467	275	192	308,411	265,326	43,085	196,671	111,740
1956	482	278	204	347,345	297,621	49,724	225,635	121,710
1957	490	283	207	368,998	[illegible]	53,008	237,617	131,381
1958	495	290	205	385,436	[illegible]	54,555	247,942	137,494
1959	508	310	198	409,195	355,967	53,228	259,504	149,691
1960	521	315	206	451,333	392,310	59,023	282,155	169,178
1961	524	329	195	517,925	456,381	61,544	320,156	197,769
1962	561	349	212	589,529	519,257	70,272	365,624	223,905
1963	573	357	216	624,789	551,308	73,481	386,660	238,129
1964	617	389	228	710,868	620,859	90,009	439,509	271,359
1965	633	399	234	841,437	737,890	103,547	521,846	319,591
1966[1]	700	450	250	945,000	840,000	105,000	577,000	368,000
1967[1]	735	495	240	1,075,000	966,000	109,000	653,000	422,000
1968	802	548	254	1,289,993	1,169,635	120,358	782,602	507,391
1969	813	577	236	1,528,429	1,412,610	115,819	910,631	617,798
1970	827	603	224	1,629,982	1,519,762	110,220	[illegible]	676,021
1971	854	637	217	1,725,321	1,622,706	[illegible]	1,003,172	722,149
1972	883	671	212	1,791,854	1,694,465	97,389	999,238	792,616
1973	929	709	220	1,921,726	1,829,211	92,515	1,048,458	873,268

[1] Estimated. The total number of 2-year institutions, including those offering non-degree-credit programs exclusively, was 752 in 1966 and 786 in 1967.

NOTE. Beginning in 1960, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include resident and extension degree-credit students; data for earlier years exclude extension students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.*

Table 99. —Historical summary of faculty, students, degrees, and finances in institutions of higher education: United States, 1869–70 to 1971–72

Item	1869–70	1879–80	1889–90	1899–1900	1909–10	1919–20	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1969–70	1971–72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Institutions												
Total	563	811	998	977	951	1,041	1,409	1,708	1,851	2,008	2,528	2,665
Faculty[1]												
Total	[2]5,553	[2]11,522	[2]15,809	23,868	36,480	48,615	82,386	146,929	246,722	380,554	[2]825,000	[3]907,000
Men	[2]4,887	[2]7,328	[2]12,704	19,151	29,132	35,807	60,017	106,328	186,189	296,773	[2]643,000	[2]707,000
Women	[2]666	[2]4,194	[2]3,105	4,717	7,348	12,808	22,369	40,601	60,533	83,781	[2]182,000	[2]200,000
Resident degree-credit enrollment[4]												
Total	[2]52,286	[2]115,817	156,756	237,592	355,213	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	[5]3,215,544	[6]7,136,075	[6]7,950,526
Men	[2]41,160	[2]77,972	[2]100,453	152,254	[2]214,648	314,938	619,935	893,250	1,853,068	[5]2,079,788	[6]4,247,018	[6]4,549,470
Women	[2]11,126	[2]37,845	[2]56,303	85,338	[2]140,565	282,942	480,802	600,953	805,953	[5]1,135,756	[6]2,889,057	[6]3,401,056
Earned degrees conferred												
Bachelor's and first-professional Total	9,371	12,896	15,539	27,410	37,199	48,622	122,484	186,500	432,058	392,440	827,234	[3]926,870
Men	7,993	10,411	12,857	22,173	28,762	31,980	73,615	109,546	328,841	254,063	484,174	[3]537,940
Women	1,378	2,485	2,682	5,237	8,437	16,642	48,869	76,954	103,217	138,377	343,060	[3]388,930
Master's except first-professional[7] Total	0	879	1,015	1,583	2,113	4,279	14,969	26,731	58,183	74,435	208,291	[3]250,070
Men	0	868	821	1,280	1,555	2,985	8,925	16,508	41,220	50,898	125,624	[3]148,100
Women	0	11	194	303	558	1,294	6,044	10,223	16,963	23,537	82,667	[3]101,970
Doctor's Total	1	54	149	382	443	615	2,299	3,290	6,420	9,829	29,866	[3]33,330
Men	1	51	147	359	399	522	1,946	2,861	5,804	8,801	25,890	[3]28,060
Women	0	3	2	23	44	93	353	429	616	1,028	3,976	[3]5,270
Finances (in thousands of dollars)												
Total current income	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	$76,883	$199,922	$554,511	$715,211	$2,374,645	$5,785,537	$21,515,242	$26,234,259
Educational and general income	(8)	(8)	$21,464	$35,084	67,917	172,929	483,066	571,288	1,833,845	4,688,352	16,486,177	20,200,269
Total current expenditures	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	507,142	674,688	2,245,661	5,601,376	21,043,113	25,559,560
Educational and general expenditures	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	377,903	521,990	1,706,444	4,513,208	15,788,699	19,200,505
Value of physical property	(8)	(8)	95,426	253,509	460,532	741,333	2,065,050	[9]2,753,780	4,799,964	13,448,548	42,093,580	50,153,251
Endowment and other nonexpendable funds[10]	(8)	(8)	78,788	194,998	323,661	569,071	1,512,023	1,764,604	2,644,323	5,571,121	[11]10,853,816	[11]11,983,208

[1] Total number of different individuals (not reduced to full-time equivalent). Beginning in 1959–60, data are for the first term of the academic year.

[2] Estimated.

[3] Preliminary data.

[4] Unless otherwise indicated, includes students enrolled at any time during the academic year.

[5] Data for first term of the academic year.

[6] Opening fall enrollment.

[7] Beginning in 1969–70, includes all master's degrees.

[8] Data not available.

[9] Includes unexpended plant funds.

[10] Book value.

[11] Endowment funds only.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education, Comprehensive Report on Enrollment in Higher Education, Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, Earned Degrees Conferred: Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education*, and unpublished data.

Table 100. – Estimated full-time and part-time resident instructional staff in institutions of higher education, by academic rank: United States, fall 1960 to 1974

[In thousands]

Fall of–	Total resident instructional staff	Instructor or above			Junior instructional staff		
		Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960	276	236	154	82	40	8	32
1961	292	248	162	86	44	9	35
1962	312	265	173	92	47	10	37
1963	331	281	184	97	50	10	40
1964	367	307	212	95	60	12	48
1965	412	339	248	91	73	15	58
1966	445	361	278	83	84	17	67
1967	484	389	299	90	95	14	81
1968	523	427	331	95	96	16	80
1969	546	448	349	99	98	15	83
1970	574	472	368	104	102	15	87
1971	596	490	382	108	106	16	90
1972	603	496	387	109	107	16	91
1973	620	510	398	112	110	16	94
1974	622	511	399	112	111	16	95

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education; Number and Characteristics of Employees in Institutions of Higher Education; Teaching and Research Staff by Academic Field in Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1968* and unpublished data.

Table 101. – Teaching and research staff in institutions of higher education, by academic rank and field: United States and outlying areas, fall 1970

[In full-time equivalents]

Academic field	Resident instruction and departmental research staff			Organized research staff		
	Total	Senior	Junior	Total	Senior	Junior
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All fields	**455,277**	**404,182**	**51,095**	**39,558**	**22,285**	**17,273**
Agriculture	6,452	5,467	985	6,817	4,560	2,257
Architecture	2,335	2,214	121	45	33	12
Biological sciences	25,383	21,201	4,182	4,445	2,359	2,086
Business and commerce	28,096	25,978	2,118	539	344	195
Education	32,748	29,838	2,910	1,519	851	668
Engineering	23,012	19,411	3,601	4,451	2,206	2,245
English and journalism	40,069	36,290	3,779	249	133	116
Fine and applied arts	39,451	36,534	2,917	287	149	138
Foreign languages	22,581	19,930	2,651	192	122	70
Forestry	756	678	78	447	252	195
Geography	3,381	2,890	491	76	39	37
Health professions	44,306	38,190	6,116	7,440	4,493	2,947
Home economics	4,437	4,096	341	215	127	88
Law	3,364	3,266	98	61	49	12
Library science	1,744	1,618	126	26	15	11
Mathematics	23,441	20,600	2,841	619	336	283
Military science	1,840	1,755	85	6	3	3
Philosophy	6,604	6,031	573	50	30	20
Physical and health education	17,678	16,663	1,015	87	41	46
Physical sciences	34,172	27,179	6,993	5,729	2,617	3,112
Psychology	13,604	11,915	1,689	663	280	383
Religion and theology	6,724	6,502	222	74	25	49
Social sciences	51,832	46,686	5,146	2,469	1,365	1,104
Trade and industrial	11,437	11,194	243	130	93	37
All other	9,829	8,056	1,773	2,920	1,762	1,158

NOTE.–Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.

Selected Characteristics of College Faculty Members

A recent report from the American Council on Education describes in considerable detail the demographic characteristics, professional backgrounds, and academic activities of the teaching faculty in colleges and universities in 1972–73. While college teachers are obviously a diverse group, a composite picture of the typical faculty member emerges from the report.

The typical American college teacher is a white male between the ages of 31 and 50. He holds at least a master's degree, and he has attained the rank of assistant professor or above. He earns nearly $15,000 a year, but this figure is inflated somewhat by the fact that a sizable number of teachers are employed for 11 or 12 months a year rather than the traditional 9 or 10 months.

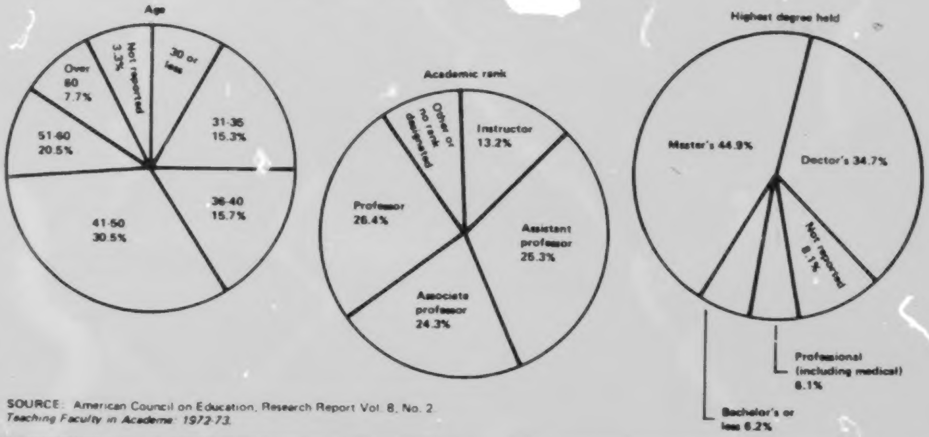
The typical college teacher received his highest academic degree in the 1960's, and he also began service with his present employer in the 1960's. His principal occupation is classroom teaching rather than administration or research, and he likes his work. If he had a chance to start all over again in a new job or a different academic discipline, he would decline the opportunity.

The Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education and the American Council on Education conducted a similar survey of college faculty in 1968–69. When the 1968–69 and 1972–73 studies are compared, the following trends are apparent: During the 4-year period, the age of college faculty members increased. A larger percent of teachers were 41 years old and over in 1972–73, and a smaller proportion were aged 40 or less. The percent of women on college faculties increased from 19 to 20 percent. The proportion of faculty members who are black rose from 2 to 3 percent. The percent of teachers with the rank of professor or associate professor increased from 42 to 51 percent, while the percent with the rank of instructor declined from 20 to 13 percent. Possibly reflecting the growth of enrollment and staff in 2-year colleges, the percent of faculty members holding a professional or doctor's degree declined substantially between 1968–69 and 1972–73.

A great deal of additional information appears in the two reports, *College and University Faculty: A Statistical Description* and *Teaching Faculty in Academe: 1972–73,* both by Alan E. Bayer. They may be purchased from the American Council on Education, 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

–W. VANCE GRANT
specialist in educational statistics

Figure 12.–Selected characteristics of teaching faculty in colleges and universities: United Stat[illegible] 1972-73



SOURCE: American Council on Education, Research Report Vol. 8, No. 2. *Teaching Faculty in Academe: 1972-73.*

Table 102. – Professional background and academic activity of college faculty members, by type of institution and by sex: United States, 1972 – 73

[Percentage distribution]

Item	All institutions			Universities			Four-year colleges			Two-year colleges		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Highest degree currently held:												
None, less than B.A.	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	3.3	3.6	2.3
Bachelor's	4.9	4.5	6.5	5.1	4.9	6.3	3.2	2.8	4.3	8.2	7.3	10.9
Master's	44.9	40.8	61.6	30.8	25.0	59.9	47.0	44.3	56.8	73.5	73.6	73.2
LL.B., J.D., other professional (excep medical)	5.0	5.4	3.7	6.1	6.6	3.8	4.7	5.1	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.8
Doctorate (except medical, Ed.D., or Ph.D.)	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	[illegible]	1.1	0.9
Ed.D.	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.8	4.0	3.1	1.6	1.7	1.4
Medical (M.D. or D.D.S.)	1.1	1.2	0.5	2.3	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Ph.D.	30.2	33.8	15.6	40.2	44.9	16.4	31.4	34.2	21.5	4.3	4.5	3.4
(No answer)	8.1	8.3	7.4	10.3	10.6	8.5	7.3	7.1	8.2	4.7	4.9	4.0
Year highest degree received:												
Before 1940	4.4	4.6	3.4	6.0	6.3	4.7	3.5	3.7	2.9	[illegible]	2.4	2.2
1940–1949	9.0	9.4	7.4	11.6	11.8	10.6	7.6	8.0	6.5	[illegible]	6.2	4.1
1950–1959	24.3	25.5	19.1	26.2	27.7	18.7	22.7	23.5	20.0	22.9	24.4	18.1
1960–1969	[illegible]	45.4	50.7	43.6	42.4	49.8	48.5	[illegible]	50.8	48.9	47.9	51.9
1970–present	10.5	9.8	12.9	8.5	7.8	11.6	12.5	12.1	[illegible]	10.9	10.1	13.5
No higher degree, or no answer	5.5	5.2	6.5	4.1	4.0	4.7	5.1	4.9	[illegible]	9.2	8.9	10.2
Major field of highest degree:												
Business	4.1	4.7	1.9	3.2	3.7	0.9	4.7	5.5	2.0	5.0	5.5	3.5
Education (including physical and health education)	14.8	12.6	23.4	11.3	9.1	21.9	16.3	13.9	24.8	19.8	[illegible]	22.9
Biological sciences (including agriculture)	6.8	7.4	4.3	9.2	10.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.2	5.1	[illegible]	4.1
Physical sciences (including mathematics/statistics, and computer sciences)	11.5	13.3	4.3	10.8	12.3	3.0	12.4	14.6	4.4	11.4	13.0	6.2
Engineering (including architecture/design)	6.3	7.8	0.4	8.9	10.5	0.8	4.6	5.8	0.3	4.0	5.3	0.0
Social sciences (including psychology and geography)	12.4	13.3	8.6	13.1	14.2	[illegible]	13.0	14.1	8.7	9.5	[illegible]	10.5
Fine arts	8.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.2	7.0	8.4	10.2	9.8	11.6	7.7	8.2	5.9
Humanities	17.6	16.8	20.6	14.3	14.0	15.7	21.2	20.5	[illegible]	17.7	16.2	22.3
Health sciences	4.6	3.2	10.2	8.2	6.6	16.4	1.5	0.5	[illegible]	3.0	0.6	10.1
Other professions (including social work, law, journalism, library science)	4.0	3.7	4.9	5.3	5.1	6.2	3.7	3.3	5.1	1.4	1.0	[illegible]
All other fields (including home economics, industrial arts, vocational-technical)	2.7	2.1	5.4	2.8	1.7	8.4	2.0	1.5	3.6	4.2	4.3	3.8
None, no higher degree (including no answer)	6.7	6.7	6.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	5.5	5.3	6.3	11.4	12.5	8.1
Principal activity of current position:												
Administration	11.4	12.2	8.5	12.8	13.7	8.6	12.0	12.5	10.0	6.9	7.5	5.2
Teaching	82.2	81.2	86.5	75.8	74.2	83.5	85.4	84.9	87.2	90.6	90.8	89.8
Research	4.2	4.8	1.6	8.5	9.5	3.7	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other	2.2	1.9	3.4	2.9	2.6	4.2	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.5	4.6
Employment status for current academic year:												
Full time	95.3	96.1	91.8	93.9	94.8	89.2	95.4	96.5	91.4	98.2	98.8	96.3
Part time, more than half time	1.3	0.9	2.9	1.6	1.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	3.2	0.5	0.3	1.2
Half time	1.2	0.8	2.7	1.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	1.0	2.9	0.6	0.4	1.2
Less than half time	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.5	1.9	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.3
Present rank:												
Professor	26.4	30.3	11.0	36.2	40.9	12.3	24.3	27.8	11.9	8.0	8.2	7.4
Associate professor	24.3	25.1	21.0	25.4	26.4	20.4	27.2	27.8	24.9	15.5	15.8	14.6
Assistant professor	26.3	23.8	31.2	24.4	22.3	35.1	32.2	30.8	37.1	12.9	12.5	13.9
Instructor	13.2	10.4	24.3	8.7	5.9	22.8	10.8	8.6	18.4	29.0	26.2	37.8
Lecturer	2.5	2.2	4.0	3.2	2.7	5.8	2.8	2.4	4.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Do not hold rank designation	6.7	6.8	6.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	32.1	34.4	25.0
Other rank	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.4	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.0
Number of hours per week in scheduled teaching:												
None, or no answer	6.6	6.4	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.9	6.2	5.9	7.1	6.4	5.8	8.0
One to four hours	11.8	12.5	9.0	17.8	18.8	12.9	9.0	9.2	8.6	3.7	3.7	3.5
Five to eight hours	21.8	23.2	16.2	32.6	34.6	22.5	17.5	18.0	15.8	5.9	5.5	7.2
Nine to twelve hours	28.3	28.3	28.1	25.2	24.5	28.7	39.6	40.5	36.6	[illegible]	11.5	11.1
Thirteen to sixteen hours	17.3	16.2	21.9	8.6	7.7	14.3	17.5	17.2	18.8	[illegible]	35.7	40.0
Seventeen hours or more	14.1	13.3	17.1	8.4	7.3	13.6	10.1	9.3	13.1	35.9	37.7	30.2
Current base institutional salary:												
$6,500 or less	2.7	2.0	5.7	2.9	2.3	6.1	2.9	2.1	[illegible]	1.7	0.9	4.1
$6,600–$9,500	7.0	4.4	17.6	4.3	2.2	14.7	9.2	6.0	21.5	8.7	6.6	15.5
$9,600–$11,500	12.5	10.4	21.4	9.0	6.4	22.0	16.9	15.3	[illegible]	11.6	9.6	18.0
$11,600–$13,500	16.4	16.2	17.3	13.9	12.8	19.1	19.4	20.4	[illegible]	15.9	15.5	17.2
$13,600–$15,500	15.8	16.5	13.1	15.0	15.1	14.6	15.1	16.3	10.6	19.1	20.4	15.0
$15,600–$17,500	13.2	14.2	8.9	12.6	13.2	9.4	10.4	11.5	6.0	20.5	22.7	13.3
$17,600–$19,500	9.9	10.9	5.5	10.6	11.8	4.5	7.3	8.0	4.7	13.4	15.0	8.4
$19,600–$21,500	6.8	7.7	2.8	8.8	9.9	3.4	6.0	6.9	2.6	3.7	4.2	2.4
$21,600–$24,500	6.1	7.0	2.3	8.9	10.3	1.7	5.0	5.2	3.9	1.8	2.2	0.5
$24,600 or more	9.7	10.8	5.4	14.1	16.0	4.6	7.9	8.4	6.0	3.5	2.9	5.6
Salary basis:												
9/10 months	66.8	66.2	69.0	60.1	59.3	64.3	68.4	68.7	67.5	78.9	78.5	79.9
11/12 months	33.2	33.8	31.0	39.9	40.7	35.7	31.6	31.3	32.5	21.1	21.5	20.1

NOTE.–Data are based upon a sample survey. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: American Council on Education, Research Report Vol. 8, No. 2, *Teaching Faculty in Academe: 1972–73.*

Table 103.—Demographic and background characteristics of college faculty members, by type of institution and by sex: United States, spring 1969

[Percentage distribution]

Item	All institutions			Universities			Four-year colleges			Two-year colleges		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Age:												
Over 60 (born before 1909)	7.7	7.3	9.3	7.4	7.2	8.6	8.5	7.9	10.4	6.6	6.2	8.0
51–60 (born 1909–1918)	15.7	15.1	18.5	15.7	15.1	19.4	15.6	15.0	17.7	16.1	15.2	18.5
41–50 (born 1919–1928)	26.7	26.7	26.6	27.1	27.3	25.8	25.7	25.6	26.4	28.0	27.6	29.0
36–40 (born 1929–1933)	16.5	17.3	13.0	17.3	18.3	11.7	15.9	16.4	14.5	14.6	15.5	12.2
31–35 (born 1934–1938)	17.4	18.5	12.8	17.8	18.6	13.3	17.1	18.4	12.8	16.6	18.3	11.9
30 or less (born after 1938)	16.0	15.0	19.7	14.6	13.4	21.1	17.0	16.7	18.1	18.0	17.2	20.3
Race:												
White	96.3	96.6	94.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	93.5	94.2	91.3	98.4	99.1	96.7
Black	2.2	1.8	3.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	5.0	4.2	7.4	.7	5	1.4
Oriental	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	.9	.5	.2	1.4
Other	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2	.5
Citizenship:												
Not U.S. citizen	3.8	4.0	2.8	4.8	5.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	.9	.8	1.3
U.S. citizen, naturalized	5.3	5.5	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.8	4.9	3.8	4.3	2.2
U.S. citizen, native	90.9	90.5	92.6	89.6	89.2	91.6	91.1	90.9	91.9	95.3	94.8	96.5
Father's educational attainment:												
Eighth grade or less	29.1	30.0	25.6	26.1	26.9	21.9	30.5	31.5	26.7	37.1	39.4	30.5
Some high school	14.3	14.4	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.3	15.0	15.4	13.6	15.1	15.2	15.0
Completed high school	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.7	17.1	17.4	16.0	19.3	19.1	20.1
Some college	12.6	12.4	13.7	13.1	12.9	14.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.1	10.8	15.9
College graduate	9.7	9.6	10.0	11.0	10.9	11.7	9.0	8.7	10.1	6.5	6.7	5.8
Some graduate school	5.4	5.0	7.1	5.8	5.5	7.5	5.6	4.9	7.8	3.2	2.7	4.5
Advanced degree	11.4	11.1	12.6	13.1	13.0	13.8	10.7	9.9	13.3	6.6	6.1	8.2
Religious background:												
Protestant	64.1	63.9	65.4	67.6	66.8	72.2	59.4	59.3	59.7	64.3	64.4	64.1
Catholic	16.9	15.9	21.3	13.0	12.7	14.8	19.9	18.6	24.3	23.4	21.8	28.2
Jewish	9.7	10.4	6.7	10.1	10.7	6.2	11.5	12.3	8.9	3.3	3.7	2.2
Other	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.8	2.8
None	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.7	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.4	1.4
No answer	2.7	3.0	1.2	2.3	2.6	.9	3.0	3.4	1.6	3.1	3.8	1.3
Current religion:												
Protestant	47.9	47.1	51.4	48.9	47.8	55.8	45.1	44.6	46.7	52.0	51.4	53.5
Catholic	13.5	12.2	19.2	9.6	9.2	12.2	16.4	14.7	22.4	20.1	17.8	26.8
Jewish	7.0	7.3	5.4	6.9	7.3	4.9	8.6	9.0	7.5	2.4	2.6	1.6
Other	5.9	6.1	5.2	6.0	6.2	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.1	6.8	7.1	5.9
None	20.7	21.9	15.6	23.7	24.6	18.8	19.0	20.2	15.0	13.8	15.0	10.1
No answer	4.9	5.4	3.1	4.7	4.9	3.4	5.3	5.8	3.3	5.0	6.0	2.1
Marital status:												
Currently married	79.3	87.0	47.4	83.2	89.4	48.1	74.9	83.7	45.6	76.7	86.0	50.3
Divorced, separated, widowed	4.8	3.0	12.4	4.1	2.7	12.1	5.7	3.5	12.9	5.2	2.8	12.2
Never married	15.9	10.0	40.1	12.7	7.9	39.8	19.4	12.8	41.5	18.1	11.2	37.5
Number of children:												
None	36.1	29.3	65.3	32.3	26.2	67.3	40.6	33.7	64.8	38.0	29.7	61.9
One	15.9	16.7	12.3	15.7	16.4	12.0	16.0	16.9	12.8	16.3	18.0	11.5
Two	23.7	26.3	12.9	25.4	27.7	12.0	22.0	24.3	13.8	22.5	25.9	12.7
Three or more	24.3	27.7	9.6	26.6	29.7	8.7	21.4	25.1	8.6	23.1	26.3	13.9

NOTE.—Data are based upon a sample survey by the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education and the American Council on Education. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: American Council on Education, Research Report Vol. 5, No. 5, *College and University Faculty: A Statistical Description*, June 1970.

Table 104. – Number and average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9 – 10-month contracts in institutions of higher education, by type of institution, academic rank, and sex: United States, 1972–73

Rank and sex	Total		Universities		Other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
	Number of faculty members	Average salary	Number of faculty members	Average salary	Number of faculty members	Average salary	Number of faculty members	Average salary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**251,897**	**$13,813**	**93,334**	**$15,301**	**120,192**	**$13,059**	**38,371**	**$12,563**
Men	195,843	14,360	78,008	15,869	92,106	13,493	25,729	12,890
Women	56,054	11,90[illegible]	15,326	12,410	28,086	11,638	12,642	11,868
Professors	55,424	18,916	27,616	20,792	25,378	17,131	2,430	16,231
Men	49,968	19,127	25,876	20,967	22,198	17,203	1,894	16,544
Women	5,456	16,978	1,740	18,199	3,180	16,622	536	15,122
Associate professors	58,755	14,354	24,409	14,983	30,044	13,833	4,302	14,420
Men	49,205	14,472	21,366	15,072	24,613	13,953	3,226	14,459
Women	9,550	13,748	3,043	14,359	5,431	13,291	1,076	14,327
Assistant professors	86,234	12,046	31,371	12,464	46,697	11,741	8,166	12,181
Men	65,710	12,232	25,172	12,602	34,981	11,960	5,557	12,259
Women	20,524	11,450	6,199	11,901	11,716	11,086	2,609	12,015
Instructors	51,484	10,662	9,938	9,779	18,073	9,462	23,473	11,959
Men	30,960	11,005	5,594	10,031	10,314	9,605	15,052	12,327
Women	20,524	10,143	4,344	9,454	7,759	9,273	8,421	11,301

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, preliminary data from release dated February 16, 1973.

Table 105. – Median salaries of instructional staff in institutions of higher education, by academic rank, type of institution, and size of enrollment: United States, 1971–72 and 1973–74

Type of institution and size of enrollment	1971–72					1973–74				
	All ranks combined	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors and lecturers	All ranks combined	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors and lecturers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All 4-year colleges and universities	**$12,932**	**$18,091**	**$13,958**	**$11,511**	**$9,347**	**$14,373**	**$19,897**	**$15,331**	**$12,644**	**$10,211**
Public universities:										
10,000 students and over	13,960	19,131	14,629	12,109	9,563	15,682	21,238	15,918	13,186	10,498
5,000 to 9,999	12,757	17,052	13,770	11,562	9,382	14,187	18,717	15,144	12,644	10,229
Under 5,000	12,411	16,777	13,707	11,382	9,278	14,001	19,302	15,342	12,559	10,157
Private universities:										
5,000 and over	14,303	20,569	14,644	11,912	9,829	15,496	21,506	15,683	12,750	10,353
Under 5,000	12,763	17,639	13,857	11,460	9,386	13,636	19,124	14,732	12,243	10,055
Public colleges	12,304	17,685	13,618	11,271	9,353	13,518	18,352	14,916	12,470	10,748
Private colleges:										
1,000 and over	11,483	15,929	12,716	10,748	9,217	12,410	16,822	13,570	11,488	9,708
500 to 999	10,440	13,735	11,470	10,007	8,456	11,081	14,690	12,164	10,499	8,864
Under 500	9,950	13,250	10,962	9,411	8,120	10,639	13,554	11,321	9,893	8,479
All 2-year institutions[1]	**11,758**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public institutions	11,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,476	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,000 students and over	13,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,925	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000 to 1,999	10,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,442	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under 1,000	10,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,863	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private institutions	8,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,457	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Since a majority of the reporting 2-year institutions have not established professorial ranks, data are not shown by rank for these institutions.

NOTE. – Salaries are for 9 months of full-time teaching.

SOURCES: National Education Association, Research Report 1972-R5, *Salaries Paid and Salary-Related Practices in Higher Education, 1971–72*, and Research Memo 1974-1, *Summary of Salaries Paid in Higher Education, 1973–74*. (Copyright © 1972 and 1974, respectively, by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 106. – Median annual salaries of instructional staff and administrative officers in 4-year colleges and universities: United States, 1959–60 to 1973–74

Position	1959–60	1961–62	1963–64	1965–66	1967–68	1969–70	1971–72	1973–74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Instructional staff in 4-year colleges and universities:								
All ranks	$6,711	$7,486	$8,163	$9,081	$10,235	$11,745	$12,932	$14,373
Professors	9,107	10,256	11,312	12,953	14,713	16,799	18,091	19,897
Associate professors	7,332	9,167	8,969	10,058	11,393	12,985	13,958	15,331
Assistant professors	6,231	6,900	7,539	8,417	9,472	10,698	11,511	12,644
Instructors and lecturers	5,085	5,582	6,114	6,761	7,496	8,416	9,347	10,211
Administrative officers:								
President	13,827	15,375	17,330	19,638	22,303	25,979	29,750	31,342
Vice president	14,154	16,000	17,130	19,012	21,458	23,250	26,313	27,667
Dean of the college	10,723	12,230	13,644	15,703	16,141	19,125	19,975	22,000
Dean of students	8,796	9,592	10,694	12,027	14,086	16,050	17,830	[1]19,117
Dean of men	7,280	8,202	9,144	9,783	10,983	12,319	13,490	14,500
Dean of women	6,638	7,399	8,216	9,209	10,289	11,406	12,448	13,196
Dean of admissions	7,680	8,636	9,572	10,364	11,446	12,983	14,280	15,773
Registrar	6,340	7,312	8,142	9,123	10,366	11,743	13,108	14,443
Business manager	8,536	9,405	10,512	11,780	14,914	17,615	19,419	21,039
Chief librarian	7,078	8,163	8,883	10,225	11,817	13,439	14,891	16,417
Director of public relations	7,194	7,659	8,440	9,596	10,823	12,764	14,652	15,523
Director of athletics	8,104	8,930	9,871	11,125	12,470	14,311	15,821	17,515
Head football coach	7,824	8,554	9,321	10,716	11,488	13,395	14,591	16,159
Head basketball coach	6,888	7,700	8,542	9,383	10,485	11,779	13,208	14,700

[1] Median for "student personnel services vice president or director."

NOTE.–Salaries of instructional staff are for 9 months of full-time teaching; salaries of administrative officers are usually for 11 or 12 months of service.

SOURCES: National Education Association, Research Report 1973-R3, *Economic Status of the Teaching Profession, 1972–73*; and Research Memo 1974-1, *Summary of Salaries Paid in Higher Education, 1973–74.* (Copyright © 1973 and 1974, respectively, by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 107. – Number of institutions of higher education, by type, control, and size of enrollment: United States, fall 1972

Control of institution and size of enrollment	All institutions		Universities		All other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public and private institutions	**2,665**	**9,214,860**	**159**	**3,048,694**	**1,542**	**3,500,379**	**964**	**2,665,787**
Under 200	262	28,947	0	0	190	19,889	72	9,058
200 to 499	367	130,019	0	0	215	76,209	152	53,810
500 to 999	542	396,178	0	0	366	268,811	176	127,367
1,000 to 2,499	680	1,062,698	1	1,985	409	637,026	270	423,687
2,500 to 4,999	328	1,161,428	10	40,410	175	611,911	143	509,107
5,000 to 9,999	259	1,841,726	46	371,133	120	836,034	93	634,559
10,000 to 19,999	149	2,093,994	46	703,222	52	672,172	51	718,600
20,000 to 29,999	44	1,014,850	27	620,068	11	252,302	6	142,480
30,000 or more	34	1,485,020	29	1,311,876	4	126,025	1	47,119
Public institutions	**1,182**	**7,068,574**	**94**	**2,342,439**	**355**	**2,174,571**	**733**	**2,552,564**
Under 200	10	1,462	0	0	4	483	6	979
200 to 499	60	23,095	0	0	8	2,800	52	20,295
500 to 999	159	119,903	0	0	21	17,241	138	102,662
1,000 to 2,499	314	511,792	0	0	66	115,193	248	396,599
2,500 to 4,999	233	835,511	0	0	94	341,181	139	494,330
5,000 to 9,999	206	1,453,452	15	123,701	99	700,251	92	629,500
10,000 to 19,999	129	1,806,344	30	468,649	48	619,095	51	718,600
20,000 to 29,999	39	897,232	22	502,450	11	252,302	6	142,480
30,000 or more	32	1,420,783	27	1,247,639	4	126,025	1	47,119
Private institutions	**1,483**	**2,146,286**	**65**	**706,255**	**1,187**	**1,325,808**	**231**	**113,223**
Under 200	252	27,485	0	0	186	19,406	66	8,079
200 to 499	307	106,924	0	0	207	73,409	100	33,515
500 to 999	383	276,275	0	0	345	251,570	38	24,705
1,000 to 2,499	366	550,906	1	1,985	343	521,833	22	27,088
2,500 to 4,999	95	325,917	10	40,410	81	270,730	4	14,777
5,000 to 9,999	53	388,274	31	247,432	21	135,783	1	5,059
10,000 to 19,999	20	287,650	16	234,573	4	53,077	0	0
20,000 to 29,999	5	117,618	5	117,618	0	0	0	0
30,000 or more	2	64,237	2	64,237	0	0	0	0

NOTE.–Includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree and also students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year undergraduate programs not creditable toward a bachelor's degree but designed for immediate employment or to provide general education.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972.*

Table 108. – Number of institutions of higher education, by type, control, and State: 1973 – 74

State or other area	Total	All institutions		Universities		All other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	**2,720**	**1,200**	**1,520**	**93**	**65**	**347**	**1,212**	**760**	**243**
Alabama	51	30	21	2	0	10	16	18	5
Alaska	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Arizona	21	15	6	2	0	1	5	12	1
Arkansas	19	8	11	1	0	5	8	2	3
California	221	117	104	1	4	21	91	95	9
Colorado	33	21	12	2	1	7	11	12	0
Connecticut	46	21	25	1	1	4	19	16	5
Delaware	7	3	4	1	0	1	1	1	3
District of Columbia	17	3	14	0	5	2	7	1	2
Florida	66	37	29	3	1	6	23	28	5
Georgia	62	31	31	1	1	15	22	15	8
Hawaii	13	9	4	1	0	1	4	7	0
Idaho	9	6	3	1	0	3	2	2	1
Illinois	137	50	87	3	5	7	72	40	10
Indiana	45	6	39	4	2	0	33	2	4
Iowa	55	18	37	2	1	1	30	15	6
Kansas	52	28	24	3	0	4	20	21	4
Kentucky	36	8	28	2	0	6	21	0	7
Louisiana	23	12	11	1	2	9	9	2	0
Maine	18	4	14	1	0	1	13	2	1
Maryland	47	25	22	1	1	8	18	16	3
Massachusetts	118	31	87	1	7	13	54	17	26
Michigan	88	42	46	3	1	10	39	29	6
Minnesota	57	26	31	1	0	7	27	18	4
Mississippi	42	24	18	2	0	6	11	16	7
Missouri	73	22	51	1	2	9	43	12	6
Montana	12	9	3	2	0	4	3	3	0
Nebraska	27	13	14	1	1	4	12	8	1
Nevada	6	5	1	1	0	1	1	3	0
New Hampshire	25	10	15	1	0	2	12	7	3
New Jersey	61	28	33	1	2	11	23	16	8
New Mexico	11	8	3	2	0	4	3	2	0
New York	259	80	179	2	12	34	133	44	34
North Carolina	99	56	43	1	2	0	29	55	12
North Dakota	12	9	3	2	0	4	3	3	0
Ohio	104	33	71	8	1	5	62	20	8
Oklahoma	40	26	14	2	1	10	9	14	4
Oregon	40	20	20	2	1	5	17	13	2
Pennsylvania	146	32	114	3	4	15	100	14	10
Rhode Island	13	3	10	1	0	1	10	1	0
South Carolina	47	23	24	2	0	7	19	14	5
South Dakota	16	6	10	2	0	4	8	0	2
Tennessee	62	19	43	1	1	6	34	12	8
Texas	136	81	55	6	4	25	45	50	6
Utah	13	9	4	2	1	2	1	5	2
Vermont	20	6	14	1	0	3	12	2	2
Virginia	70	36	34	3	0	10	28	23	6
Washington	43	31	12	2	0	4	12	25	0
West Virginia	25	15	10	1	0	10	8	4	2
Wisconsin	59	29	30	1	1	12	28	16	1
Wyoming	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	7	0
U.S. Service Schools	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Outlying areas	**16**	**8**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**1**
American Samoa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Canal Zone	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Guam	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	11	3	8	1	0	1	7	1	1
Virgin Islands	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Higher Education: Education Directory, 1973–74.*

Trends in the Number of Institutions of Higher Education

Between 1953–54 and 1973–74, the number of colleges, universities, and professional schools listed in the Office of Education's *Education Directory: Higher Education* increased from 1,845 to 2,720. The net increase of 875 institutions included almost 500 2-year institutions and nearly 400 4-year colleges and universities. The number of 2-year institutions nearly doubled over the 20-year period, while the 4-year colleges and universities increased by more than one-fourth.

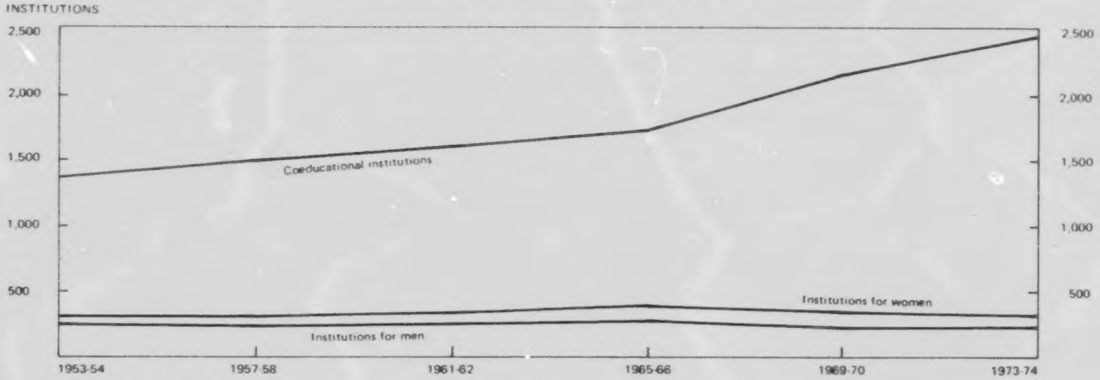
The last two decades have seen an upsurge in the relative importance of public higher education. Twenty years ago public institutions enrolled slightly more than one-half of all college students. Today more than three-fourths of the students are attending these institutions. The number of public institutions has increased by 557 since 1953–54, while private colleges and universities rose by 318. About 56 percent of the colleges and universities at the present time are private, but they tend to be substantially smaller than their publicly controlled counterparts.

Another major trend in higher education today is the trend toward coeducation. As the accompanying chart suggests, the number of single-sex institutions reached a peak in the mid-1960's (there were 236 colleges for men and 281 for women in 1965–66) and has subsequently declined very substantially. Today there are only 127 men's colleges and 142 women's colleges in the country. They tend to be small, privately controlled institutions, and many of them are affiliated with a religious group. There are only 11 publicly controlled, single-sex institutions in the country today. Five of these are service academies operated by the Federal Government. The remaining six are State institutions, four for men and two for women.

For more detailed information on the characteristics of institutions of higher education, the reader may wish to consult the *Education Directory: Higher Education.* The 1973–74 edition of this annual publication is available for $5.30 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

—W. VANCE GRANT
specialist in educational statistics

Figure 13.—Number of institutions of higher education for men, for women, and coeducational: United States, 1953-54 to 1973-74



NOTE.—Data are for 50 states and the District of Columbia for all years.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Education Directory: Higher Education.*

Table 109. – Number of institutions of higher education, by highest level of offering, sex of students, and control of institution: United States, 1973 – 74

Highest level of offering and sex of students	Total	Public					Private			
		Federal[1]	State	Local (city, county, or district)	State and local	State related	Independent of religious group	Religious group		
								Protestant	Catholic	Other[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All institutions	**2,720**	**8**	**667**	**313**	**209**	**3**	**742**	**493**	**250**	**35**
Coeducational	2,442	3	661	313	209	3	621	471	147	14
Men only	127	5	4	0	0	0	37	5	57	19
Women only	142	0	2	0	0	0	80	16	43	1
Coordinate[3]	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	1
2 but less than 4 years beyond high school	1,003	1	258	297	204	0	138	73	30	2
Coeducational	954	1	257	297	204	0	105	70	18	2
Men only	11	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	4	0
Women only	38	0	0	0	0	0	27	3	8	0
Coordinate[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4-or 5-year baccalaureate degree	[illegible]63	5	61	4	2	1	280	280	122	8
Coeducational	628	0	58	4	2	1	230	265	64	4
Men only	50	5	3	0	0	0	13	2	24	3
Women only	79	0	0	0	0	0	35	12	31	1
Coordinate[3]	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0
First professional degree	78	0	4	1	0	0	39	21	9	4
Coeducational	57	0	4	1	0	0	32	19	1	0
Men only	21	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	8	4
Women only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	0
Coordinate[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Master's degree	434	0	[illegible]	1	1	0	155	76	56	9
Coeducational	387	0	136	1	1	0	134	74	38	3
Men only	27	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	14	6
Women only	19	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	4	0
Coordinate[3]	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Beyond master's but less than doctorate	109	0	68	5	0	0	20	3	11	2
Coeducational	99	0	67	5	0	0	18	3	6	0
Men only	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	2
Women only	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Coordinate[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doctorate	333	2	140	5	2	2	110	40	22	[illegible]
Coeducational	317	2	139	5	2	2	102	40	20	5
Men only	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	4
Women only	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Coordinate[3]	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

[1] Includes 7 U.S. Service Schools and Haskell Indian Junior College.

[2] Includes Jewish, Latter-Day Saints, Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, and Unitarian.

[3] Institutions with separate colleges for men and for women.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Higher Education: Education Directory, 1973–74.*

Table 110. – Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and by State: 1970 – 71 and 1971 – 72

State or other area	1970–71 Bachelor's degrees	1970–71 First-professional degrees	1970–71 Master's degrees	1970–71 Doctor's degrees	1971–72[1] Bachelor's degrees	1971–72[1] First-professional degrees	1971–72[1] Master's degrees	1971–72[1] Doctor's degrees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	**839,730**	**37,946**	**230,509**	**32,107**	**883,500**	**43,410**	**250,080**	**33,330**
Alabama	13,000	425	2,561	265	13,700	490	2,780	280
Alaska	369	0	231	12	400	0	250	10
Arizona	8,261	212	3,155	396	8,700	240	3,420	410
Arkansas	7,284	206	1,185	116	7,700	240	1,290	120
California	73,844	3,893	21,097	3,349	77,700	4,460	22,890	3,470
Colorado	12,401	502	3,571	656	13,000	570	3,870	680
Connecticut	11,499	449	4,352	519	12,100	510	4,720	540
Delaware	1,602	0	472	75	1,700	0	510	80
District of Columbia	5,997	1,544	4,632	576	6,300	1,770	5,020	600
Florida	20,933	666	5,069	702	21,000	760	5,500	730
Georgia	15,117	769	4,541	456	15,900	880	4,930	470
Hawaii	3,051	0	1,104	78	3,200	0	1,200	80
Idaho	2,744	34	462	57	2,900	40	500	60
Illinois	41,861	2,461	13,767	2,086	44,000	2,820	14,940	2,160
Indiana	23,642	866	8,632	1,355	24,900	990	9,360	1,410
Iowa	14,784	598	2,666	702	15,600	680	2,890	730
Kansas	12,360	387	2,849	387	13,000	440	3,090	400
Kentucky	12,459	844	2,765	190	13,100	970	3,000	200
Louisiana	14,051	820	3,343	391	14,800	940	3,630	410
Maine	4,482	58	746	25	4,700	70	810	30
Maryland	12,624	602	3,244	552	13,300	690	3,520	570
Massachusetts	30,632	2,111	11,236	1,791	32,200	2,420	12,190	1,860
Michigan	36,792	1,481	13,261	1,793	38,700	1,690	14,390	1,860
Minnesota	18,674	738	2,781	613	19,600	840	3,020	640
Mississippi	8,816	195	1,656	225	9,300	220	1,800	230
Missouri	19,533	1,405	6,009	645	20,600	1,610	6,520	670
Montana	3,991	35	682	76	4,200	40	740	80
Nebraska	9,676	402	1,374	223	10,400	460	1,490	230
Nevada	1,253	0	260	19	1,300	0	280	20
New Hampshire	4,328	0	598	54	4,600	0	650	60
New Jersey	19,690	683	5,694	551	20,700	770	6,180	570
New Mexico	4,327	82	1,301	182	4,600	90	1,410	190
New York	72,235	4,195	29,971	3,370	76,000	4,800	32,510	3,490
North Carolina	19,847	737	3,443	723	20,900	840	3,740	750
North Dakota	4,017	34	665	118	4,200	40	720	120
Ohio	44,325	1,730	9,762	1,419	46,600	1,980	10,590	1,470
Oklahoma	12,488	352	2,898	467	13,100	400	3,140	480
Oregon	10,069	489	3,251	494	10,600	560	3,530	510
Pennsylvania	50,074	2,386	12,434	1,636	52,700	2,730	13,490	1,700
Rhode Island	5,107	0	1,304	207	5,400	0	1,420	220
South Carolina	8,039	278	1,094	125	8,500	320	1,180	130
South Dakota	4,796	58	866	52	5,000	70	940	50
Tennessee	16,575	868	3,236	484	17,400	990	3,510	500
Texas	43,329	2,112	9,603	1,358	45,600	2,420	10,420	1,410
Utah	9,386	166	2,016	394	9,900	190	2,190	410
Vermont	3,045	46	704	28	3,200	50	760	30
Virginia	14,762	808	3,174	372	15,500	920	3,440	390
Washington	16,556	387	3,427	574	17,400	440	3,720	600
West Virginia	7,901	184	1,265	102	8,300	210	1,370	110
Wisconsin	22,700	614	4,815	960	23,900	700	5,220	1,000
Wyoming	1,315	34	329	88	1,400	40	380	90
U.S. Service Schools	2,887	0	958	19	3,000	0	1,040	20
Outlying areas	**6,380**	**330**	**977**	**6**	**6,800**	**380**	**1,060**	**10**
Canal Zone	7	0	0	0	(2)	0	0	0
Guam	97	0	63	0	100	0	70	0
Puerto Rico	6,228	330	914	6	6,800	380	990	10
Virgin Islands	48	0	0	0	100	0	0	0

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[1] U.S. totals are preliminary data (rounded). State and area figures are estimated.
[2] Less than 50.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred, 1970 – 71*; and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 111.—Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1970–71

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Second-level (master's) degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields	**839,730**	**475,594**	**364,136**	**230,509**	**138,146**	**92,363**	**32,107**	**27,530**	**4,577**
Agriculture and natural resources	12,672	12,136	536	2,457	2,313	144	1,086	1,055	31
Agriculture, general	1,491	1,445	46	123	122	1	....	....	....
Agronomy	823	812	11	293	283	10	169	165	4
Soils science	212	207	5	87	84	3	89	84	5
Animal science	2,445	2,222	223	344	318	26	145	140	5
Dairy science	245	237	8	54	52	2	30	30	....
Poultry science	80	79	1	50	45	5	27	27	....
Fish, game, and wildlife management	936	916	20	151	144	7	43	42	1
Horticulture	385	347	38	161	147	14	76	73	3
Ornamental horticulture	200	176	24	10	9	1	2	2	....
Agricultural and farm management	213	210	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Agricultural economics	1,175	1,165	10	417	403	14	212	209	3
Agricultural business	883	865	18	5	5	....	....	....	....
Food science and technology	333	286	47	188	155	33	119	110	9
Forestry	1,826	1,804	22	291	282	9	92	92	....
Natural resources management	424	396	28	76	74	2	16	16	....
Agriculture and forestry technologies	154	154	....	16	16	....	8	8	....
Range management	136	134	2	27	27	....	15	15	....
Other	711	681	30	164	147	17	43	42	1
Architecture and environmental design	5,570	4,906	664	1,705	1,469	236	36	33	3
Environmental design, general	568	404	164	58	42	16	2	....	2
Architecture	3,459	3,284	175	625	578	47	6	6	....
Interior design	314	82	232	6	2	4	....	....	....
Landscape architecture	505	474	31	107	99	8	1	1	....
Urban architecture	....	....	....	60	54	6	3	2	1
City, community, and regional planning	229	204	25	810	658	152	23	23	....
Other	495	458	37	39	36	3	1	1	....
Area studies	2,492	1,174	1,318	1,007	618	389	144	120	24
Asian studies, general	162	83	79	100	68	32	6	5	1
East Asian studies	42	18	24	87	65	22	8	7	1
South Asian (India, etc.) studies	26	16	10	18	11	7	3	3	....
Southeast Asian studies	10	5	5	8	6	2	....	....	....
African studies	13	5	8	67	40	27	2	2	....
Islamic studies	3	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
Russian and Slavic studies	136	73	63	49	29	20	4	4	....
Latin American studies	280	148	132	148	78	70	3	3	....
Middle Eastern studies	4	2	2	8	6	2	....	....	....
European studies, general	51	31	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eastern European studies	20	17	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
West European studies	26	11	15	6	4	2	....	....	....
American studies	1,466	630	836	231	106	125	67	49	18
Pacific area studies	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other	252	133	119	285	205	80	50	46	4
Biological sciences	35,743	25,333	10,410	5,728	3,805	1,923	3,645	3,050	595
Biology, general	26,294	18,253	8,041	2,665	1,746	919	536	405	131
Botany, general	546	349	197	311	212	99	223	195	28
Bacteriology	353	210	143	74	47	27	42	34	8
Plant pathology	15	13	2	90	69	21	105	100	5
Plant physiology	7	6	1	28	19	9	37	34	3
Zoology, general	5,380	4,314	1,066	691	451	240	418	346	72
Pathology, human and animal	....	....	....	65	54	11	68	62	6
Pharmacology, human and animal	1	1	....	75	58	17	161	141	20
Physiology, human and animal	177	145	32	148	116	32	245	204	41
Microbiology	1,122	596	526	382	224	158	323	264	59
Anatomy	5	4	1	112	73	39	149	126	23
Histology	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Biochemistry	568	430	138	251	152	99	517	436	81
Biophysics	53	34	19	39	31	8	101	87	14
Molecular biology	66	49	17	6	4	2	32	25	7
Cell biology	29	17	12	6	1	5	16	10	6
Marine biology	52	50	2	45	40	5	12	12	....
Biometrics and biostatistics	8	4	4	44	31	13	24	20	4
Ecology	96	78	18	21	16	5	17	15	2
Entomology	164	147	17	188	161	27	215	202	13
Genetics	46	22	24	88	51	37	128	109	19
Radiobiology	....	....	....	25	19	6	13	11	2
Nutrition, scientific	38	14	24	103	23	80	42	32	10
Neurosciences	22	16	6	2	2	....	8	7	1
Toxicology	....	....	....	9	4	5	5	4	1
Embryology	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Other	701	581	120	259	200	59	206	168	38
Business and management	115,527	105,060	10,467	26,544	25,506	1,038	810	787	23
Business and commerce, general	30,187	27,208	2,979	8,693	8,316	377	190	188	2
Accounting	22,099	20,036	2,063	1,097	994	103	61	58	3
Business statistics	198	171	27	104	97	7	7	7	....
Banking and finance	5,922	5,757	165	1,781	1,741	40	23	23	....
Investments and securities	183	174	9	47	44	3	2	2	....

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1970–71.*

Table 111.—Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1970–71 – Continued

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Second-level (master's) degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Business management and administration	28,028	26,096	1,932	9,571	9,253	318	306	296	10
Operations research	136	129	7	504	476	28	50	48	2
Hotel and restaurant management	616	568	48	18	17	1	....	....	....
Marketing and purchasing	15,985	14,696	1,289	1,383	1,325	58	25	25	....
Transportation and public utilities	662	656	6	63	63	....	3	3	....
Real estate	420	404	16	40	40	....	3	3	....
Insurance	478	464	14	18	18	....	3	3	....
International business	220	202	18	245	235	10	6	6	....
Secretarial studies	1,323	34	1,289	....	....	....	....	....	....
Personnel management	1,205	1,116	89	296	288	8	3	3	....
Labor and industrial relations	1,148	1,094	54	300	284	16	25	24	1
Business economics	2,179	2,051	128	242	225	17	66	62	4
Other	4,538	4,204	334	2,142	2,090	52	37	36	1
Communications	10,802	6,989	3,813	1,856	1,214	642	145	126	19
Communications, general	1,734	1,068	666	518	314	204	93	78	15
Journalism	5,144	2,883	2,261	853	558	295	15	13	2
Radio/television	1,899	1,561	338	195	143	52	5	5	....
Advertising	1 194	882	312	94	73	21	....	....	....
Communication media	478	330	148	86	56	30	....	....	....
Other	353	265	88	110	70	40	32	30	2
Computer and information sciences	2,388	2,064	324	1,588	1,424	164	128	125	3
Computer and information sciences, general	1,624	1,388	236	1,131	988	143	110	107	3
Information sciences and systems	177	146	31	143	130	13	11	11	....
Data processing	409	360	49	171	166	5	....	....	....
Computer programing	32	32	....	5	5	....	....	....	....
Systems analysis	88	87	1	88	86	2	6	6	....
Other	58	51	7	50	49	1	1	1	....
Education	176,571	45,089	131,482	88,716	38,899	49,817	6,398	5,043	1,355
Education, general	2,026	383	1,643	12,867	5,458	7,409	1,598	1,272	326
Elementary education, general	90,432	8,090	82,342	17,070	3,123	13,947	219	116	103
Secondary education, general	3,549	1,529	2,020	5,422	2,937	2,485	212	170	42
Junior high school education	721	260	461	134	67	67	2	1	1
Higher education, general	6	6	....	308	145	163	274	233	41
Junior and community college education	1	1	....	91	55	36	6	5	1
Adult and continuing education	12	7	5	239	141	98	45	35	10
Special education, general	2,320	341	1,979	3,051	845	2,206	114	77	37
Administration of special education	....	....	....	106	40	66	9	6	3
Education of the mentally retarded	2,640	375	2,265	935	267	668	18	13	5
Education of the gifted	12	1	11	28	7	21	....	....	....
Education of the deaf	239	11	228	208	40	168	4	2	2
Education of the culturally disadvantaged	3	1	2	115	54	61	....	....	....
Education of the visually handicapped	78	4	74	97	25	72	2	1	1
Speech correction	2,358	284	2,074	572	78	494	40	30	10
Education of the emotionally disturbed	347	56	291	378	91	287	14	9	5
Remedial education	....	....	....	87	17	70	....	....	....
Special learning disabilities	125	9	116	179	37	142	2	2	....
Education of the physically handicapped	149	17	132	150	32	118	....	....	....
Education of the multiply handicapped	63	4	59	50	12	38	....	....	....
Social foundations	180	110	70	534	304	230	129	98	31
Educational psychology	307	198	109	1,286	612	674	362	274	88
Pre-elementary education	3,405	47	3,358	533	34	499	9	2	7
Educational statistics and research	3	....	3	61	34	27	58	45	13
Educational testing, evaluation, and measurement	....	....	....	222	106	116	30	24	6
Student personnel	7	3	4	13,335	6,589	6,746	556	440	116
Educational administration	5	4	1	7,702	6,127	1,575	957	875	82
Educational supervision	....	....	....	707	333	374	71	62	9
Curriculum and instruction	296	81	215	2,261	887	1,374	458	341	117
Reading education	9	1	8	2,789	299	2,490	61	31	30
Art education	5,661	1,598	4,063	998	334	664	53	37	16
Music education	7,264	3,064	4,200	1,564	837	727	109	95	14
Mathematics education	2,217	1,078	1,139	782	429	353	49	34	15
Science education	891	479	412	883	540	343	91	76	15
Physical education	24,732	15,177	9,555	4,410	3,032	1,378	283	214	69
Driver and safety education	132	99	33	171	146	25	2	1	1
Health education	1,089	447	642	405	199	206	51	43	8
Business, commerce, and distributive education	8,550	2,627	5,923	1,924	777	1,147	82	56	26
Industrial arts, vocational and technical education	7,071	6,965	106	2,099	1,988	111	106	100	6
Agricultural education	1,398	1,384	14	447	426	21	43	42	1
Education of exceptional children, not classified above	26	3	23	112	26	86	4	3	1
Home economics education	6,449	94	6,355	802	77	725	28	1	27
Nursing education	603	13	590	330	13	317	28	1	27
Other	1,195	238	957	2,272	1,279	993	219	176	43
Engineering	50,046	49,646	400	16,443	16,258	185	3,638	3,615	23
Engineering, general	2,864	2,829	35	813	804	9	219	216	3
Aerospace, aeronautical, astronautical engineering	2,443	2,426	17	717	711	6	217	214	3
Agricultural engineering	504	503	1	135	134	1	55	55	....

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1970–71.*

Table 111.—Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1970–71 – Continued

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Second-level (master's) degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Architectural engineering	272	268	4	31	29	2	3	3	....
Bioengineering and biomedical engineering	68	67	1	73	72	1	29	29	....
Chemical engineering	3,579	3,516	63	1,100	1,074	26	406	404	2
Petroleum engineering	292	291	1	100	99	1	17	17	....
Civil, construction, and transportation engineering	6,526	6,474	52	2,425	2,397	28	446	443	3
Electrical, electronics, communications engineering	12,198	12,122	76	4,282	4,252	30	879	876	3
Mechanical engineering	8,858	8,817	41	2,237	2,232	5	438	438	....
Geological engineering	123	122	1	39	39	....	9	9	....
Geophysical engineering	26	26	....	7	7	....	1	1	....
Industrial and management engineering	3,171	3,152	19	1,921	1,898	23	139	136	3
Metallurgical engineering	623	617	6	273	272	1	148	147	1
Materials engineering	76	73	3	124	118	6	78	77	1
Ceramic engineering	178	174	4	39	39	....	25	25	....
Textile engineering	212	211	1	32	31	1	1	1	....
Mining and mineral engineering	158	157	1	66	66	....	43	43	....
Engineering physics	373	368	5	65	63	2	26	25	1
Nuclear engineering	250	246	4	329	327	2	120	120	....
Engineering mechanics	260	258	2	264	262	2	148	147	1
Environmental and sanitary engineering	54	52	2	238	224	14	49	49	....
Naval architecture and marine engineering	416	415	1	71	71	....	13	13	....
Ocean engineering	64	64	....	52	52	....	1	1	....
Engineering technologies	5,148	5,106	42	134	134	....	1	1	....
Other	1,310	1,292	18	876	851	25	127	125	2
Fine and applied arts	30,394	12,256	18,138	6,675	3,510	3,165	621	483	138
Fine arts, general	3,595	1,272	2,323	556	268	288	28	21	7
Art	10,688	3,920	6,768	1,690	960	730	6	3	3
Art history and appreciation	1,709	333	1,376	263	92	171	46	24	22
Music (performing, composition, theory)	3,318	1,559	1,759	1,713	878	835	200	164	36
Music (liberal arts program)	2,648	1,124	1,524	623	352	271	86	73	13
Music history and appreciation	96	43	53	99	47	52	40	36	4
Dramatic arts	3,675	1,661	2,014	1,039	549	490	122	100	22
Dance	297	23	274	78	10	68	1	....	1
Applied design	2,048	916	1,132	120	82	38	2	1	1
Cinematography	70	58	12	26	24	2	....	....	....
Photography	477	401	76	57	50	7	....	....	....
Other	1,773	946	827	411	198	213	90	61	29
Foreign languages	19,945	5,075	14,870	4,755	1,642	3,113	781	484	297
Foreign languages, general	607	219	388	444	171	273	122	67	55
French	7,306	1,140	6,166	1,437	331	1,106	192	103	89
German	2,601	962	1,639	690	296	394	144	95	49
Italian	201	55	146	87	28	59	10	5	5
Spanish	7,068	1,807	5,261	1,456	529	927	168	98	70
Russian	715	277	438	110	51	59	14	14	....
Chinese	89	43	46	22	10	12	8	8	....
Japanese	77	26	51	19	3	16	1	....	1
Latin	463	166	297	132	49	83	5	5	....
Greek, classical	104	65	39	21	10	11	18	11	7
Hebrew	203	129	74	19	17	2	4	4	....
Arabic	15	4	11	6	6	....	4	3	1
Indian (Asiatic)	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	3	....
Scandinavian languages	62	16	46	29	13	16	1	1	....
Slavic languages (other than Russian)	110	55	55	88	37	51	32	24	8
African languages (non-Semitic)	2	....	2	3	2	1	1	....	1
Other	321	110	211	192	89	103	54	43	11
Health professions	25,226	5,788	19,438	5,749	2,567	3,182	466	389	77
Health professions, general	230	140	90	46	26	20	12	11	1
Hospital and health care administration	60	56	4	496	436	60	14	14	....
Nursing	12,199	253	11,946	1,530	31	1,499	7	1	6
Dental specialties	5	5	....	450	428	22	14	14	....
Medical specialties	11	11	....	129	106	23	43	29	14
Occupational therapy	663	26	637	51	6	45	....	....	....
Optometry	351	339	12	12	10	2	2	2	....
Pharmacy	4,549	3,636	913	194	154	40	94	93	1
Physical therapy	1,252	257	995	73	19	54	....	....	....
Dental hygiene	531	2	529	24	....	24	....	....	....
Public health	127	91	36	1,244	772	472	85	66	19
Medical record librarianship	148	7	141	....	....	..	....	....	....
Podiatry or podiatric medicine	....	....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....
Biomedical communication	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....
Veterinary medicine specialties	2	2	....	89	83	6	46	45	1
Speech pathology and audiology	1,427	176	1,251	823	152	671	70	48	22
Chiropractic	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clinical social work	36	24	12	304	166	138	7	5	2
Medical laboratory technologies	3,097	386	2,711	45	13	32	4	3	1
Dental technologies	62	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Radiologic technologies	48	29	19	32	23	9	10	10	....
Other	426	284	142	196	131	65	58	48	10

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1970–71.*

Table 111.—Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1970–71 – Continued

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Second-level (master's) degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Home economics	11,167	301	10,866	1,452	88	1,364	123	48	75
Home economics, general	5,439	49	5,390	648	21	627	18	....	18
Home decoration and home equipment	376	17	359	31	....	31	1	....	1
Clothing and textiles	1,521	13	1,508	123	2	121	8	....	8
Consumer economics and home management	232	13	219	58	2	56	5	1	4
Family relations and child development	1,667	41	1,626	296	45	251	55	34	21
Foods and nutrition	981	19	962	231	10	221	33	13	20
Institutional management and cafeteria management	342	128	214	32	6	26	2	....	2
Other	609	21	588	33	2	31	1	....	1
Law	545	518	27	955	909	46	20	20	....
Law, general	536	509	27	922	880	42	20	20	....
Other	9	9	....	33	29	4	....	....	....
Letters	73,122	28,546	44,576	12,710	5,407	7,303	2,416	1,849	567
English, general	51,562	17,002	34,560	7,510	2,852	4,658	1,008	708	300
Literature, English	4,541	1,599	2,942	885	365	520	274	190	84
Comparative literature	428	150	278	245	85	160	96	68	28
Classics	341	177	164	110	51	59	57	49	8
Linguistics	250	83	167	352	173	179	150	113	37
Speech, debate, and forensic science	6,970	2,983	3,987	1,715	700	1,015	235	180	55
Creative writing	154	72	82	185	132	53	6	6	....
Teaching of English as a foreign language	43	5	38	236	78	158	5	2	3
Philosophy	5,785	4,620	1,165	598	449	149	394	358	36
Religious studies	2,361	1,506	855	728	445	283	160	152	8
Other	687	349	338	146	77	69	31	23	8
Library science	1,013	81	932	7,001	1,311	5,690	39	28	11
Library science, general	978	80	898	6,959	1,296	5,663	35	26	9
Other	35	1	34	42	15	27	4	2	2
Mathematics	24,801	15,369	9,432	5,191	3,673	1,518	1,199	1,106	93
Mathematics, general	24,253	14,951	9,302	4,499	3,132	1,367	971	890	81
Statistics, mathematical and theoretical	214	160	54	495	396	99	185	173	12
Applied mathematics	248	201	47	132	115	17	43	43	....
Other	86	57	29	65	30	35	....	....	....
Military sciences	357	356	1	2	2	....	....	....	....
Military sciences (Army)	86	86	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Naval science (Navy, Marines)	44	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aerospace science (Air Force)	22	21	1	2	2	....	....	....	....
Other	205	205	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Physical sciences	21,412	18,459	2,953	6,367	5,521	846	4,390	4,144	246
Physical sciences, general	985	839	146	297	240	57	29	28	1
Physics, general	5,046	4,708	338	2,174	2,027	147	1,449	1,407	42
Molecular physics	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nuclear physics	22	18	4	14	11	3	33	32	1
Chemistry, general	11,037	9,006	2,031	2,197	1,733	464	1,952	1,798	154
Inorganic chemistry	14	10	4	5	4	1	26	21	5
Organic chemistry	9	7	2	26	14	12	58	53	5
Physical chemistry	1	1	....	14	8	6	46	41	5
Analytical chemistry	....	....	....	2	2	....	11	11	....
Pharmaceutical chemistry	2	2	....	31	26	5	66	62	4
Astronomy	102	94	8	100	88	12	76	69	7
Astrophysics	34	33	1	8	6	2	24	23	1
Atmospheric sciences and meteorology	249	245	4	153	149	4	61	61	....
Geology	2,359	2,097	262	606	544	62	289	279	10
Geochemistry	7	6	1	5	5	....	4	3	1
Geophysics and seismology	48	46	2	40	39	1	31	31	....
Earth sciences, general	667	559	108	262	227	35	25	24	1
Paleontology	3	3	....	9	7	2	7	6	1
Oceanography	228	222	6	152	140	12	52	50	2
Metallurgy	39	39	....	44	43	1	30	30	....
Other earth sciences	24	23	1	15	15	....	2	2	....
Other physical sciences	533	498	35	213	193	20	119	113	6
Psychology	37,880	21,029	16,851	4,431	2,783	1,648	1,782	1,355	427
Psychology, general	37,219	20,682	16,537	3,227	2,063	1,164	1,443	1,100	343
Experimental psychology	44	44	....	60	44	16	72	57	15
Clinical psychology	24	16	8	191	119	72	133	104	29
Psychology for counseling	21	14	7	499	286	213	20	16	4
Social psychology	78	33	45	37	25	12	51	33	18
Psychometrics	....	....	....	7	2	5	2	2	....
Industrial psychology	42	28	14	21	19	2	5	4	1
Developmental psychology	8	....	8	24	10	14	13	7	6
Physiological psychology	20	14	6	4	4	....	4	2	2
Other	424	198	226	361	211	150	39	30	9
Public affairs and services	9,220	4,723	4,497	8,260	4,274	3,986	178	135	43
Community services, general	233	77	156	72	64	8	2	2	....
Public administration	425	372	53	1,406	1,255	151	36	33	3
Parks and recreation management	1,621	1,058	563	218	153	65	2	1	1
Social work and helping services	4,608	1,139	3,469	6,019	2,415	3,604	126	87	39
Law enforcement and corrections	2,045	1,856	189	194	174	20	1	1	....
International public service	88	83	5	63	54	9	1	1	....
Other	200	138	62	288	159	129	10	10	....

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1970–71.*

Table 111.—Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1970–71 – Continued

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Second-level (master's) degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Social sciences	155,326	98,145	57,181	16,501	11,798	4,703	3,659	3,152	507
Social sciences, general	21,543	11,753	9,790	2,330	1,522	808	50	38	12
Anthropology	4,384	1,952	2,432	766	429	337	241	178	63
Archaeology	72	34	38	29	11	18	8	4	4
Economics	15,758	13,890	1,868	1,995	1,733	262	721	668	53
History	44,663	29,055	15,608	5,157	3,470	1,687	991	871	120
Geography	4,155	3,291	864	649	528	121	164	147	17
Political science and government	27,482	21,966	5,516	2,318	1,839	479	700	615	85
Sociology	33,263	13,610	19,653	1,808	1,131	677	574	455	119
Criminology	659	508	151	136	116	20	15	12	3
International relations	1,212	850	362	783	660	123	66	58	8
Afro-American (black culture) studies	80	47	33	17	13	4	....	....	....
American Indian cultural studies	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Mexican-American cultural studies	8	7	1	7	6	1	....	....	....
Urban studies	371	207	164	236	161	75	....	....	....
Demography	5	3	2	6	4	2	8	5	3
Other	1,669	971	698	263	175	88	121	101	20
Theology	3,744	2,727	1,017	2,710	2,049	661	312	306	6
Theological professions, general	1,891	1,644	247	1,342	1,204	138	249	246	3
Religious music	116	64	52	106	76	30	6	6	....
Biblical languages	24	23	1	18	10	8	....	....	....
Religious education	1,365	722	643	937	551	386	34	31	3
Other	348	274	74	307	208	99	23	23	....
Interdisciplinary studies	13,767	9,824	3,943	1,706	1,106	600	91	77	14
General liberal arts and sciences	5,461	3,880	1,581	549	306	243	11	8	3
Biological and physical sciences	3,897	3,193	704	524	407	117	15	14	1
Humanities and social sciences	2,020	1,091	929	336	184	152	21	14	7
Engineering and other disciplines	178	174	4	24	22	2	17	17	....
Other	2,211	1,486	725	273	187	86	27	24	3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1970–71.*

Table 112. —Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1971–72

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields	**883,500**	**497,200**	**386,300**	**250,080**	**148,100**	**101,980**	**33,330**	**28,060**	**5,270**
Agriculture and natural resources	13,700	12,900	800	2,660	2,480	180	970	950	20
Architecture and environmental design	6,500	5,700	800	1,890	1,620	270	50	40	10
Area studies	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,050	640	410	160	130	30
Biological sciences	37,200	26,200	11,000	6,100	4,090	2,010	3,650	3,030	620
Business and management	121,800	110,200	11,600	29,960	28,760	1,200	900	880	20
Communications	12,400	8,000	4,400	2,200	1,440	760	110	90	20
Computer and information sciences	3,400	2,900	500	1,840	1,620	220	170	160	10
Education	190,800	49,400	141,400	97,740	41,650	56,090	7,040	5,380	1,660
Engineering	50,300	49,800	500	16,650	16,370	280	3,660	3,640	20
Fine and applied arts	33,800	13,600	20,200	7,540	4,050	3,490	570	430	140
Foreign languages	18,800	4,700	14,100	4,620	1,620	3,000	840	520	320
Health professions	28,500	6,900	21,600	7,120	3,080	4,040	440	360	80
Home economics	12,000	400	11,600	1,670	120	1,550	100	30	70
Law	500	500	(1)	620	580	40	40	40	(2)
Letters	73,200	29,300	43,900	12,710	5,380	7,330	2,580	1,880	700
Library science	1,000	100	900	7,380	1,480	5,900	70	40	30
Mathematics	23,700	14,400	9,300	5,190	3,650	1,540	1,130	1,040	90
Military sciences	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physical sciences	20,400	17,300	3,100	6,160	5,280	880	4,090	3,820	270
Psychology	43,000	23,100	19,900	5,290	3,260	2,030	1,880	1,410	470
Public affairs and services	12,500	6,600	5,900	9,360	5,000	4,350	210	160	50
Social sciences	157,600	100,400	57,200	17,430	12,520	4,910	4,080	3,480	600
Theology	3,900	2,800	1,100	2,760	2,110	650	440	420	20
Interdisciplinary studies	15,300	10,300	5,000	2,140	1,300	840	150	130	20

[1] Less than 50.

[2] Less than 5.

NOTE.–The subfields included in each of the broad fields shown above may be found in the preceding table.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, preliminary data (rounded) from the survey of *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1971–72.*

Table 113.—First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student, control of institution, and field of study: United States, 1970–71

Control of institution and field of study	First-professional degrees[1]		
	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
Total, all institutions	**37,946**	**35,544**	**2,402**
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	3,745	3,703	42
Medicine (M.D.)	8,919	8,110	809
Optometry (O.D.)	531	518	13
Osteopathy (D.O.)	472	461	11
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	240	235	5
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	1,252	1,154	98
Law (LL.B. or J.D.)	17,421	16,181	1,240
Theology (B.D., M.Div., or Rabbi)	5,055	4,937	118
Other	311	245	66
Total, publicly controlled institutions	**16,139**	**15,111**	**1,028**
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	2,067	2,045	22
Medicine (M.D.)	5,093	4,682	411
Optometry (O.D.)	182	174	8
Osteopathy (D.O.)	.....	.....	.....
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	.....	.....	.....
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	1,098	1,016	82
Law (LL.B. or J.D.)	7,606	7,132	474
Theology (B.D., M.Div., or Rabbi)	.....	.....	.....
Other	93	62	31
Total, privately controlled institutions	**21,807**	**20,433**	**1,374**
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	1,678	1,658	20
Medicine (M.D.)	3,826	3,428	398
Optometry (O.D.)	349	344	5
Osteopathy (D.O.)	472	461	11
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	240	235	5
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	154	138	16
Law (LL.B. or J.D.)	9,815	9,049	766
Theology (B.D., M.Div., or Rabbi)	5,055	4,937	118
Other	218	183	35

[1] Includes degrees which require at least 6 years of college work for completion (including at least 2 years of preprofessional training).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1970–71.*

Table 114. – Number of first-professional degrees conferred in dentistry, medicine, and law, by sex: United States, 1949–50 to 1971–72

Year	Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)				Medicine (M.D.)				Law (LL.B. or J.D.)[1]			
	Number of institutions conferring degrees	Degrees conferred			Number of institutions conferring degrees	Degrees conferred			Number of institutions conferring degrees	Degrees conferred		
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1949–50	40	2,579	2,561	18	72	5,612	5,028	584	-----	-----	-----	-----
1950–51	40	2,803	2,768	[illegible]	72	6,014	5,553	451	-----	-----	-----	-----
1951–52	41	2,918	2,895	23	72	6,201	5,871	330	-----	-----	-----	-----
1952–53	41	2,935	2,920	15	72	6,686	6,326	360	-----	-----	-----	-----
1953–54	42	3,102	3,063	39	73	6,712	6,377	335	-----	-----	-----	-----
1954–55	42	3,099	3,071	28	72	7,014	6,683	331	128	8,209	7,921	288
1955–56	42	3,009	2,975	34	73	6,810	6,464	346	131	8,262	7,974	288
1956–57	43	3,038	3,011	27	75	6,744	6,397	347	127	8,794	8,525	269
1957–58	43	3,065	3,031	34	75	6,816	6,469	347	131	9,394	9,122	272
1958–59	43	3,150	3,136	14	76	6,825	6,457	368	132	9,856	9,599	257
1959–60	45	3,247	3,221	26	79	7,032	6,645	387	134	9,240	9,010	230
1960–61	46	3,265	3,247	18	79	6,940	6,610	330	134	9,429	9,182	247
1961–62	46	3,183	3,166	17	81	7,138	6,749	389	134	9,364	9,091	273
1962–63	46	3,169	3,145	24	81	7,231	6,831	400	134	9,884	9,582	302
1963–64	46	3,180	3,168	12	82	7,303	6,878	425	133	10,679	10,372	307
1964–65	45	3,107	3,085	22	81	7,304	6,832	472	134	11,583	11,216	367
1965–66	47	3,178	3,146	32	84	7,673	7,170	503	136	13,246	12,776	470
1966–67	47	3,341	3,312	29	83	7,723	7,159	564	134	14,663	14,112	551
1967–68	48	3,422	3,375	47	85	7,944	7,318	626	138	16,454	15,805	649
1968–69	48	3,408	3,376	32	84	8,025	7,415	610	140	17,053	16,373	680
1969–70	48	3,718	3,684	34	86	8,314	7,615	699	145	14,916	14,115	801
1970–71	48	3,745	3,703	42	89	8,919	8,110	809	147	17,421	16,181	1,240
1971–72[2]	49	3,860	3,820	40	90	9,250	8,420	830	150	21,760	20,260	1,500

[1] Data prior to 1954–55 are not shown because they lack comparability with the figures for subsequent years.
[2] Preliminary data.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred*, and unpublished data.

Table 115. –Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education: United States, 1869–70 to 1972–73

Year	Earned degrees conferred			
	All degrees	Bachelor's and first-professional	Master's except first-professional[1]	Doctor's
1	2	3	4	5
1869–70	9,372	9,371	0	1
1879–80	13,829	12,896	879	54
1889–90	16,703	15,539	1,015	149
1899–1900	29,375	27,410	1,583	382
1909–10	39,755	37,199	2,113	443
1919–20	53,516	48,622	4,279	615
1929–30	139,752	122,484	14,969	2,299
1939–40	216,521	186,500	26,731	3,290
1941–42	213,491	185,346	24,648	3,497
1943–44	141,582	125,863	13,414	2,305
1945–46	157,349	136,174	19,209	1,966
1947–48	317,607	271,019	42,400	4,188
1949–50	496,661	432,058	58,183	6,420
1951–52	401,203	329,986	63,534	7,683
1953–54	356,608	290,825	56,788	8,995
1955–56	376,973	308,812	59,258	8,903
1957–58	436,979	362,554	65,487	8,938
1959–60	476,704	392,440	74,435	9,829
1961–62	514,323	417,846	84,855	11,622
1963–64	614,194	498,654	101,050	14,490
1965–66	709,832	551,040	140,555	18,237
1967–68	866,548	666,710	176,749	23,089
1969–70	1,065,391	827,234	208,291	29,866
1970–71	1,140,292	877,676	230,509	32,107
1971–72[2]	1,210,280	926,870	250,080	33,330
1972–73[3]	1,295,100	1,004,700	256,300	34,100

[1] Beginning in 1965–66, includes all master's degrees.
[2] Preliminary data.
[3] Estimated.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959–60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, Earned Degrees Conferred*, and unpublished data.

Table 116. –Engineering degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree: United States and outlying areas, 1948–49 to 1971–72

Year	All engineering degrees	Bachelor's and first engineering degrees	Master's degrees[1]	Doctor's degrees
1	2	3	4	5
1948–49	50,415	45,200	4,798	417
1949–50	58,130	52,732	4,904	494
1950–51	47,635	41,893	5,156	586
1951–52	35,013	30,286	4,141	586
1952–53	28,499	24,164	3,743	592
1953–54	27,003	22,236	4,177	590
1954–55	27,672	22,589	4,484	599
1955–56	31,640	26,306	4,724	610
1956–57	37,039	31,211	5,232	596
1957–58	41,767	35,332	5,788	647
1958–59	45,601	38,134	6,753	714
1959–60	45,753	37,808	7,159	786
1960–61	44,980	35,860	8,177	943
1961–62	44,851	34,735	8,909	1,207
1962–63	44,471	33,458	9,635	1,378
1963–64	47,746	35,226	10,827	1,693
1964–65	50,871	36,691	12,056	2,124
1965–66	51,795	35,815	13,677	2,303
1966–67	52,687	36,188	13,885	2,614
1967–68	55,734	37,614	15,188	2,932
1968–69	60,173	41,563	15,243	3,377
1969–70	64,050	44,772	15,597	3,681
1970–71	70,452	50,357	16,457	3,638
1971–72[2]	71,000	50,600	16,700	3,700

[1] Also includes other postgraduate predoctoral degrees.
[2] Preliminary data.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Engineering Degrees, 1965–66, Earned Degrees Conferred*, and unpublished data.

Table 117.—Doctor's degrees[1] conferred by 60 large institutions of higher education: 1961–62 to 1970–71

Institution	Rank order[2]	Total, 1961–62 to 1970–71	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Columbia University (N.Y.)	1	6,804	549	517	602	616	631	750	796	823	815	705
University of California at Berkeley	2	6,352	430	418	492	585	645	722	675	803	823	759
University of Wisconsin	3	6,308	435	428	458	531	545	627	720	749	900	915
University of Illinois	4	6,076	444	450	495	493	545	589	660	721	809	870
Harvard University (Mass.)[3]	5	5,107	378	446	483	471	491	516	568	554	588	612
University of Michigan	6	5,094	364	379	403	364	439	475	548	627	686	809
Ohio State University	7	4,413	262	329	341	397	362	425	457	542	622	676
Michigan State University	8	4,279	210	223	303	368	355	423	461	530	675	731
Stanford University (Calif.)	9	4,226	261	276	301	382	403	498	491	527	505	582
New York University	10	4,217	299	349	362	345	385	438	439	507	519	574
University of Minnesota	11	4,208	276	314	316	366	396	408	489	484	546	613
Indiana University	12	4,110	234	266	322	342	383	384	448	547	561	623
Purdue University (Ind.)	13	3,839	258	290	302	322	345	361	403	484	576	498
University of California at Los Angeles	14	3,816	202	224	269	306	311	396	442	481	615	570
Cornell University (N.Y.)	15	3,572	261	212	259	312	319	358	405	431	494	521
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	16	3,489	224	274	306	335	360	386	351	414	439	400
University of Texas	17	3,319	198	219	243	249	336	359	381	448	418	468
University of Chicago (Ill.)	18	3,177	228	280	273	290	306	293	328	384	361	434
Yale University (Conn.)	19	2,860	224	231	253	295	[4]285	[4]285	278	316	348	345
Pennsylvania State University	20	2,743	157	202	201	232	258	258	276	344	379	436
University of Southern California	21	2,702	142	169	175	205	241	261	341	322	393	453
Northwestern University (Ill.)	22	2,698	166	196	198	236	241	279	298	320	360	404
University of Pennsylvania	23	2,693	154	164	212	246	251	262	285	368	373	378
University of Washington	24	2,625	142	161	182	226	252	266	290	332	342	432
University of Iowa	25	2,610	173	205	223	224	225	282	278	292	319	389
Iowa State University of Science and Technology	26	2,343	165	174	201	216	208	248	253	271	296	311
University of Missouri[5]	27	2,115	93	100	122	184	190	219	217	267	362	361
University of Maryland	28	2,108	109	110	116	177	166	205	241	295	350	339
Princeton University (N.J.)	29	2,073	167	172	192	171	222	215	229	212	238	255
Case Western Reserve University (Ohio)[6]	30	2,026	102	146	148	180	145	177	236	271	295	327
University of Florida	31	2,016	121	99	129	159	185	215	244	265	296	303
University of Pittsburgh (Pa.)	32	1,906	139	137	135	158	169	161	185	181	315	326
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	33	1,820	114	117	138	162	164	155	213	238	241	278
Rutgers, The State University (N.J.)	34	1,777	91	111	147	172	160	191	198	229	245	233
Florida State University	35	1,734	90	84	81	126	131	182	207	233	286	314
University of Colorado	36	1,701	91	108	123	148	189	153	193	193	251	252
University of Oregon	37	1,659	66	70	93	124	152	172	203	246	273	260
University of Kansas	38	1,651	78	92	107	128	139	160	186	233	268	260
Syracuse University (N.Y.)	39	1,621	80	90	102	132	131	162	193	194	290	257
Johns Hopkins University (Md.)	40	1,615	113	103	119	136	141	148	219	201	223	212
University of Oklahoma	41	1,585	68	91	107	122	155	176	172	225	245	224
Duke University (N.C.)	42	1,559	92	106	115	141	159	158	181	164	223	220
Boston University (Mass.)	43	1,496	125	116	106	118	111	123	158	208	216	214
Catholic University of America (D.C.)	44	1,453	110	118	107	129	130	133	143	182	191	210
Oklahoma State University	45	1,433	56	63	94	120	144	182	168	170	218	218
University of Nebraska	46	1,416	69	91	101	99	135	171	160	158	213	222
University of Utah	47	1,407	67	81	81	92	114	151	142	193	248	238
University of Tennessee	48	1,400	60	77	77	91	98	103	175	197	236	286
Louisiana State University	49	1,396	75	104	99	95	117	148	161	178	198	221
University of Rochester (N.Y.)	50	1,384	82	93	86	104	119	144	154	184	215	203
Wayne State University (Mich.)	51	1,360	69	89	90	111	124	143	148	188	190	208
Texas A. & M. University	52	1,293	59	45	73	86	130	136	156	177	216	215
State University of New York at Buffalo	53	1,256	33	37	51	72	100	114	134	218	248	249
University of Arizona	54	1,249	40	44	63	99	115	154	138	137	214	245
Oregon State University	55	1,192	66	66	82	99	119	93	145	159	156	207
University of Virginia	56	1,152	62	58	73	64	90	119	129	155	176	226
University of Northern Colorado	57	1,144	78	71	81	78	101	100	191	137	147	160
University of Georgia	58	1,124	23	41	51	55	92	135	118	156	197	256
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	59	1,074	40	54	54	95	95	123	102	143	163	205
California Institute of Technology	60	1,059	84	90	101	98	104	110	110	125	120	117

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[1] Includes Ph.D., Ed.D., and comparable degrees at the doctoral level. Excludes first-professional degrees, such as M.D., D.D.S., and D.V.M.

[2] Institutions ranked by total number of doctor's degrees conferred during the 10-year period 1961–62 to 1970–71.

[3] Includes degrees conferred by Radcliffe College.

[4] Estimated by the Office of Education.

[5] Includes degrees conferred by the University of Kansas City, which became a branch of the University of Missouri in 1963–64.

[6] Includes degrees conferred by Case Institute of Technology and Western Reserve University prior to their merger in 1966–67.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

Table 118. – Statistical profile of persons receiving doctor's degrees,[1] by field of study: United States, 1972 – 73

Item	All fields	Field of study							
		Arts and humanities	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Mathematics	Physical sciences	Professional fields	Social sciences
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Doctor's degrees conferred	**[2]33,727**	**5,364**	**7,248**	**3,338**	**5,068**	**1,222**	**4,016**	**1,461**	**5,911**
Sex (percents):									
Men	82.0	71.2	75.4	98.7	82.8	90.3	93.6	86.3	79.0
Women	18.0	28.8	24.6	1.3	17.2	9.7	6.4	13.7	21.0
Racial/ethnic group (percents):[3]									
White, Caucasian	81.7	87.3	84.9	69.5	78.2	(4)	[4]78.3	86.6	84.8
Oriental	6.4	1.9	1.6	17.4	9.1	(4)	[4]11.1	3.0	4.0
Black, Negro, Afro-American	2.7	1.7	6.7	1.0	2.4	(4)	[4]1.0	2.1	1.8
Spanish-American, Mexican-American, Chicano	.6	1.1	.7	.5	1.2	(4)	[4].8	.4	.5
Other	.7	.7	.9	1.0	.8	(4)	[4].5	.2	.8
No usable response	7.7	7.3	5.3	10.7	8.3	(4)	[4]8.3	7.8	8.1
Citizenship (percents):									
United States	82.6	88.7	92.9	63.7	78.1	77.3	77.0	81.9	85.1
Foreign	15.3	8.9	5.4	34.9	20.1	20.8	21.3	14.5	13.0
Unknown	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.0
Marital status (percents):									
Married	73.5	68.2	77.5	76.3	74.7	69.8	70.8	77.4	73.0
Not married	23.1	28.1	19.6	21.1	21.9	26.8	26.0	18.2	24.0
Unknown	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	4.4	3.0
Median age at doctorate (years)	31.3	32.0	36.5	30.4	30.1	29.1	29.1	33.2	30.5
Median time lapse from bachelor's degree to doctorate (years)	8.4	9.2	12.5	7.7	7.2	6.8	6.7	10.0	7.7
Percent with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	59.0	63.8	44.2	83.1	42.9	75.2	79.7	39.5	60.0
Postdoctoral study (percents):									
Fellowship	7.5	1.9	.8	5.7	22.4	4.3	18.4	.7	4.1
Research associateship	6.0	.7	.5	7.1	11.8	3.4	23.5	.5	2.0
Traineeship	.5	.2	.3	.3	1.1	.3	.5	.3	.7
Other	1.6	1.9	.8	1.0	3.7	1.4	1.6	.5	1.2
Postdoctoral employment (percents):									
Educational institution	53.7	77.8	74.9	22.6	32.5	65.2	19.7	69.1	59.3
Industry, business	9.0	1.7	1.7	39.7	7.4	9.2	16.1	5.8	4.4
Government	8.3	1.6	8.4	12.8	9.5	6.1	8.9	6.7	11.5
Nonprofit organization	3.3	1.8	3.6	2.5	2.5	.9	1.0	7.5	6.2
Other and unknown	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.3	4.8
Postdoctoral status unknown	6.1	8.1	4.7	4.4	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9
Primary postdoctoral work activity (percents):									
Research and development	21.4	3.1	6.6	61.3	39.9	27.8	50.9	8.5	17.2
Teaching	51.4	83.6	45.7	20.2	38.7	61.9	32.1	66.0	54.3
Administration	10.2	2.5	29.3	2.9	3.5	.9	2.7	8.8	4.6
Professional services	8.4	1.7	10.7	6.0	6.9	2.7	3.7	9.3	16.5
Other	1.6	1.6	1.0	2.3	2.8	.7	2.1	1.3	1.3
Unknown	7.1	7.5	6.7	7.2	8.2	6.0	8.6	6.1	6.2

[1] Includes Ph.D., Ed.D., and comparable degrees at the doctoral level. Excludes first-professional degrees, such as M.D., D.D.S., and D.V.M.

[2] Includes 99 degrees in other or unspecified fields not shown separately.

[3] Based upon responses from 81 percent of the graduates.

[4] Mathematics is included under physical sciences.

NOTE.–The above classification of degrees by field differs somewhat from that in most publications of the National Center for Education Statistics. The major differences are that history is included under arts and sciences rather than social sciences, and psychology is included under social sciences. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, *Summary Report 1973 Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities.*

Table 119.--Male college graduates in the population, by field of highest degree: United States, March 1967

Field of highest degree	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Field of highest degree	Number (in thousands)	Percent
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total	**6,350**	**100.0**	Humanities	379	6.0
			English and journalism	174	2.7
Biological sciences	285	4.5	Speech and drama	31	0.5
Agriculture	136	2.1	Foreign languages and literatures	53	0.8
Zoology	16	0.2	Philosophy	47	0.7
Forestry	16	0.3	All other fine and applied arts[1]	74	1.2
All other biological sciences[1]	117	1.8			
			Law	406	6.4
Business and commerce	1,171	18.4	Physical sciences	533	8.4
Accounting	236	3.7	Mathematical subjects	124	2.0
All other business and commerce[1]	935	14.7	Chemistry	223	3.5
			Physics	93	1.5
Education	975	15.4	Geology	38	0.6
Elementary education	24	0.4	All other physical sciences[1]	55	0.9
Educational administration	75	1.2			
Industrial arts (educational)	37	0.6	Religion	142	2.2
Physical education	58	0.9	Theology	110	1.7
All other education[1]	781	12.3	All other religion[1]	32	0.5
Engineering	1,000	15.7	Social sciences	678	10.7
Civil engineering	111	1.7	Psychology	95	1.5
Electrical engineering	173	2.7	Economics	174	2.7
Mechanical engineering	188	3.0	History	158	2.5
All other engineering[1]	528	8.3	Political science	61	1.0
			Sociology	55	0.9
Health professions	477	7.5	All other social sciences[1]	135	2.1
Dentistry (D.D.S. and D.M.D.)	93	1.5			
Medicine (M.D.)	235	3.7	Other fields	178	2.8
Pharmacy	80	1.3	Architecture	54	0.8
All other health professions[1]	69	1.1	All other	124	2.0
			Not reported	126	2.0

[1] Includes not specified.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 201.

Table 120.—Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by type of degree: United States, 1965–66 to 1970–71

Sex of student and type of degree	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All associate degrees	**111,607**	**139,183**	**159,441**	**183,279**	**206,023**	**252,610**
Men	63,779	78,356	90,317	105,661	117,432	144,395
Women	47,828	60,827	69,124	77,618	88,591	108,215
Associate in arts	72,034	88,785	101,269	113,709	127,903	(1)
Men	39,132	47,984	54,472	62,452	70,113	(1)
Women	32,902	40,801	46,797	51,257	57,790	(1)
Associate in science	18,928	25,801	31,146	36,454	40,743	(1)
Men	11,472	15,434	19,252	22,922	24,748	(1)
Women	7,456	10,367	11,894	13,532	15,995	(1)
All other associate degrees	20,645	24,597	27,026	33,116	37,377	(1)
Men	13,175	14,938	16,593	20,287	22,571	(1)
Women	7,470	9,659	10,433	12,829	14,806	(1)

[1] Data not available.

NOTE.—Associate degrees are based on at least 2 but less than 4 years of work beyond high school. Except for the years 1965–66 and 1970–71, respondents have been asked to report only degrees which are based on at least 2 years of work that is wholly or chiefly creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Associate Degrees and Other Formal Awards Below the Baccalaureate.*

Table 121.—Formal awards based on organized occupational curriculums at the technical or semiprofessional level in institutions of higher education, by length and type of curriculum and by sex of recipient: United States and outlying areas, 1970–71

Curriculum	All awards			Awards based on organized occupational curriculums of—					
				At least 2 years but less than 4 years			At least 1 year but less than 2 years		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All curriculums	**153,549**	**83,380**	**70,169**	**124,093**	**71,527**	**52,566**	**29,456**	**11,853**	**17,603**
Science and engineering-related curriculums	87,728	50,882	36,846	68,213	42,123	26,090	19,515	8,759	10,756
Mechanical and engineering technologies	37,437	36,915	522	30,172	29,761	411	7,265	7,154	111
Mechanical engineering, general	2,560	2,538	22	2,363	2,342	21	197	196	1
Aeronautical and aviation	2,173	2,154	19	1,951	1,937	14	222	217	5
Engineering graphics	2,917	2,857	60	2,355	2,313	42	562	544	18
Architectural drafting	1,938	1,885	53	1,691	1,649	42	247	236	11
Chemical	589	485	104	547	476	71	42	9	33
Automotive	4,041	4,037	4	2,820	2,816	4	1,221	1,221	.....
Diesel	721	712	9	559	550	9	162	162	.....
Welding	1,097	1,090	7	475	475	.....	622	615	7
Civil	1,637	1,625	12	1,577	1,565	12	60	60	.....
Electronics and machine	7,851	7,826	25	7,001	6,979	22	850	847	3
Electromechanical	1,301	1,297	4	1,279	1,276	3	22	21	1
Industrial	1,657	1,637	20	1,267	1,252	15	390	385	5
Textile	155	48	107	148	42	106	7	6	1
Instrumentation	203	201	2	157	155	2	46	46	.....
Mechanical	2,749	2,732	17	2,347	2,337	10	402	395	7
Nuclear	65	56	9	63	55	8	2	1	1
Construction and building	4,229	4,215	14	2,551	2,541	10	1,678	1,674	4
All other mechanical engineering technologies	1,554	1,520	34	1,021	1,001	20	533	519	14
Natural-science technologies	7,028	5,426	1,602	6,107	4,751	1,356	921	675	246
Natural science, general	656	483	173	472	305	167	184	178	6
Agriculture	2,870	2,608	262	2,734	2,487	247	136	121	15
Forestry and wildlife	1,087	1,079	8	957	949	8	130	130	.....
Food services	693	462	231	455	343	112	238	119	119
Home economics	872	75	797	761	61	700	111	14	97
Marine and oceanographic	183	168	15	175	168	15	8	8	.....
Laboratory, general	144	84	60	144	84	60	.....	.....	.....
Sanitation and public health inspection	145	130	15	80	74	6	65	56	9
All other natural science technologies	378	337	41	329	288	41	49	49	.....
Health services and paramedical technologies	34,518	2,911	31,607	24,370	2,455	21,915	10,148	456	9,692
Health services assistant, general	258	28	230	46	9	37	212	19	193
Dental assistant	2,191	53	2,138	685	32	653	1,506	21	1,485
Dental hygiene	2,506	17	2,489	2,461	16	2,445	45	1	44
Dental laboratory	264	171	93	227	153	74	37	18	19
Medical or biological laboratory assistant	1,335	305	1,030	1,016	281	735	319	24	295
Animal laboratory assistant	55	32	23	55	32	23	.....	.....	.....
Radiologic	1,139	357	782	1,072	333	739	67	24	43
Nursing, R.N.	14,408	609	13,799	14,405	608	13,797	3	1	2
Nursing, practical	7,708	212	7,496	1,218	41	1,177	6,490	171	6,319
Occupational therapy	243	26	217	185	23	162	58	3	55
Surgical	244	40	204	70	26	44	174	14	160
Optical	81	73	8	81	73	8	.....	.....	.....
Medical record	374	15	359	338	15	323	36	.....	36
Medical assistant and medical office assistant	1,256	80	1,176	552	61	491	704	19	685
Inhalation therapy	570	300	270	540	290	250	30	10	20
Psychiatric	634	205	429	555	172	383	79	33	46
Electro diagnostic	22	5	17	14	4	10	8	1	7
Institutional management	176	85	91	55	40	15	121	45	76
Physical therapy	239	43	196	228	42	186	11	1	10
All other health services and paramedical technologies	815	255	560	567	204	363	248	51	197
Data-processing technologies	8,745	5,630	3,115	7,564	5,156	2,408	1,181	474	707
Data processing, general	5,027	3,302	1,725	4,698	3,087	1,611	329	215	114
Key punch operator and other input preparation	648	81	567	164	24	140	484	57	427
Computer programmer	2,149	1,554	595	1,965	1,415	550	184	139	45
Computer operator and peripheral equipment operation	387	188	199	210	130	80	177	58	119
Data processing equipment maintenance	431	429	2	431	429	2	.....	.....	.....
All other data processing technologies	103	76	27	96	71	25	7	5	2

Table 121.—Formal awards based on organized occupational curriculums at the technical or semiprofessional level in institutions of higher education, by length and type of curriculum and by sex of recipient: United States and outlying areas, 1970–71 – Continued

Curriculum	All awards			Awards based on organized occupational curriculums of–					
				At least 2 years but less than 4 years			At least 1 year but less than 2 years		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nonscience- and nonengineering-related curriculums	65,821	32,498	33,323	55,880	29,404	26,476	9,941	3,094	6,847
Business and commerce technologies	51,037	23,457	27,580	43,571	22,067	21,504	7,466	1,390	6,076
Business and commerce, general	11,008	7,991	3,017	10,396	7,781	2,615	612	210	402
Accounting	5,301	3,591	1,710	4,829	3,414	1,415	472	177	295
Banking and finance	272	216	56	252	207	45	20	9	11
Marketing, distribution, purchasing, business, and industrial management	9,237	6,666	2,571	8,649	6,217	2,432	588	449	139
Secretarial	16,534	279	16,255	12,190	238	11,952	4,344	41	4,303
Personal service	1,262	78	1,184	498	22	476	764	56	708
Photography	577	516	61	529	488	41	48	28	20
Communications and broadcasting	728	527	201	723	522	201	5	5	.....
Printing and lithography	512	487	25	431	420	11	81	67	14
Hotel and restaurant management	916	694	222	847	644	203	69	50	19
Transportation and public utility	324	238	86	262	203	59	62	35	27
Applied arts, graphic arts, and fine arts	2,998	1,355	1,643	2,924	1,312	1,612	74	43	31
All other business and commerce technologies	1,368	819	549	1,041	599	442	327	220	107
All other nonscience- and nonengineering-related curriculums	14,784	9,041	5,743	12,309	7,337	4,972	2,475	1,704	771
Public service related, general	277	102	175	212	92	120	65	10	55
Bible study or religion related	744	340	404	604	305	299	140	35	105
Education	3,856	589	3,267	3,351	508	2,843	505	81	424
Library assistant	471	31	440	376	30	346	95	1	94
Police, law enforcement, corrections	6,873	6,453	420	5,502	5,098	404	1,371	1,355	16
Recreation and social work related	1,146	526	620	1,121	505	616	25	21	4
Fire control	735	716	19	581	571	10	154	145	9
Public administration and management	111	96	15	84	74	10	27	22	5
Other	571	188	383	478	154	324	93	34	59

SOURCE U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Associate Degrees and Other Formal Awards Below the Baccalaureate, 1970–71*

Table 122. – Current-fund revenue of institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by source of revenue: United States, 1971 – 72

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Source	Current-fund revenue, by control of institution					
	Public and private		Public		Private	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total current-fund revenue	**$26,234,259**	**100.0**	**$17,079,870**	**100.0**	**$9,154,389**	**100.0**
Educational and general revenue	20,200,269	77.0	13,612,699	79.7	6,587,570	72.0
Tuition and fees from students	5,594,095	21.3	2,332,535	13.7	3,261,560	35.6
Federal Government	3,098,891	11.8	2,017,493	11.8	1,081,397	11.8
Unrestricted appropriations	662,200	2.5	542,562	3.2	119,638	1.3
For sponsored research	1,569,437	6.0	877,084	5.1	692,353	7.6
For other sponsored programs	867,254	3.3	597,847	3.5	269,406	2.9
State governments	7,120,982	27.1	6,969,897	40[illegible]	151,085	1.7
Unrestricted appropriations	6,912,088	26.3	6,786,114	39.[illegible]	125,974	1.4
For sponsored research	75,155	.3	64,428	.4	10,727	.1
For other sponsored programs	133,739	.5	119,355	.7	14,384	.2
Local governments	991,034	3.8	944,771	5.5	46,264	.5
Unrestricted appropriations	904,423	3.4	901,941	5.3	2,482	(1)
For sponsored research	7,013	(1)	3,254	(1)	3,759	(1)
For other sponsored programs	79,598	.3	39,576	.2	40,023	.4
Endowment earnings	480,806	1.8	55,234	.3	425,572	4.6
Private gifts and grants	1,208,070	4.6	322,605	1.9	885,466	9.7
Unrestricted gifts	765,224	2.9	90,927	.5	674,297	7.4
Philanthropic, research	112,789	.4	32,864	.2	79,926	.9
Other grants, research	161,130	.6	103,127	.6	5[illegible],002	.6
Philanthropic, other programs	48,466	.2	16,309	.1	32,158	.4
Other grants, other programs	120,461	.5	79,378	.5	41,083	.4
Recovery of indirect costs	413,427	1.6	209,454	1.2	203,974	2.2
For sponsored research	340,675	1.3	166,007	1.0	174,668	1.9
For other sponsored programs	72,750	.3	43,446	.3	29,304	.3
Other educational and general revenue	1,292,963	4.9	760,709	4.5	532,254	5.8
Auxiliary enterprise revenue	3,308,957	12.6	2,018,655	11.8	1,290,303	14.1
Student-aid grants	764590	2.9	415,377	2.4	349,214	3.8
Federal Government	382,066	1.5	238,554	1.4	143,512	1.6
State governments	116,266	.4	83,909	.5	32,357	.4
Local governments	3,586	(1)	2,892	(1)	694	(1)
Private gifts and grants	148,012	.6	69,936	.4	78,076	.9
Endowment earnings	80,142	.3	11,170	.1	68,972	.8
Other student-aid grants	34,518	.1	8,916	.1	25,602	.3
Major service programs	1,960,442	7.5	1,033,140	6.0	927,302	10.1
Federal funds for hospitals	26,434	.1	9,790	.1	16,644	.2
Other hospital revenue	980,431	3.7	608,654	3.6	371,777	4.1
Other major service program revenue[2]	953,577	3.6	414,696	2.4	538,882	5.8

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

[2] Revenue for federally funded research and development centers were reported in this item.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1971 – 72.*

Table 123.—Current-fund revenue of institutions of higher education from State and local governments related to total current-fund revenue, by control of institution and by State: 1971–72

State	Publicly controlled institutions[1]		Privately controlled institutions	
	Amount (in thousands of dollars)	Percent of total current-fund revenue	Amount (in thousands of dollars)	Percent of total current-fund revenue
1	2	3	4	5
United States	**[1]$8,001,469**	**46.8**	**$230,400**	**2.5**
Alabama	98,156	35.7	1,139	2.2
Alaska	21,745	50.4	401	6.1
Arizona	115,366	48.6	250	2.8
Arkansas	54,381	42.7	...	...
California	1,204,159	53.3	4,392	.5
Colorado	111,672	35.0	587	1.1
Connecticut	100,273	59.2	3,474	1.4
Delaware	21,801	38.6	...	...
District of Columbia	27,848	64.3	478	.2
Florida	234,162	50.1	3,572	2.1
Georgia	138,469	47.3	805	.6
Hawaii	48,030	42.0	...	...
Idaho	32,485	52.8	...	...
Illinois	473,792	56.6	18,011	2.4
Indiana	198,115	39.8	2,351	1.4
Iowa	114,556	39.6	218	.2
Kansas	101,932	43.2	16	(2)
Kentucky	126,617	50.0	50	.1
Louisiana	121,617	53.7	425	.5
Maine	29,308	45.8	24	.1
Maryland	138,730	44.8	4,074	1.8
Massachusetts	140,884	60.7	3,952	.4
Michigan	392,036	41.8	791	.6
Minnesota	152,745	39.7	815	.8
Mississippi	80,767	42.1	...	...
Missouri	161,585	51.1	677	.3
Montana	31,243	44.0	22	.4
Nebraska	56,411	39.3	165	.4
Nevada	19,203	51.8	...	...
New Hampshire	16,340	31.0	...	...
New Jersey	196,970	57.2	4,901	2.3
New Mexico	45,842	37.1	89	1.0
New York	837,396	69.0	125,304	7.6
North Carolina	196,466	44.9	1,124	.4
North Dakota	25,973	35.3	5	.1
Ohio	261,733	33.3	5,539	1.7
Oklahoma	74,111	31.7	106	.3
Oregon	97,720	38.9	622	1.4
Pennsylvania	300,428	41.1	36,778	5.1
Rhode Island	29,894	47.1	262	.3
South Carolina	76,434	43.7	107	.2
South Dakota	20,067	27.6	41	.2
Tennessee	117,099	45.4	627	.3
Texas	422,627	50.1	4,304	1.8
Utah	53,033	32.8	306	.4
Vermont	13,925	27.6	176	.4
Virginia	136,280	37.4	5	(2)
Washington	185,393	49.4	182	.3
West Virginia	62,478	54.7	152	.6
Wisconsin	262,815	46.7	3,082	2.9
Wyoming	20,341	41.2	...	...

[1] Excludes U.S. service schools.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Higher Education, 1971–72.*

Table 124. – Current-fund revenue of institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by State: 1970 – 71 and 1971 – 72

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State or other area	1970–71			1971–72			Percent change, 1970–71 to 1971–72		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	**$23,879,188**	**$15,526,885**	**$8,352,303**	**$26,234,259**	**$17,079,870**	**$9,154,389**	**10**	**10**	**10**
Alabama	281,828	233,414	48,414	327,131	274,906	52,226	16	18	8
Alaska	39,666	36,623	3,043	49,736	43,170	6,566	25	18	116
Arizona	213,310	205,145	8,165	246,004	237,164	8,840	15	16	8
Arkansas	133,406	112,710	20,695	150,259	127,280	22,979	13	13	11
California	2,916,610	2,143,413	773,196	3,122,549	2,258,108	864,440	7	5	12
Colorado	334,101	285,028	49,073	371,173	318,877	52,296	11	12	7
Connecticut	379,549	153,360	226,188	408,794	169,414	239,379	8	10	6
Delaware	59,540	52,001	7,539	64,192	56,541	7,651	8	9	1
District of Columbia	302,882	29,797	273,086	353,174	43,312	309,862	17	45	13
Florida	591,200	435,277	155,923	634,877	467,713	167,164	7	7	7
Georgia	398,886	269,992	128,894	431,969	293,019	138,950	8	9	8
Hawaii	111,593	104,573	7,020	121,964	114,326	7,637	9	9	9
Idaho	69,528	56,809	12,719	75,256	61,515	13,740	8	8	8
Illinois	1,418,593	806,022	612,570	1,575,775	836,666	739,109	11	4	21
Indiana	611,319	448,450	162,869	666,558	498,340	168,217	9	11	3
Iowa	366,991	264,478	104,513	398,308	289,116	109,192	8	9	4
Kansas	259,713	224,409	34,804	271,604	235,812	35,793	5	5	3
Kentucky	279,372	227,330	52,042	307,274	253,108	54,166	10	11	4
Louisiana	303,680	229,104	74,576	304,488	226,423	78,066	(1)	-1	5
Maine	89,012	56,895	32,117	99,827	64,010	35,818	12	13	12
Maryland	470,509	273,863	196,647	530,914	309,515	221,398	13	13	13
Massachusetts	1,088,537	200,921	887,617	1,184,307	232,027	952,280	9	15	7
Michigan	996,152	869,714	126,438	1,073,381	938,848	134,532	8	8	6
Minnesota	452,360	358,898	93,461	485,891	384,976	100,915	7	7	8
Mississippi	193,799	172,394	21,405	214,562	191,897	22,665	11	11	6
Missouri	482,345	285,597	196,749	530,615	316,293	214,322	10	11	9
Montana	73,014	67,289	5,724	76,714	70,988	5,726	5	5	(1)
Nebraska	173,465	128,748	44,717	186,504	143,460	43,044	8	11	-4
Nevada	33,471	33,412	59	37,126	37,041	85	11	11	44
New Hampshire	110,216	48,521	61,695	120,375	52,722	67,653	9	9	10
New Jersey	500,062	293,562	206,501	560,401	344,509	215,892	12	17	5
New Mexico	120,934	114,358	6,576	132,317	123,531	8,786	9	8	34
New York	2,630,675	1,096,506	1,534,169	2,871,411	1,214,055	1,657,356	9	11	8
North Carolina	610,860	389,110	221,750	696,559	437,707	258,852	14	12	17
North Dakota	72,479	68,702	3,777	77,590	73,521	4,070	7	7	8
Ohio	1,017,835	711,778	306,057	1,116,608	786,137	330,470	10	10	8
Oklahoma	244,749	209,275	35,474	272,956	233,975	38,981	12	12	10
Oregon	272,682	232,148	40,534	295,055	251,397	43,658	8	8	8
Pennsylvania	1,286,935	618,994	667,941	1,456,509	730,685	725,825	13	18	9
Rhode Island	129,455	61,247	68,207	140,138	63,481	76,657	8	4	12
South Carolina	209,137	152,250	56,886	235,549	175,096	60,454	13	15	6
South Dakota	81,930	66,637	15,293	89,515	72,743	16,772	9	9	10
Tennessee	393,841	222,586	171,254	460,424	258,000	202,424	17	16	18
Texas	963,845	736,970	226,875	1,087,793	843,989	243,804	13	15	7
Utah	218,471	149,147	69,324	230,443	161,672	68,771	5	8	-1
Vermont	84,429	46,114	38,315	95,468	50,528	44,940	13	10	17
Virginia	412,153	326,195	85,959	457,787	364,855	92,933	11	12	8
Washington	417,661	365,530	52,131	430,771	375,140	55,631	3	3	7
West Virginia	149,765	123,890	25,875	141,445	114,266	27,179	-6	-8	5
Wisconsin	597,662	500,215	97,448	668,701	562,479	106,222	12	12	9
Wyoming	44,570	44,570	.....	49,319	49,319	.....	11	11	...
U.S. Service Schools	182,912	182,912	.....	246,198	246,198	.....	35	35	...
Outlying areas	**142,187**	**117,849**	**24,338**	**166,656**	**131,156**	**35,500**	**17**	**11**	**46**
American Samoa	.....	.....	.....	744	744	.....	...	...	...
Canal Zone	1,088	1,088	.....	1,101	1,101	.....	1	1	...
Guam	5,829	5,829	.....	8,288	8,288	.....	42	41	...
Puerto Rico	129,828	105,490	24,338	150,210	114,710	35,500	16	9	46
Virgin Islands	5,441	5,441	.....	5,870	5,870	.....	8	8	...
Trust Territories	.....	.....	.....	443	443	.....	...	...	...

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 125.—Income of institutions of higher education: United States, 1919–20 to 1971–72

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1919–20	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1963–64	1965–66	1967–68	1969–70	1971–72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Current-fund income	**$199,922**	**$554,511**	**$715,211**	**$2,374,645**	**$5,785,537**	**$9,543,514**	**$12,734,225**	**$16,825,198**	**$21,515,242**	**$26,234,259**
Educational and general	172,929	483,065	571,288	1,833,845	4,688,352	7,788,446	10,285,252	13,845,598	16,486,177	20,200,269
Student tuition and fees[1]	42,255	144,126	200,897	394,610	1,157,482	1,892,839	2,669,699	3,380,294	4,419,845	5,594,095
Federal Government:										
Veterans' tuition and fees[1]	.....	.....	.....	307,325	3,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Research[2]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	827,263	1,796,710	2,653,776	3,348,240	2,682,384	3,098,891
Other purposes	12,783	20,658	38,860	216,994	206,305	364,179				
State governments[4]	[5]61,690	[5]150,847	151,222	491,636	1,374,476	2,110,981	2,984,314	4,181,070	5,787,910	7,120,982
Local governments	(5)	(5)	24,392	61,700	151,715	239,851	316,453	503,661	774,803	991,034
Endowment earnings	26,482	68,605	71,304	96,341	206,619	266,157	316,231	363,990	447,275	480,806
Private gifts and grants[6]	7,584	26,172	40,453	118,627	382,569	550,684	640,744	848,450	1,001,454	1,208,070
Related activities	(3)	(3)	32,777	111,987	244,872	363,220	704,036	689,821	484,977	590,448
Sales and services of educational departments	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	45,423	64,742		118,618	127,800	148,711
Other educational and general	22,135	72,657	11,383	34,625	88,207	139,082		411,455	759,730	967,231
Auxiliary enterprises	26,993	60,419	143,923	511,265	1,004,283	1,606,974	2,139,117	2,481,670	2,900,390	3,308,957
Student-aid income[7]	(3)	(3)	(3)	16,288	92,902	148,093	309,855	497,930	658,016	764,590
Other current income	.....	11,027	.....	13,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	[8]1,470,660	1,960,442
Plant-fund receipts	**19,194**	**82,078**	**66,209**	**528,747**	**1,308,506**	**2,532,004**	**3,483,706**	**(9)**	**(9)**	**(9)**
Federal Government	11,294	.....	22,987	12,358	57,599	134,215	322,473	.....	.....	.....
State governments		30,621	18,404	283,920	319,513	630,473	738,328	.....	.....	.....
Local governments			2,154	19,373	36,304	62,694	80,666	.....	.....	.....
Private gifts and grants	7,900	51,457	22,663	72,620	196,408	314,556	365,910	.....	.....	.....
Loans—noninstitutional sources	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	361,112	744,306	1,512,787	.....	.....	.....
Loans—institutional sources	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	31,873	64,121	77,556	.....	.....	.....
Transfers from other funds	(3)	(3)	(3)	60,582	228,576	422,673	375,986			
Miscellaneous receipts	(3)	(3)	(3)	79,894	77,122	158,966		.....	.....	.....
Other fund receipts	**(9)**	**(9)**	**44,518**	**[10]116,932**	**498,950**	**629,371**	**815,702**	**(9)**	**(9)**	**(9)**
Private gifts and grants	50,907	63,512	36,376	66,850	209,146	308,592	327,072	.....	.....	.....
Other sources	(9)	(9)	8,142	50,082	289,804	320,779	488,630	.....	.....	.....
Net increase in principal of funds	**(9)**	**(9)**	**(9)**	**(9)**	**419,310**	**483,935**	**662,576**	**(9)**	**367,978**	**729,641**
Endowment funds[11]	.....	.....	.....	.....	375,178	444,669	662,576	.....	367,978	729,641
Annuity funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,854	25,350	(9)	.....	(9)	(9)
Student loan funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,279	13,915	(9)	.....	(9)	(9)

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[1] Tuition and fees received from veterans under Public Law 550 are reported under student fees and not under income from the Federal Government.

[2] Income from the Federal Government for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions is included under Federal Government "other purposes," not under "research."

[3] Data not separately collected.

[4] Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts.

[5] Income from State and local governments tabulated under State.

[6] Beginning in 1967–68, the private grants represent nongovernmental revenue for sponsored research and other sponsored programs.

[7] Specifically designated or earmarked funds.

[8] Major public service programs previously reported in Federal Government research, in related activities, and in other items of education and general revenue.

[9] Data not collected.

[10] Does not include interfund transfers.

[11] Includes funds functioning as endowment; increase calculated on book value.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 126. —Private gifts and grants to institutions of higher education, by control of institution: United States, 1959 —60 to 1971 —72

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Control of institution and purpose of private gift and grant	1959–60	1961–62	1963–64	1965–66	1967–68	1969–70	1971–72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GIFTS AND GRANTS TO ALL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION							
Educational and general funds[1]	$382,569	$450,145	$550,684	$640,744	$848,450	$1,001,455	$1,208,070
As percent of total educational and general revenue	8.2	7.5	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0
Research, included in educational and general funds[2]	$67,274	$93,576	$123,784	$152,805	$213,754	$255,878	$273,919
Student-aid funds	$45,475	$57,000	$65,121	$86,476	$103,012	$127,984	$148,012
As percent of total student-aid revenue[3]	48.9	48.3	44.0	27.9	20.7	19.4	19.4
Plant funds	$196,408	$226,496	$314,556	$365,910	(5)	(5)	(5)
As percent of total plant-fund income[4]	28.6	23.8	24.2	19.3			
Real property, appraised value	$24,187	$49,867	$42,397	$72,921	$69,132	(5)	(5)
As percent of gross additions to plant assets	1.8	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.7		
Endowment funds	$187,527	$230,074	$269,463	$282,173	(5)	(5)	(5)
As percent of total endowment income applied to educational and general revenue and to student-aid revenue	81.9	88.1	89.3	79.7	(5)	(5)	(5)
Annuity and living trust funds	$16,000	$19,846	$30,294	$34,493	(5)	(5)	(5)
Student loan funds	$5,619	$8,468	$8,835	$10,406	(5)	(5)	(5)
GIFTS AND GRANTS TO PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS							
Educational and general funds[1]	$85,232	$98,146	$113,632	$155,378	$215,592	$262,485	$322,604
As percent of total educational and general revenue	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Research, included in educational and general funds[2]	$37,727	$43,376	$60,842	$81,491	$111,088	$126,028	$135,991
Student-aid funds	$17,245	$21,562	$23,492	$30,762	$40,197	$53,261	$69,936
As percent of total student-aid revenue[3]	42.5	42.2	37.4	22.4	15.5	15.3	16.8
Plant funds	$19,800	$18,084	$30,807	$44,518	(5)	(5)	(5)
As a percent of total plant-fund income[4]	4.2	2.7	3.3	3.3			
Real property, appraised value	$9,831	$26,557	$15,942	$28,847	$34,718	(5)	(5)
As percent of gross additions to plant assets	1.2	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.3		
Endowment funds	$17,713	$25,398	$34,773	$48,724	(5)	(5)	(5)
As percent of total endowment income applied to educational and general revenue and to student-aid revenue	75.2	95.8	103.9	130.8	(5)	(5)	(5)
Annuity and living trust funds	$57	$641	$450	$2,559	(5)	(5)	(5)
Student loan funds	$1,570	$3,268	$4,184	$2,993	(5)	(5)	(5)
GIFTS AND GRANTS TO PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS							
Educational and general funds[1]	$297,337	$351,998	$437,052	$485,365	$632,857	$738,970	$885,466
As percent of total educational and general revenue	14.7	13.4	12.7	11.3	12.2	13.3	13.4
Research, included in educational and general funds[2]	$49,546	$50,500	$62,943	$71,313	$102,666	$129,580	$137,928
Student-aid funds	$28,230	$35,438	$41,629	$55,714	$62,815	$74,723	$78,076
As percent of total student-aid revenue[3]	54.0	52.9	48.8	32.3	26.3	24.2	22.4
Plant funds	$176,608	$208,412	$283,748	$321,392	(5)	(5)	(5)
As percent of total plant-fund income[4]	82.1	75.9	78.0	58.3			
Real property, appraised value	$14,355	$23,309	$26,455	$44,074	$34,414	(5)	(5)
As percent of gross additions to plant assets	2.6	3.4	2.8	3.9	2.5		
Endowment funds	$170,354	$204,676	$234,690	$233,450	(5)	(5)	(5)
As percent of total endowment income applied to educational and general revenue and to student-aid revenue	82.6	87.3	87.5	73.7	(5)	(5)	(5)
Annuity and living trust funds	$15,943	$19,206	$29,844	$31,934	(5)	(5)	(5)
Student loan funds	$4,049	$5,200	$4,651	$7,413	(5)	(5)	(5)

[1] Data for 1967–68 to 1971–72 include separately reported revenue from nongovernmental sources for sponsored research and other sponsored programs.

[2] Data for 1967–68 to 1971–72 were reported as revenue from nongovernmental sources for sponsored research.

[3] Excludes revenue for student work assignments and student loans.

[4] Excludes transfers and loans.

[5] Data not collected.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Who Pays for Higher Education?

The National Center for Education Statistics has estimated that colleges and universities in the United States spent an average of $2,219 to educate each full-time student during the academic year 1971–72. The cost per student was somewhat lower for publicly controlled institutions ($2,020) and substantially higher for privately controlled colleges and universities ($2,800). It is generally recognized that college students, through their tuition and fees, pay for only a portion of the cost of their education. Publicly controlled institutions derive a substantial part of their income from governmental appropriations, especially State governments, while private colleges and universities depend upon a variety of other sources, including private gifts and grants, endowment earnings, and the Federal Government.

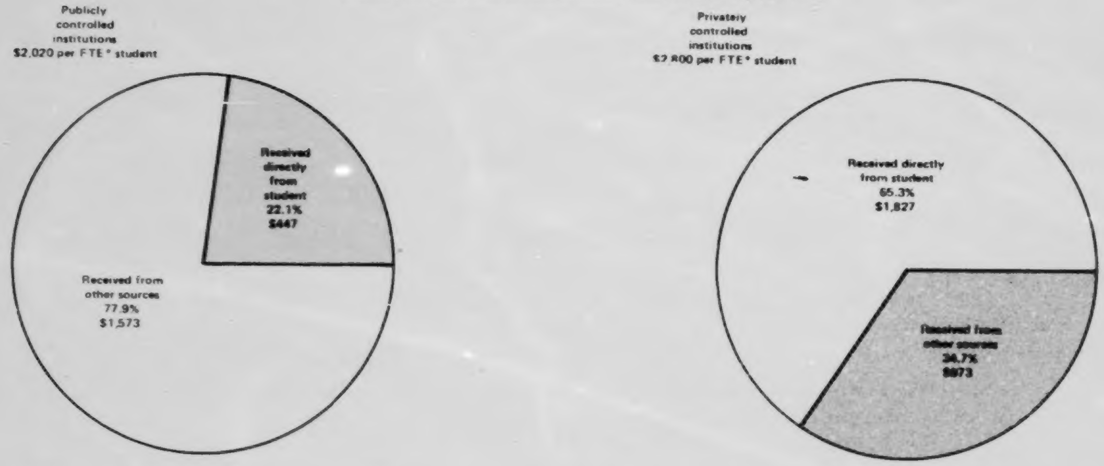
The average full-time undergraduate student attending a publicly controlled institution in his or her home State (or local district in the case of students attending locally controlled colleges) paid $376 in tuition and fees for the academic year 1971–72. Public institutions received some additional funds from out-of-State and graduate students, so that the average tuition and fees for all students was $447. For undergraduate students attending privately controlled institutions in 1971–72, the average tuition and fees came to $1,820. Some additional charges to graduate students brought the overall average to $1,827. The accompanying chart shows the amount and the percent of money that colleges and universities received from tuition and fees and from other sources.

The "student education" expenditures used in these computations include expenditures for general administration, instruction and departmental research, other sponsored programs, libraries, and physical plant maintenance and operation. Over the past decade the percentages represented by tuition and fees as a source of revenue for "student education" expenditures have remained very stable. The increases in tuition and fees in recent years have only kept pace with the increasing expenditures for "student education."

"Student education" expenditures are a portion of educational and general expenditures and exclude expenditures for separately budgeted research, extension and public service, and organized activities of educational departments. The excluded items are those which largely serve the general public rather than the students.

—**C. GEORGE LIND**
statistician

Figure 14.—Cost of student education from tuition and fees and from other sources, by control of institution: United States, 1971-72



*FTE = full time equivalent.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education and Projections of Educational Statistics.*

Table 127. – Estimated tuition and fees, and room and board rates, in institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution: United States, 1964–65 to 1974–75

Year and control of institution	Tuition and required fees				Board rates				Charges for dormitory rooms			
	All institutions	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions	All institutions	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions	All institutions	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1964–65:												
Public	$243	$298	$224	$99	$436	$462	$402	$361	$271	$291	$241	$178
Private	1,088	1,297	1,023	702	488	515	479	464	331	390	308	289
1969–70:												
Public	324	427	307	178	511	540	483	465	370	396	347	308
Private	1,533	1,809	1,469	1,034	562	608	542	546	437	503	409	414
1974–75:												
Public	482	691	458	263	672	717	624	648	556	707	522	487
Private	2,381	2,781	2,266	1,551	731	814	699	699	632	733	582	596

NOTE.–Data are for the entire academic year and are average charges per full-time resident degree-credit student. They have not been adjusted for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

SOURCES: Estimated from U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Higher Education Basic Student Charges*, and *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*.

Table 128. – Basic student charges by institutions of higher education for tuition and fees, room, and board, by control and type of institution, and by residence of student: United States and outlying areas, 1971 – 72

Type of charge and type of institution	Charges to full-time undergraduate students			Charges to full-time graduate students		
	Publicly controlled		Privately controlled	Publicly controlled		Privately controlled
	Resident	Nonresident		Resident	Nonresident	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuition and fees, room, and board	$1,285	$1,864	$2,651	$1,478	$2,032	$2,718
Universities	1,542	2,226	3,330	1,604	2,238	3,114
Other 4-yr. institutions	1,262	1,823	2,519	1,350	1,823	2,322
2-year institutions	1,049	1,539	2,101	–	–	–
Tuition and required fees	374	953	1,596	517	1,081	1,619
Universities	514	1,198	2,117	556	1,210	1,901
Other 4-yr. institutions	390	951	1,534	478	951	1,337
2-year institutions	219	709	1,137	–	–	–
Room charges	388	388	476	425	415	504
Universities	446	446	584	466	446	584
Other 4-yr. institutions	383	383	424	383	383	424
2-year institutions	334	334	420	–	–	–
Board charges	523	523	579	536	536	595
Universities	582	582	629	582	582	629
Other 4-yr. institutions	489	489	561	489	489	561
2-year institutions	496	496	544	–	–	–

NOTE.–Data represent average institutional charges unweighted by numbers of students attending.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Higher Education Basic Student Charges, 1971–72*.

Table 129. —Current-fund expenditures of institutions of higher education, by control and by purpose: United States, 1971 –72

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Purpose	Current-fund expenditures, by control of institution					
	Public and private		Public		Private	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total current-fund expenditures	**$25,559,560**	**100.0**	**$16,484,325**	**100.0**	**$9,075,235**	**100.0**
Educational and general expenditures	19,200,505	75.1	12,906,763	78.3	6,293,742	69.4
General administration and general expense	3,344,215	13.1	2,028,177	12.3	1,316,038	14.5
Instruction and departmental research	8,443,261	33.0	5,978,425	36.3	2,464,836	27.2
Extension and public services	615,997	2.4	559,648	3.4	56,349	.6
Libraries	764,481	3.0	498,551	3.0	265,930	2.9
Plant operation and maintenance	1,927,553	7.5	1,284,098	7.8	643,455	7.1
Sponsored activities other than research	1,059,989	4.1	751,846	4.6	308,143	3.4
Sponsored research	1,890,275	7.4	1,034,214	6.3	856,061	9.4
Other separately budgeted research	375,007	1.5	306,327	1.8	68,680	.8
Related organized activities	779,728	3.1	465,478	2.8	314,250	3.5
Auxiliary enterprises	3,178,272	12.4	1,912,131	11.6	1,266,141	13.9
Student-aid grants	1,241,372	4.9	621,387	3.8	619,986	6.8
Major public service programs	1,939,411	7.6	1,044,045	6.3	895,366	9.9
Hospitals[1]	998,585	3.9	626,860	3.8	371,726	4.1
Other major public service programs[1]	940,825	3.7	417,185	2.5	523,640	5.8

[1] Before 1968–69, these data were included with educational and general items.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1971–72.*

Table 130. —Expenditures of institutions of higher education: United States, 1929 –30 to 1971 –72

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1961–62	1963–64	1965–66	1967–68	1969–70	1971–72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Current-fund expenditures	**$507,142**	**$674,688**	**$2,245,661**	**$5,601,376**	**$7,154,526**	**$9,177,677**	**$12,509,489**	**$16,480,786**	**$21,043,112**	**$25,559,560**
Educational and general	377,903	521,990	1,706,444	4,513,208	5,768,243	7,425,063	9,951,108	13,190,420	15,788,699	19,200,505
General administration and general expense	42,633	62,827	213,070	583,224	730,429	957,512	1,251,107	1,738,946	2,627,993	3,344,215
Instruction and departmental research	221,598	280,248	780,994	1,793,320	2,202,443	2,801,707	[1]3,911,377	[1]5,853,473	[1]7,653,097	9,503,250
Extension and public services	24,982	35,325	86,674	205,595	244,337	297,350	438,385	597,544	521,148	615,997
Libraries	9,654	19,487	56,147	135,384	177,362	236,718	346,248	493,266	652,596	764,481
Plant operation and maintenance	60,919	69,612	225,110	469,943	564,225	686,054	844,506	1,127,290	1,541,698	1,927,553
Separately organized research	18,117	27,266	225,341	1,022,353	1,474,406	1,973,383	2,448,300	2,698,968	2,144,076	2,265,282
Related activities	(2)	27,225	119,108	294,255	367,027	458,307	558,170	640,711	648,089	779,728
Other educational and general	(2)	(2)	(2)	[3]9,134	[3]8,013	[3]13,832	153,013	240,222	(2)	(2)
Auxiliary enterprises	(4)	124,184	476,401	916,117	1,157,517	1,452,244	1,887,744	2,302,419	2,769,276	3,178,272
Student-aid expenditures	(4)	(4)	(4)	172,050	228,765	300,370	425,524	712,425	904,584	1,241,372
Other current expenditures	129,239	28,514	62,816	.....	.....	.....	245,115	275,523	[5]1,500,544	[5]1,939,411
Gross additions to plant value[6]	**125,106**	**83,765**	**416,831**	**1,314,717**	**1,675,122**	**2,437,610**	**3,124,631**	**4,093,957**	**4,232,526**	**4,162,626**

[1] Includes "other sponsored programs."

[2] Data not collected separately.

[3] Sales and services expenditures.

[4] Data not tabulated separately.

[5] "Major public service programs" previously reported in "seperately organized research," "extension and public services," and "related activities."

[6] Includes expenditures from plant and current funds, gifts and grants of plant assets, and increases in value due to reappraisal and other adjustments.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959–60, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 131. – Current-fund expenditures of institutions of higher education, by control and by State: 1970 – 71 and 1971 – 72

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State or other area	1970–71			1971–72			Percent change, 1970–71 to 1971–72		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	**$23,375,197**	**$14,996,042**	**$8,379,155**	**$25,559,560**	**$16,484,325**	**$9,075,235**	**9**	**10**	**8**
Alabama	275,900	226,786	49,114	315,843	264,493	51,350	14	17	5
Alaska	39,939	36,738	3,200	47,452	41,664	5,788	19	13	81
Arizona	202,824	195,070	7,754	240,614	232,083	8,532	19	19	10
Arkansas	128,443	108,694	19,749	140,525	119,208	21,317	9	10	8
California	2,807,568	2,032,668	774,900	3,015,570	2,149,912	865,658	7	6	12
Colorado	325,996	276,736	49,260	358,776	307,847	50,929	10	11	3
Connecticut	366,218	134,960	231,258	399,373	154,690	244,682	9	15	6
Delaware	56,051	49,569	6,482	60,339	53,667	6,672	8	8	3
District of Columbia	300,143	28,007	272,137	344,154	38,875	305,279	15	39	12
Florida	565,780	414,844	150,936	616,039	453,420	162,619	9	9	8
Georgia	395,645	268,277	127,369	424,794	288,851	135,943	7	8	7
Hawaii	112,250	105,072	7,178	118,687	110,867	7,820	6	6	9
Idaho	66,366	54,383	11,984	74,849	61,743	13,105	13	14	9
Illinois	1,402,723	789,890	612,834	1,556,843	827,301	729,542	11	5	19
Indiana	596,554	433,578	162,976	641,321	473,101	168,221	8	9	3
Iowa	363,429	258,694	104,735	387,191	279,072	108,119	7	8	3
Kansas	255,288	219,644	35,644	266,187	229,698	36,489	4	5	2
Kentucky	271,793	219,154	52,639	296,419	243,109	53,310	9	11	1
Louisiana	299,367	221,570	77,797	296,341	217,323	79,018	-1	-2	2
Maine	88,852	55,460	33,391	97,485	62,231	35,254	10	12	6
Maryland	470,226	270,242	199,984	526,920	306,494	220,425	12	13	10
Massachusetts	1,080,646	186,813	893,832	1,174,351	225,977	948,374	9	21	6
Michigan	986,607	859,806	126,801	1,060,158	927,663	132,495	7	8	4
Minnesota	446,224	350,721	95,503	468,771	368,409	100,362	5	5	5
Mississippi	187,533	167,189	20,343	207,301	186,060	21,241	11	11	4
Missouri	469,664	272,634	197,030	511,529	300,876	210,653	9	10	7
Montana	70,876	65,024	5,852	72,533	66,332	6,201	2	2	6
Nebraska	174,115	130,148	43,967	184,419	142,022	42,397	6	9	-4
Nevada	32,518	32,459	59	35,993	35,923	70	11	11	19
New Hampshire	110,886	48,096	62,790	121,345	51,993	69,351	9	8	10
New Jersey	484,428	280,643	203,785	543,298	330,507	212,791	12	18	4
New Mexico	117,765	111,219	6,546	128,336	119,694	8,642	9	8	32
New York	2,556,579	1,003,046	1,553,533	2,768,933	1,128,416	1,640,517	8	12	6
North Carolina	586,942	370,529	216,413	680,697	427,826	252,871	16	15	17
North Dakota	70,190	66,454	3,736	72,803	69,005	3,798	4	4	2
Ohio	1,012,864	704,269	308,595	1,094,462	764,622	329,841	8	9	7
Oklahoma	244,295	209,337	34,958	269,637	231,465	38,172	10	11	9
Oregon	267,138	227,893	39,245	288,887	246,849	42,037	8	8	7
Pennsylvania	1,283,318	616,979	666,338	1,452,880	731,559	721,321	13	19	8
Rhode Island	131,632	59,964	71,668	138,409	62,541	75,868	5	4	6
South Carolina	206,385	150,619	55,767	232,905	173,420	59,485	13	15	7
South Dakota	81,608	65,239	16,369	88,323	70,928	17,395	8	9	6
Tennessee	394,372	219,318	175,054	448,942	250,185	198,756	14	14	14
Texas	936,538	712,708	223,830	1,035,690	794,652	241,039	11	11	8
Utah	212,084	144,901	67,184	226,125	158,919	67,207	7	10	(1)
Vermont	83,490	46,201	37,290	93,447	50,408	43,038	12	9	15
Virginia	402,982	318,661	84,321	450,498	358,466	92,032	12	12	9
Washington	408,364	356,608	51,756	413,748	358,623	55,126	1	1	7
West Virginia	141,810	116,023	25,787	132,948	105,940	27,007	-6	-9	5
Wisconsin	577,142	477,661	99,481	645,073	537,998	107,075	12	13	8
Wyoming	42,368	42,368	.....	46,326	46,326	.....	9	9	...
U.S. Service Schools	182,477	182,477	.....	245,073	245,073	.....	34	34	...
Outlying areas	**140,028**	**116,435**	**23,594**	**158,975**	**123,748**	**35,227**	**14**	**6**	**49**
American Samoa	.....	.....	.....	744	744	.....	...	...	...
Canal Zone	1,088	1,088	.....	1,101	1,101	.....	1	1	...
Guam	5,021	5,021	.....	6,727	6,727	.....	34	34	...
Puerto Rico	128,651	105,058	23,594	144,590	109,363	35,227	12	4	49
Virgin Islands	5,268	5,268	.....	5,408	5,408	.....	3	3	...
Trust Territories	.....	.....	.....	405	405	.....	...	...	...

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 132. – Personal income, 1971, related to educational and general expenditures for higher education and to educational and general funds received from State and local governments, by State: 1971 – 72

State	Personal income, 1971 (millions of dollars)	Educational and general expenditures for higher education, 1971–72[1]		Educational and general funds from State and local governments, 1971–72	
		Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent of personal income	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent of personal income
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	**$864,989**	**$18,991,060**	**2.20**	**$8,112,016**	**0.94**
Alabama	11,070	219,348	1.98	98,968	.89
Alaska	1,549	42,053	2.71	22,089	1.43
Arizona	7,361	188,351	2.56	115,604	1.57
Arkansas	5,970	99,753	1.67	54,382	.91
California	95,322	2,181,297	2.29	1,202,602	1.26
Colorado	9,573	270,410	2.82	107,124	1.12
Connecticut	15,546	313,870	2.02	102,649	.66
Delaware	2,726	48,548	1.78	21,271	.78
District of Columbia	4,033	241,203	5.98	27,881	.69
Florida	28,451	509,005	1.79	234,834	.83
Georgia	16,855	321,348	1.91	139,209	.83
Hawaii	3,772	105,065	2.79	48,030	1.27
Idaho	2,555	55,511	2.17	32,344	1.27
Illinois	53,763	1,084,675	2.02	480,081	.89
Indiana	21,243	465,691	2.19	195,977	.92
Iowa	11,057	300,676	2.72	114,652	1.04
Kansas	9,247	200,613	2.17	101,860	1.10
Kentucky	10,901	234,820	2.15	126,351	1.16
Louisiana	12,183	225,342	1.85	119,914	.98
Maine	3,438	73,030	2.12	29,307	.85
Maryland	18,437	356,193	1.93	140,579	.76
Massachusetts	26,187	872,831	3.33	141,948	.54
Michigan	40,313	802,606	1.99	387,193	.96
Minnesota	15,511	372,845	2.40	151,866	.98
Mississippi	6,372	146,107	2.29	80,618	1.27
Missouri	18,925	409,253	2.16	161,954	.86
Montana	2,627	55,312	2.11	31,084	1.18
Nebraska	5,994	142,246	2.37	56,527	.94
Nevada	2,489	33,033	1.33	18,731	.75
New Hampshire	3,015	90,761	3.01	16,325	.54
New Jersey	36,392	428,641	1.18	197,148	.54
New Mexico	3,402	104,174	3.06	45,699	1.34
New York	91,047	2,284,824	2.51	931,437	1.02
North Carolina	17,888	515,550	2.88	195,278	1.09
North Dakota	2,235	53,693	2.40	25,531	1.14
Ohio	45,423	755,681	1.66	262,567	.58
Oklahoma	9,239	168,118	1.82	74,123	.80
Oregon	8,512	207,127	2.43	97,304	1.14
Pennsylvania	49,832	1,037,921	2.08	321,155	.64
Rhode Island	4,018	106,151	2.64	30,064	.75
South Carolina	8,377	158,626	1.89	76,426	.91
South Dakota	2,213	57,892	2.62	20,039	.91
Tennessee	13,472	307,381	2.28	117,612	.87
Texas	42,772	828,999	1.94	425,981	1.00
Utah	3,760	158,623	4.22	53,116	1.41
Vermont	1,604	68,690	4.28	13,507	.84
Virginia	18,791	307,012	1.63	134,563	.72
Washington	14,538	346,171	2.38	185,240	1.27
West Virginia	5,850	99,019	1.69	61,915	1.06
Wisconsin	17,817	498,316	2.80	261,023	1.47
Wyoming	1,315	36,655	2.79	20,335	1.55

[1] Excludes U.S. service schools.

NOTE – Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education,* 1971–72. (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* August 1974.

Table 133.—Physical plant value per student in institutions of higher education, by control and by level: United States, 1970–71 and 1971–72

Control and level of institution	Institutions		Plant value	
	Number	Enrollment[1]	Total (in thousands of dollars)	Per student
1	2	3	4	5
1970–71				
All institutions	**2,556**	**8,580,887**	**$46,053,585**	**$5,367**
4-year institutions	1,665	6,357,679	40,908,673	6,435
2-year institutions	891	2,223,208	5,144,912	2,314
Publicly controlled institutions	1,089	6,428,134	29,540,021	4,597
4-year institutions	435	4,326,162	25,086,243	5,799
2-year institutions	654	2,101,972	4,461,778	2,123
Privately controlled institutions	1,467	2,152,753	16,505,564	7,667
4-year institutions	1,230	2,031,517	15,822,430	7,788
2-year institutions	237	121,236	683,134	5,635
1971–72				
All institutions	**2,606**	**8,948,644**	**50,153,252**	**5,605**
4-year institutions	1,672	6,462,733	44,329,755	6,859
2-year institutions	934	2,485,911	5,823,497	2,343
Publicly controlled institutions	1,137	6,804,309	32,424,652	4,765
4-year institutions	440	4,438,442	27,276,874	6,146
2-year institutions	697	2,365,867	5,147,778	2,176
Privately controlled institutions	1,469	2,144,335	17,728,600	8,268
4-year institutions	1,232	2,024,291	17,052,881	8,424
2-year institutions	237	120,044	675,719	5,629

[1] Total resident and extension enrollment, full-time and part-time, degree-credit and non-degree-credit, fall 1970 and 1971.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 134.—Endowment funds per student in institutions of higher education, by control and by level: United States, 1970–71 and 1971–72

Control and level of institution	Number	Enrollment[1]	Book value of endowment funds[2]	
			Total (in thousands of dollars)	Per student
1	2	3	4	5
1970–71				
All institutions	**2,556**	**8,580,887**	**$11,341,366**	**$1,322**
4-year institutions	1,665	6,357,679	11,237,896	1,768
2-year institutions	891	2,223,208	103,470	47
Publicly controlled institutions	1,089	6,428,134	1,951,581	304
4-year institutions	435	4,326,162	1,924,909	445
2-year institutions	654	2,101,972	26,672	13
Privately controlled institutions	1,467	2,152,753	9,369,785	4,362
4-year institutions	1,230	2,031,517	9,312,987	4,584
2-year institutions	237	121,236	76,798	633
1971–72				
All institutions	**2,606**	**8,948,644**	**11,983,208**	**1,339**
4-year institutions	1,672	6,462,733	11,875,821	1,838
2-year institutions	934	2,485,911	107,387	43
Publicly controlled institutions	1,137	6,804,309	2,108,282	310
4-year institutions	440	4,438,442	2,082,104	469
2-year institutions	697	2,365,867	26,178	11
Privately controlled institutions	1,469	2,144,335	9,874,926	4,605
4-year institutions	1,232	2,024,291	9,793,717	4,838
2-year institutions	237	120,044	81,209	676

[1] Total resident and extension enrollment, full-time and part-time, degree-credit and non-degree-credit, fall 1970 and 1971.

[2] Including funds functioning as endowment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 135.—Property of institutions of higher education: United States, 1919–20 to 1971–72

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1919–20	1929–30	1939–40	1949–50	1959–60	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Property value at end of year	**$1,310,404**	**$3,437,118**	**[1]$4,489,600**	**[1]$7,401,187**	**[1]$18,893,385**	**$52,947,396**	**$57,394,951**	**$62,136,459**
Land, buildings, and equipment	741,333	2,065,050	2,753,780	4,799,964	13,448,548	42,093,580	46,053,585	50,153,251
Endowment (book value)[2]	569,071	1,372,068	[3]1,735,820	[3]2,601,223	[3]5,444,837	10,853,816	11,341,366	11,983,208
Liabilities of plant funds	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	**1,964,306**	**9,384,731**	**9,886,240**	**10,291,096**

[1] Excludes data reported for student loan funds: $28,784,000 in 1939–40, $43,100,000 in 1949–50, and $126,284,000 in 1959–60.

[2] Includes funds functioning as endowment.

[3] Includes annuity funds: $49,537,000 in 1939–40, an unspecified amount in 1949–50, and $122,757,000 in 1959–60.

[4] Data not collected.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 136.—Selected data for land-grant institutions on students and finances: United States and outlying areas, 1962–63 and 1972–73

Item	1962–63	1972–73
1	2	3
Opening (fall) enrollment:		
Total enrollment	[1]819,026	[2]1,600,730
First-time enrollment	[3]144,457	[2]270,862
Regular Federal appropriations	$113,579,587	$247,762,422
Funds for instruction and facilities (Morrill-Nelson and Bankhead-Jones Funds)	14,500,000	12,700,000
Funds for research (experiment stations)	35,426,725	72,697,217
Hatch funds, as amended	34,843,733	64,409,948
Research under Agricultural Marketing Act	582,992	8,287,269
Funds for cooperative extension	63,652,862	162,365,205
Smith-Lever funds (Act of 1914, as amended)	62,137,361	159,599,076
Extension under Agricultural Marketing Act	1,515,501	2,766,129
Endowment income under land-grant funds	5,111,041	9,238,007
From 1862 land-grant funds	3,139,289	5,493,268
From other Federal land-grant funds	1,971,752	3,744,739

[1] Resident and extension, degree-credit and non-degree-credit, first-term enrollment.

[2] Resident and extension, degree-credit and non-degree-credit, opening fall enrollment.

[3] Resident, degree-credit, first-term enrollment.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Year Ended June 30, 1963*, and *Statistics on Condition of Land-Grant Funds, 1973 Report;* and National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1972.*

CHAPTER IV

Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities*

Federal land grants provided under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 represent the first instance of U.S. Government financial assistance for education. With this enactment, the National Government embarked upon a program of educational support unique among national governments in its commitment to State and local autonomy and in the responsibility it assumed for a public function of national interest.

A variety of programs and procedures are used by the Federal Government to support numerous educational activities. Procedures include financial grants and loans, allocation of surplus commodities and federally owned property, operation of special programs and institutions, and the cost of services or contracts.

This highly complex Federal educational involvement affects, directly or indirectly, every person in this country and many persons from other countries. Programs may be for the purchase of research and training services in educational institutions; for support of individuals for whom there is a special Federal responsibility; for support of schools in areas where Federal activities would result in undue burdens on school services without such support; for support of vocational education, foreign language study, and similar special areas; or for numerous other purposes.

A capsule view of the history of Federal educational activities is provided in the following list of selected Federal educational legislation:

Year	Program
1787	Northwest Ordinance–authorized land grants for the establishment of educational institutions.
1862	First Morrill Act–authorized public land grants to the States for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural and mechanical colleges.
1867	Department of Education Act–authorized the establishment of the Office of Education.
1874	Aid to State nautical schools–provided funds for State nautical schools.
1890	Second Morrill Act–provided for money grants for support of instruction in the agricultural and mechanical colleges.
1917	Smith-Hughes Act–provided for grants to States for support of vocational education.
1918	Vocational Rehabilitation Act–authorized funds for rehabilitation of World War I veterans.
1919	Federal surplus property–authorized use of Federal surplus property by educational institutions.
1920	Smith-Bankhead Act–authorized grants to States for vocational rehabilitation programs.
1933	School lunch programs–provided assistance in school lunch programs. The use of surplus farm commodities in school lunch programs began in 1936 and the National School Lunch Act of 1946 continued and expanded this assistance.
1935	Bankhead-Jones Act (PL 74-182)–made grants to States for agricultural experiment stations.
1937	National Cancer Institute Act–established Public Health Service fellowship program. Subsequently, fellowships were authorized in legislation concerning other agencies.
1941	Amendment to Lanham Act of 1940–authorized Federal aid for construction, maintenance, and operation of schools in federally impacted areas. Such assistance was continued under Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, in 1950.

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* Albert R. Munse of the Reference, Estimates, and Projections Branch, National Center for Education Statistics, had the major responsibility for development of data for this chapter.

1943 Vocational Rehabilitation Act (PL 78-16)–provided assistance to disabled veterans.

School Lunch Indemnity Plan (PL 78-129)–provided funds for local school lunch food purchases.

1944 Servicemen's Readjustment Act (PL 78-346)–provided assistance for education of veterans.

Surplus Property Act (PL 78-457)–authorized transfer of surplus property to educational institutions.

1946 George-Barden Act (PL 79-586)–expanded Federal support of vocational education.

1948 United States Information and Educational Exchange Act (PL 80-402)–provided for the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the United States and other countries.

1949 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (PL 81-152)–provided for donation of surplus property to educational institutions and for other public uses.

1950 Public Laws 815 and 874–provided assistance for construction (Public Law 815) and operation (Public Law 874) of schools in federally affected areas.

Housing Act (PL 81-475)–authorized loans for construction of college housing facilities.

1954 School Milk Program (PL 83-690)–provided funds for purchase of milk for school lunch programs.

Cooperative Research Act (PL 83-531)–authorized cooperative arrangements with universities, colleges, and State education agencies for educational research.

National Advisory Committee on Education Act (PL 83-532)–established a National Advisory Committee on Education to recommend to the secretary of the Department of HEW needed studies of national concern in the field of education and to propose appropriate action indicated by such studies.

1956 Library Services Act (PL 84-597)–authorized grants to States for extension and improvement of rural public library services.

1957 Practical Nurse Training Act (PL 84-911)–provided grants to States for practical nurse training.

1958 National Defense Education Act (PL 85-864)–provided assistance to State and local school systems for strengthening instruction in science, mathematics, modern foreign languages, and other critical subjects; improvement of State statistical services; guidance, counseling, and testing services and training institutes; higher education student loans and fellowships; foreign language institutes and advanced foreign language study and training provided by colleges and universities; experimentation and dissemination of information on more effective utilization of television, motion picture, and related media for educational purposes; and vocational education for technical occupations necessary to the national defense.

Public Law 85-926–Federal assistance for training teachers of the handicapped authorized.

Public Law 85-905–authorized a loan service of captioned films for the deaf.

1961 Area Redevelopment Act (PL 87-27)–included provisions for training or retraining of persons in redevelopment areas.

1962 Manpower Development and Training Act (PL 87-415)–provided training in new and improved skills for the unemployed and underemployed.

Public Law 87-447–provided grants for the construction of educational television broadcasting facilities.

Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (PL 87-510)–authorized loans, advances, and grants for education and training of refugees.

1963 Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (PL 88-129)–provided funds to expand teaching facilities and for loans to students in the health professions.

Vocational Education Act of 1963 (PL 88-210)–increased Federal support of vocational education, including support of residential vocational schools, vocational work-study programs, and research, training, and demonstrations in vocational education.

Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 (PL 88-204)–authorized grants and loans for classrooms, libraries, and laboratories in public community colleges and technical institutes as well as undergraduate and graduate facilities in other institutions of higher education.

1964 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (PL 88-452)–authorized the Commissioner to (1) arrange, through grants or contracts with institutions of higher education, for the operation of short-term or regular session institutes for special training to improve ability of elementary and secondary school instructional staff to deal effectively with special education problems occasioned by desegregation; (2) make grants to school boards to pay, in whole or in part, the cost of providing inservice training in dealing with problems incident to desegregation; (3) provide school boards technical assistance in desegregation and required nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs.

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (PL 88-452)—authorized grants for college work-study programs for students of low-income families; established a Job Corps program and authorized support for work-training programs to provide education and vocational training and work experience for unemployed youths; provided training and work experience opportunities in welfare programs; authorized support of education and training activities and of community action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, Upward Bound; authorized the establishment of the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA).

1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act (PL 89-10)—authorized grants for elementary and secondary school programs for children of low-income families; school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials for school children; supplementary educational centers and services; strengthening State education agencies; and educational research and research training.

Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments (PL 89-290)—authorized scholarships to aid needy students in the health professions and grants to improve the quality of teaching in schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, and podiatry.

Higher Education Act of 1965 (PL 89-329)—provided grants for university community service programs, college library assistance, library training and research, strengthening developing institutions, and educational opportunity; insured student loans; teacher training programs; and undergraduate instructional equipment. Established a National Teacher Corps and provided for graduate teacher training fellowships.

Medical Library Assistance Act (PL 89-291)—provided assistance for construction and improvement of health sciences libraries.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act (PL 89-209)—authorized grants and loans for projects in the creative and performing arts, and for research, training, and scholarly publications in the humanities.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf Act (PL 89-36)—provided for the establishment, construction, equipping, and operation of a residential school for postsecondary education and technical training of the deaf.

National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act (PL 89-287)—encouraged State and nonprofit private institutions and organizations to establish adequate loan insurance programs to assist students to attend postsecondary business, trade, technical, and other vocational schools.

Disaster Relief Act (PL 89-313)—provided for assistance to local education agencies to help meet exceptional cost resulting from a major disaster.

1966 International Education Act (PL 89-698)—provided grants to institutions of higher education for the establishment, strengthening, and operation of centers for research and training in international studies and the international aspects of professional and other fields of study.

National Sea Grant College and Program Act (PL 89-688)—authorized the establishment and operation of Sea Grant colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education and research in the various fields relating to the development of marine resources.

Adult Education Act (PL 89-750)— authorized grants to States for the encouragement and expansion of educational programs for adults, including training of teachers of adults and demonstrations in adult education (previously part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964).

Model Secondary School for the Deaf Act (PL 89-694)—authorized the establishment and operation, by Gallaudet College, of a model secondary school for the deaf to serve the National Capital region.

Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966 (PL 89-750)—in addition to modifying existing programs, authorized grants to assist States in the initiation, expansion, and improvement of programs and projects for the education of handicapped children at the preschool, elementary, and secondary school levels.

1967 Education Professions Development Act (PL 90-35)–amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 for the purpose of improving the quality of teaching and to help meet critical shortages of adequately trained educational personnel by authorizing support for the development of information on needs for educational personnel, training and retraining opportunities responsive to changing manpower needs, attracting a greater number of qualified persons into the teaching profession, attracting persons who can stimulate creativity in the arts and other skills to undertake short-term or long-term assignments in education, and helping to make educational personnel training programs more responsive to the needs of schools and colleges.

Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 (PL 90-129)–established a Corporation for Public Broadcasting to have major responsibility in channeling Federal funds to noncommercial radio and television stations, program production groups, and ETV networks directly or through contract; conduct research, demonstration, or training in matters related to noncommercial broadcasting; and authorize grants for construction of educational radio as well as television facilities.

1968 Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967 (PL 90-247)–in addition to modifying existing programs, authorized support of regional centers for education of handicapped children, model centers and services for deaf-blind children, recruitment of personnel and dissemination of information on education of the handicapped; technical assistance in education to rural areas; support of dropout prevention projects; and support of bilingual education programs. Also, in order to give adequate notice of available Federal financial assistance, authorized advance funding for any program for which the Commissioner of Education has responsibility for administration by authorizing appropriations to be included in the appropriations act for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which they are available for obligation.

Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act (PL 90-538)–authorized preschool and early education programs for handicapped children.

Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 (PL 90-576)–changed the basic formula for allocating funds; provided for a National Advisory Council on Vocational Education, expansion of vocational education services to meet the needs of the disadvantaged, the collection and dissemination of information for programs administered by the Commissioner of Education, and the preparation of a catalog of all Federal education assistance programs.

Higher Education Amendments of 1968 (PL 90-575)–provided new programs to assist disadvantaged college students through special counseling and summer tutorial programs, and to assist colleges to combine resources for cooperative uses, including closed-circuit television and computer networks. Also authorized grants to expand and strengthen student cooperative programs and to expand programs which provide clinical experiences to law students.

1970 Elementary and Secondary Education Assistance Programs, Extension (PL 91-230)–authorized comprehensive planning and evaluation grants to State and local education agencies; provided for the establishment of a National Commission on School Finance.

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (PL 91-345)–established a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to meet the needs of the people, to utilize effectively the Nation's educational resources, and to cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

Environmental Education Act (PL 91-516)–established an Office of Environmental Education for the purpose of curriculum development and initiation and maintenance of environmental education programs at the elementary-secondary education levels; dissemination of information; the provision of training programs for teachers and other educational, public, community, labor, and industrial leaders and employees; community education programs; and the distribution of material dealing with environment and ecology.

Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (PL 91-527)–provided for the development, demonstration, and evaluation of curriculums on the problems of drug abuse; dissemination of information; training programs for teachers, counselors, law-enforcement officers, and other public leaders and officials; and community education programs for parents and others on drug abuse problems.

Appropriations for the Office of Education and for other purposes (PL 91-380)–provided Emergency School Assistance for assistance to desegregating local education agencies.

1971 Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971 (PL 92-257)–amended title VII of the Public Health Service Act. Increased and expanded provisions for health manpower training and training facilities.

Nurse Training Act of 1971 (PL 92-158)–amended title VIII, Nurse Training, of the Public Health Service Act. Increased and expanded provisions for nurse training facilities.

1972 Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (PL 92-255)–established a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention to provide overall planning and policy for all Federal drug-abuse prevention functions; a National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention; community assistance grants for community mental health centers for treatment and rehabilitation of persons with drug-abuse problems; and, in December 1974, a National Institute of Drug Abuse.

Education Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-318)–established a National Institute of Education; general aid for institutions of higher education; Federal matching grants for State student incentive grants; a National Commission on Financing Postsecondary Education; State Advisory Councils on Community Colleges; a Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education and State grants for the design, establishment, and conduct of postsecondary occupational education; and a bureau-level Office of Indian Education. Amended current Office of Education programs to increase their effectiveness and better meet special needs. Prohibited sex bias in admissions to institutions of vocational, professional, graduate higher, and public institutions of undergraduate higher education.

1973 Older Americans Comprehensive Services Amendment of 1973 (PL 93-29)–makes available to older citizens who need them comprehensive programs of health, education, and social services.

1974 Educational Amendments of 1974 (PL 93-380)–provides for the consolidation of certain education programs; establishes a National Center for Education Statistics in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education and transfers to the Center, from the Office of Education, the responsibility for the collection of education statistics and facts and the diffusion of such information; specifies that the Office of Education shall be the primary Federal agency responsible for the administration of programs of financial assistance to educational agencies, institutions, and organization; authorizes a White House Conference on Education, and mandates several education surveys and studies.

There is no single total for Federal funds for education that is meaningful for all purposes, but there are many possible totals which may be constructed to service particular needs. This multiplicity is probably due to the many kinds of assistance provided, the differences in the manner of distributing assistance, the special circumstances which describe the program beneficiary as each program was legislatively tailored for its special purpose, and, of course, the purposes of the data user. However, table 138 (Part I), "Federal funds supporting education in educational institutions," gives one summary which the Office of Education has found useful. Part I includes those programs more frequently considered in the general category of Federal aid to education. Grants and loans are separated because of the obvious difference which requires repayments of loans but not grants. Part II includes data for other programs which may also be considered in determining Federal funds for education.

In contrast with table 138, which shows program amounts, table 137 shows where the money comes from–the Federal agencies which make the funds available for the various education programs. This table reveals that the Federal role in education and related activities involves many Federal agencies and varies from relatively insignificant amounts to almost $8 billion estimated for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the 1975 fiscal year. Six agencies report education amounts in excess of $100 million, exclusive of outlays for research and development. The support provided various levels of education—elementary-secondary, higher, vocational-technical and continuing education, and "other" programs—is also shown.

Noteworthy is the fact that amounts in tables 137 and 138 report Federal funds from a "Federal" vantage point. This will differ from State and local education agency reports and higher education reports of Federal receipts. A major reason for the difference is the fact that payments to individuals and to nonschool agencies for education or education services cannot be identified as Federal funds by the educational institutions. Consequently, summaries of State, local, and institutional reports of Federal receipts will be less than amounts reported for the same years from this "Federal" perspective.

A somewhat different view of the Federal educational involvement is brought into focus in table 139, from the National Science Foundation publication *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*, Vol. XXII. For example, to the extent that federally supported research may be considered to be education-related, this table shows federally supported educational activity taking place in many institutions other than those formally described as educational, including industrial establishments, federally operated facilities, and various nonprofit establishments. Figures from the National Science Foundation were used also to obtain the research and development amounts reported in tables 137 and 138 for colleges and universities and for Federal obligations to universities and colleges reported in table 143.

Table 140 gives additional information about the programs for training grants, fellowships, and traineeships included in table 137. Figures for this tabulation, like those in tables 137 and 138, were obtained from information provided the Office of Management and Budget for "Special Analysis H," a chapter in its publication *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1975*.

A summary of Office of Education disbursements for the years from 1960 to 1975, by legislative program, is presented in table 142. This table reveals the support pattern for the Office of Education by showing changes in levels of support for different educational activities and the appearance of new activities. Funds transferred to the Office of Education from other Federal agencies for various education services are presented at the bottom of table 142.

State-by-State data on Federal educational assistance from various Federal agencies are displayed in tables 141, 143, and 144. Table 143 includes amounts for higher education institutions only and is based on Federal obligations during the 1972 fiscal year regardless of when funds were spent by a recipient institution. Higher education loans to students and institutions, Federal expenditures for Federal employee training, and veterans' education benefits are not included in these higher education figures.

In contrast with table 143, "Obligations," amounts reported in table 141 combine "obligations" for Office of Education programs with "outlay" amounts by the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Child Development in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Table 145 shows Office of Education funds for instructional materials and equipment.

Table 137. – Federal funds for education and related activities, by agency: Fiscal years 1973 to 1975

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Total			Elementary-secondary education			Higher education			Vocational-technical and continuing education			Other		
	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	$17,427,611	$19,379,155	$20,379,111	$4,084,972	$4,599,477	$4,896,057	$6,331,692	$6,965,843	$6,924,925	$2,293,969	$2,388,513	$2,835,340	$4,716,978	$5,425,322	$5,722,789
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	6,627,467	7,490,606	7,980,504	3,237,014	3,731,422	4,001,082	2,724,912	2,991,545	3,182,748	165,372	166,042	187,117	500,169	601,597	609,567
Office of Education	4,835,951	5,571,392	6,078,965	2,871,160	3,341,694	3,586,525	1,713,701	1,903,291	2,193,178	97,580	113,513	117,696	153,510	212,894	181,566
Public Health Service	908,793	989,182	901,939	.....	.....	.....	862,954	937,869	847,050	3,169	5,204	3,511	42,670	46,109	51,378
Social and Rehabilitation Service	113,816	92,242	104,522	12,766	12,300	9,500	36,427	32,617	29,112	64,623	47,325	65,910	.....	.....	.....
Other	768,907	837,790	895,088	353,088	377,428	405,057	111,830	117,768	113,408	.....	.....	.....	303,989	342,594	376,623
Department of Agriculture	1,530,650	1,943,171	2,051,932	42,650	57,171	50,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,488,000	1,886,000	2,001,000
Department of Commerce	11,294	14,129	14,962	.....	.....	.....	2,057	2,912	2,969	1,415	2,617	2,215	7,822	8,600	9,778
Department of Defense	1,240,980	1,367,260	1,434,600	203,268	239,725	262,181	687	522	592	7,999	8,471	8,415	1,029,206	1,118,542	1,163,412
Department of Housing and Urban Development	154,697	128,600	32,607	93,455	93,455	34,850	28,983	2,409	16,640	32,2559	32,736	14,397	.....	.....	.....
Department of the Interior	279,318	278,566	303,545	209,663	210,500	229,321	29,700	29,750	33,068	39,955	38,316	41,156	.....	.....	.....
Department of Justice	55,152	63,811	63,159	.....	.....	.....	38,153	42,665	40,795	7,505	10,133	10,776	9,494	110,013	11,588
Department of Labor	1,507,000	1,562,000	2,079,000	159,200	113,470	143,480	.....	.....	.....	1,347,800	1,448,530	1,935,520	.....	.....	.....
Department of State	32,879	36,265	40,148	4,748	5,514	6,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,131	30,751	33,859
Department of Transportation	25,530	21,229	22,303	.....	.....	.....	3,405	2,075	3,150	.....	.....	.....	22,125	19,154	19,153
Department of the Treasury	3,142	7,082	24,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,142	7,082	24,470
Action	22,013	20,971	22,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,013	20,971	22,323
Appalachian Regional Development Commission	43,961	48,791	68,082	34,926	39,367	56,699	8,227	7,805	9,260	808	1,619	2,123	.....	.....	.....
Atomic Energy Commission	6,326	5,121	6,467	2,790	2,410	3,450	3,151	2,205	2,389	385	506	628	.....	.....	.....
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	18,500	22,000	27,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,500	22,000	27,000
District of Columbia National Center for Education Statistics estimate)	54,191	57,273	79,870	46,300	47,827	54,832	7,891	9,446	25,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Environmental Protection Agency	10,433	9,226	5,597	.....	.....	.....	10,433	9,226	5,597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Government Services Administration	2,722	3,016	3,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,722	3,016	3,227
International Development Assistance, Alliance for Progress	22,555	22,238	17,826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,555	22,238	17,826
Library of Congress	59,592	68,110	74,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,592	68,110	74,490
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3,652	2,359	2,359	.....	.....	.....	2,349	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,303	1,359	1,359
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	15,202	26,189	41,657	4,229	4,932	6,441	4,926	5,847	9,063	6,047	15,410	26,153	.....	.....	.....
National Science Foundation	51,185	33,223	29,960	1,950	1,800	1,000	49,235	31,423	28,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of Economic Opportunity	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smithsonian Institution	30,421	43,258	50,708	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,421	43,258	50,708
U.S. Information Agency	2,820	3,022	3,140	944	1,031	1,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,876	1,991	2,029
Veterans Administration	2,718,386	3,167,735	2,792,165	43,835	50,853	44,389	2,016,127	2,452,809	2,140,936	658,424	664,133	606,840	.....	.....	.....
Research and development in colleges and universities (all agencies)	2,871,543	2,933,844	3,107,000	.....	.....	.....	1,401,456	1,374,204	1,456,000	.....	.....	.....	1,470,087	1,559,640	1,651,000

SOURCES: (1) National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from information collected by the Office of Management and Budget for its report *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1975.* (2) Research and development data from National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and other Scientific Activities,* Vol. XXII.

Table 138. – Federal funds for education and related activities: Obligations for fiscal years 1962 to 1967 and outlay for fiscal years 1968 to 1975

[In thousands of dollars]

Type of support, level, and program area	New obligational authority						Outlay							
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (estimated)	1975 (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	PART I. Federal funds supporting education in educational institutions													
Total grants and loans	**$2,173,700**	**$2,507,600**	**$2,749,300**	**$3,908,700**	**$6,779,578**	**$8,352,866**	**$7,782,636**	**$8,055,396**	**$9,222,139**	**$10,927,645**	**$11,770,991**	**$12,710,633**	**$13,953,833**	**$14,656,322**
Grants, total	**1,853,200**	**2,111,700**	**2,350,500**	**3,379,600**	**6,167,878**	**7,611,283**	**7,179,355**	**7,552,116**	**8,714,173**	**10,593,204**	**11,422,265**	**12,364,901**	**13,572,679**	**14,262,241**
Elementary and secondary education	555,100	600,400	666,300	942,900	2,480,078	3,037,637	2,967,004	2,838,439	3,212,418	3,724,363	3,856,527	4,084,972	4,599,477	4,896,057
School assistance in federally affected areas	304,900	330,300	323,100	407,600	433,900	469,137	506,372	397,581	656,372	527,043	648,608	580,493	547,051	482,060
Economic opportunity programs[1]	53,000	60,900	67,000	123,500	404,300	721,257	628,533	552,434	534,482	664,355	473,307	718,572	705,066	788,194
National Defense Education Act—equipment[2]	59,300	58,700	92,900	90,900	104,400	109,200	109,009	74,316	58,547	44,647	42,629	36,602	44,692	31,850
Supporting services[3]	4,300	4,700	5,200	6,500	173,100	273,551	280,481	290,107	237,532	215,252	267,749	281,193	368,960	397,016
Assistance for educationally deprived children[4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	959,000	1,057,455	1,056,983	1,096,106	1,207,894	1,575,282	1,613,847	1,560,359	1,839,651	1,859,837
Teacher Corps	4,000	6,800	5,100	.....	6,500	11,324	16,019	19,358	18,191	28,761	23,887	32,092	35,025	43,768
Vocational education	26,400	26,300	24,900	127,700	184,678	194,636	185,224	152,441	181,379	241,481	282,545	305,728	289,943	528,177
Dependents' schools abroad	40,500	45,300	61,500	80,500	86,100	87,533	68,220	108,589	137,138	146,615	168,908	190,603	220,016	244,422
Public lands revenue for schools	43,500	44,600	48,600	51,500	54,100	50,173	52,294	66,112	82,376	78,893	73,285	90,646	109,146	110,384
Assistance in special areas[5]	14,800	17,700	32,600	50,200	68,800	56,969	58,286	71,118	78,992	120,719	156,757	176,922	176,798	123,086
Veterans' education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,294	3,200	4,924	6,233	13,763	16,674	43,835	50,853	44,389
Emergency school assistance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,239	68,816	43,391	179,290	210,274
Education revenue sharing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other[6]	4,400	5,100	5,400	4,500	5,200	5,106	2,383	5,353	13,282	16,313	19,515	24,536	32,986	32,600
Higher education	1,210,300	1,397,800	1,480,400	2,052,600	2,830,400	3,634,494	3,241,170	3,347,124	3,912,662	4,835,588	5,172,443	5,985,960	6,584,689	6,530,844
Basic research in U.S. educational institutions proper[7]	602,900	691,600	698,600	784,900	940,300	1,032,823	1,040,000	1,020,905	985,784	1,054,385	1,192,167	1,177,838	1,203,537	[8]1,275,000
Research facilities[7]	121,800	157,900	133,500	191,700	194,000	250,568	199,790	238,516	225,130	227,908	175,747	223,618	170,667	[8]181,000
Training grants, fellowships, and traineeships	299,900	377,600	443,000	479,300	630,400	713,770	701,419	652,830	895,960	1,037,202	982,008	1,184,990	1,237,865	1,115,796
Facilities and equipment	37,100	41,000	56,100	384,100	668,900	822,203	549,382	482,387	513,162	518,944	400,147	235,586	145,876	126,097
Other institutional support	33,000	43,400	69,500	93,400	163,800	169,925	139,637	173,066	178,156	266,090	292,291	339,625	408,038	355,718
Other student assistance	103,900	69,900	62,300	100,400	214,200	590,586	608,883	769,445	1,101,924	1,781,581	2,130,083	2,824,303	3,418,706	3,477,233
Other higher education assistance	11,700	16,400	17,400	18,800	18,800	54,619	2,069	9,975	12,546	9,478	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vocational-technical and continuing education (not classifiable by level)	87,800	113,500	203,800	384,100	857,400	939,152	971,181	1,386,553	1,589,093	1,973,263	2,393,295	2,293,969	2,388,513	2,835,340
Vocational, technical, and work training[9]	34,600	82,700	171,000	364,300	817,900	827,303	851,683	1,163,444	1,269,264	1,515,741	1,829,481	1,474,847	1,539,940	2,069,673
Veterans' education	49,900	29,000	25,100	10,300	6,300	54,000	79,645	123,970	244,634	357,414	429,229	658,424	664,133	596,840
General continuing education[10]	400	400	1,900	1,500	19,200	29,200	28,701	60,364	65,845	88,305	125,715	149,738	169,887	153,295
Training State and local personnel	2,900	1,400	5,800	8,000	14,000	28,649	11,152	18,775	9,350	11,793	8,870	10,960	14,553	15,532
Loans, total (higher education)	**320,500**	**396,900**	**398,800**	**529,100**	**611,700**	**741,583**	**603,281**	**503,280**	**507,966**	**334,441**	**348,726**	**345,732**	**381,154**	**394,081**
Student loan program, National Defense Education Act[11]	74,600	90,700	111,300	160,100	235,900	237,954	226,303	230,694	196,843	231,706	287,163	324,551	383,427	404,123
College facilities loans[12]	245,900	305,200	287,500	369,000	375,800	503,629	376,978	272,586	311,123	102,735	61,563	21,181	-2,273	-10,042

PART II. Other Federal funds for education and related activities

Total	**$2,777,364**	**$2,935,341**	**$3,239,851**	**$3,717,232**	**$3,903,859**	**$3,930,053**	**$3,605,629**	**$3,339,667**	**$3,428,724**	**$4,011,245**	**$4,526,521**	**$4,716,978**	**$5,425,322**	**$5,722,789**
Applied research and development[7]	754,700	805,700	906,300	952,300	1,026,600	1,088,150	1,142,350	1,237,499	1,236,749	1,318,963	1,470,556	1,470,087	1,559,640	[8]1,651,000
School lunch and milk programs	366,900	379,300	411,700	507,500	421,900	448,006	543,845	597,700	676,196	928,186	1,213,075	1,298,002	1,674,155	1,789,243
Training of Federal personnel	1,177,500	1,279,800	1,370,400	1,577,900	1,706,700	1,537,399	1,138,333	639,853	691,694	854,930	961,215	1,061,926	1,153,653	1,217,886
U.S. academies	59,416	59,099	119,796	130,971	154,593	133,002	141,599	170,468	184,262	218,869	232,047	276,671	279,632	289,507
Professional training, military	1,086,584	1,188,601	1,202,804	1,373,229	1,470,507	1,309,946	923,470	375,105	492,040	614,099	718,180	779,934	863,589	900,521
Civilian education and training in non-Federal facilities	31,500	31,900	48,000	73,700	81,600	94,449	73,264	94,280	15,392	21,962	10,988	6,321	10,432	27,858
Library services	22,200	23,900	25,300	82,900	86,300	141,381	136,099	186,124	170,135	186,338	165,096	166,712	225,157	192,643
Grants to public libraries	6,900	7,400	7,500	54,900	55,000	76,000	62,017	62,794	50,235	52,975	56,246	45,782	82,214	35,311
National library services[13]	15,300	16,500	17,800	28,000	31,300	65,381	74,082	123,330	119,900	133,363	108,850	120,930	142,943	157,332
International education	109,100	116,100	130,000	178,700	232,658	326,742	272,008	278,135	193,464	180,668	122,740	77,929	79,712	78,999
Educational exchange program	28,100	35,600	38,000	37,400	53,500	44,712	41,670	38,172	30,850	36,101	37,837	28,131	30,751	33,859
Agency for International Development projects	81,000	80,500	84,600	87,800	111,800	203,270	140,000	170,000	111,325	105,608	55,612	22,555	22,238	17,826
Action (previously Peace Corps)	.....	.....	.....	44,300	57,175	41,944	43,641	44,095	28,150	26,026	19,819	22,013	20,971	22,323
Other international education and training	.....	.....	7,400	9,200	10,183	36,816	46,697	25,868	23,139	13,933	9,472	5,230	5,752	4,991
Other	346,964	330,741	396,151	417,932	429,701	388,376	372,994	400,356	460,486	542,160	593,849	642,322	733,006	793,018
Agricultural extension service	59,300	63,000	79,400	85,400	90,700	92,824	90,030	97,273	124,526	154,672	169,811	185,803	207,286	206,850
Educational television facilities[14]	.....	.....	5,200	5,100	15,200	3,304	6,737	8,756	19,163	28,580	8,000	28,568	35,980	42,197
Education in Federal correctional institutions	2,100	2,500	2,900	3,500	3,600	6,341	3,662	3,816	5,007	6,333	9,066	9,494	11,013	11,588
Value of surplus property transferred														
Acquisition cost of personal property	244,900	223,800	268,700	277,300	266,400	215,509	199,383	223,503	246,330	255,668	299,806	276,699	314,369	345,806
Fair value of real property	21,000	21,100	15,100	17,900	15,100	16,684	26,276	13,254	12,468	25,718	12,200	25,288	26,000	27,000
Other[15]	19,664	20,341	24,851	28,732	38,701	53,714	46,906	53,754	52,992	71,189	94,957	116,470	138,357	159,578

[1] Includes Office of Economic Opportunity, Indian education, Appalachian Regional Development, Department of Labor, NYC in-school work support, and Head Start Preschool.

[2] Includes small amounts for National Defense Education Act loans to private elementary-secondary schools.

[3] Includes supplemental centers, school library materials, strengthening State education agencies, captioned films for the deaf, dissemination of information, school counseling and testing, American Printing House for the Blind, planning and evaluation.

[4] Includes Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, handicapped children, dropout prevention, bilingual education, Kendall School for the Deaf, and Model School for the Deaf.

[5] Includes District of Columbia, Canal Zone, territories and dependencies, Cuban refugees, and payments in lieu of taxes by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

[6] Includes elementary-secondary programs of the National Science Foundation, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Department of Defense, Junior ROTC, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration; also, Office of Child Development programs not included elsewhere, and Office of Education programs and expenditures not otherwise included.

[7] Data are from *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities,* annual publication, National Science Foundation. Includes university-operated research centers.

[8] 1975 amounts are estimated by the Office of Education at 5.7 percent increase over 1974 level.

[9] Includes adult vocational education and manpower training programs.

[10] Includes Office of Education, Action, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Economic Development, and additional programs for continuing education.

[11] Includes National Defense Education Act and insured student loans.

[12] Includes Department of Housing and Urban Development college housing loans and Office of Education college facilities loans.

[13] Includes Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution, General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, and Government Printing Office depository library and catalog and index activities.

[14] Also includes education broadcasting facilities.

[15] Includes Office of Education and education programs and administration expenditures not otherwise included.

NOTE.- Because of exclusion of some programs and because data are based on Federal disbursement rather than on the authority to spend, the figures since 1968 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

SOURCES: (1) National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from information collected by the Office of Management and Budget for its report *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal year 1975.* (2) Research and development data from National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities,* Vol. XXII.

Table 139. – Summary of Federal funds for research, development, and R&D plant: Fiscal years 1972, 1973, and 1974

[In millions of dollars]

Item	Actual	Estimates	
	1972	1973	1974
1	2	3	4
Total expenditures for research, development, and R&D plant	**$16,743.0**	**$16,628.3**	**$17,565.6**
Research and development	16,178.5	15,926.2	16,798.8
R&D plant	564.4	702.1	766.8
Total obligations for research, development, and R&D plant	17,154.7	17,816.6	18,242.7
Research and development	16,552.6	16,965.8	17,383.3
Total research	6,579.1	6,643.2	6,793.9
Basic research	2,410.8	2,475.3	2,420.9
Applied research	4,168.2	4,167.9	4,373.0
Development	9,973.6	10,322.6	10,589.4
R&D plant	602.1	850.8	859.3
Research and development			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	4,495.8	4,666.1	4,797.9
Industrial firms	7,851.6	8,026.7	8,205.0
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	529.9	553.2	540.9
Universities and colleges	1,902.2	1,889.5	1,355.9
FFRDC's administered by universities and colleges	760.6	758.4	807.2
Nonprofit institutions	530.9	548.2	575.9
FFRDC's administered by nonprofit institutions	215.4	185.7	191.8
State and local governments	206.7	245.7	231.6
Foreign	59.6	92.2	77.1
Research			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	2,097.3	2,153.3	2,251.9
Industrial firms	1,714.8	1,771.0	1,716.1
FFRDC's administered by industrial firms	75.3	72.7	72.7
Universities and colleges	1,685.2	1,637.7	1,708.0
FFRDC's administered by universities and colleges	426.6	420.6	447.2
Nonprofit institutions	372.0	365.4	372.6
FFRDC's administered by nonprofit institutions	60.2	54.0	53.3
State and local governments	101.0	102.5	108.4
Foreign	46.4	66.0	63.7
Fields of science			
Life sciences	1,981.7	2,083.7	2,116.1
Psychology	125.9	118.8	132.3
Physical sciences	1,139.0	1,147.5	1,184.6
Environmental sciences	791.8	823.3	792.1
Mathematics	140.8	130.8	142.7
Engineering	1,973.8	1,892.6	1,946.7
Social sciences	310.4	318.8	306.9
Other sciences	115.7	127.7	172.6
Basic research			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	607.3	620.0	624.1
Industrial firms	463.5	511.8	425.5
FFRDC's administered by industrial firms	32.2	32.4	32.0
Universities and colleges	918.6	901.4	915.2
FFRDC's administered by universities and colleges	273.6	276.4	288.3
Nonprofit institutions	81.7	95.7	98.8
FFRDC's administered by nonprofit institutions	7.2	6.0	8.2
Basic research–Continued			
State and local governments	16.6	16.5	17.2
Foreign	10.1	15.0	11.5
Fields of science			
Life sciences	728.9	769.5	750.1
Psychology	58.4	54.8	57.3
Physical sciences	783.3	819.7	803.5
Environmental sciences	454.2	480.1	440.3
Mathematics	62.8	60.0	58.6
Engineering	234.9	196.2	193.0
Social sciences	79.7	90.0	110.8
Other sciences	8.7	5.0	7.0
Applied research			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	1,490.0	1,533.3	1,627.8
Industrial firms	1,251.3	1,259.2	1,290.5
FFRDC's administered by industrial firms	43.1	40.3	40.7
Universities and colleges	766.6	736.3	79.28
FFRDC's administered by universities and colleges	153.1	144.1	158.9
Nonprofit institutions	290.3	269.7	273.8
FFRDC's administered by nonprofit institutions	53.1	48.0	45.1
State and local governments	84.4	86.0	91.2
Foreign	36.4	51.0	52.3
Fields of science			
Life sciences	1,252.8	1,314.2	1,366.0
Psychology	67.5	64.0	75.0
Physical sciences	355.7	327.8	381.1
Environmental sciences	337.6	343.2	351.8
Mathematics	78.0	70.8	84.1
Engineering	1,738.8	1,696.4	1,753.6
Social sciences	230.7	228.8	196.0
Other sciences	107.0	122.7	165.4
Development			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	2,398.5	2,512.8	2,546.1
Industrial firms	6,136.7	6,255.6	6,488.9
FFRDC's administered by industrial firms	454.6	480.5	468.2
Universities and colleges	217.0	251.8	247.9
FFRDC's administered by universities and colleges	333.9	337.9	360.0
Nonprofit institutions	158.9	182.8	203.3
FFRDC's administered by nonprofit institutions	155.2	131.7	138.3
State and local governments	105.7	143.2	123.2
Foreign	13.2	26.2	13.4
R&D plant			
Performers supported			
Federal intramural	246.6	371.6	383.2
Industrial firms	67.1	91.6	86.8
FFRDC's administered by industrial firms	75.3	137.9	199.4
Universities and colleges	45.3	58.5	37.7
FFRDC's administered by universities and colleges	130.4	165.2	133.0
Nonprofit institutions	28.1	19.4	13.4
FFRDC's administered by nonprofit institutions	1.8	3.0	2.3
State and local governments	4.7	0.9	0.5
Foreign	2.7	2.8	3.0

[1] Intramural activities cover costs associated with the administration of intramural and extramural programs by Federal personnel as well as actual intramural performance.

[2] Federally Funded Research and Development Centers.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activites,* Vol. XXII.

Table 140.—Expenditures for fellowship, traineeship, and training grant programs of Federal agencies: Fiscal year 1973

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and program	Amount
1	2
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	
Office of Education:	
College personnel development	$7,860
College teacher fellowships	25,817
Education personnel for training the handicapped	27,626
Education personnel training for occupational, vocational, and adult education	15,347
Education professions development	78,801
Ellender fellowships	500
Emergency school aid training grants	5,892
Librarian training and library demonstration grants	4,359
National Defense Education Act—Language training and area studies	12,742
Food and Drug Administration	2,786
Health Services Administration	603,792
Public Health Service:	
John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study	1,574
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	10,915
National Cancer Institute	14,155
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	42,710
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	2,958
National Heart and Lung Institute	14,503
National Institute of Dental Research	13,472
National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases	17,232
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	9,360
National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke	12,881
National Eye Institute	5,144
Health Services Administration	603,832
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	89,832
Gallaudet College	179
Assistant Secretary for Human Development	18,120
Department of Justice	
Law enforcement assistance	38,153
Atomic Energy Commission	660
Environmental Protection Agency	10,433
Department of Transportation	
Urban mass transit	2,940
Department of Housing and Urban Development	
Community development training and urban development	487
Model cities	18,410
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,349
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	4,926
National Science Foundation	46,435

SOURCE: Compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from information obtained from the Office of Management and Budget for *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1975.*

Table 141.—Federal funds to State and local governments for elementary and secondary education, by agency and by State: Fiscal year 1973

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare		Department of Agriculture[3]
		Office of Education[1]	Office of Child Development[2]	
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**$5,113,447**	**$3,404,051**	**$368,141**	**$1,340,255**
Alabama	122,743	75,233	10,420	37,090
Alaska	40,910	37,562	1,712	1,636
Arizona	61,927	43,869	6,699	11,359
Arkansas	67,319	42,530	5,322	19,467
California	435,519	317,255	27,465	90,799
Colorado	57,122	39,628	5,322	12,172
Connecticut	46,439	31,994	2,903	11,542
Delaware	14,829	10,190	1,079	3,560
District of Columbia	36,050	24,653	5,694	5,703
Flordia	163,154	98,619	12,579	51,956
Georgia	152,261	96,733	5,731	49,797
Hawaii	28,251	20,887	2,419	4,945
Idaho	18,318	12,441	1,712	4,165
Illinois	208,732	136,611	14,849	57,272
Indiana	82,322	48,867	5,210	28,245
Iowa	53,157	31,287	3,312	18,558
Kansas	49,449	31,753	4,577	13,119
Kentucky	103,518	60,854	10,681	31,983
Louisiana	124,327	69,283	9,081	45,963
Maine	24,360	15,717	1,824	6,819
Maryland	97,024	69,882	4,131	23,011
Massachusetts	112,176	71,509	8,038	32,629
Michigan	159,125	109,690	9,378	40,057
Minnesota	75,848	46,089	4,019	25,740
Mississippi	129,009	60,730	38,667	29,612
Missouri	93,845	58,626	8,522	26,697
Montana	21,361	15,789	2,270	3,302
Nebraska	35,095	24,405	2,047	8,643
Nevada	11,041	8,613	670	1,758
New Hampshire	13,903	9,419	1,005	3,479
New Jersey	139,994	97,920	10,346	31,728
New Mexico	50,677	35,285	3,610	11,782
New York	491,484	361,265	27,577	102,642
North Carolina	176,373	112,511	11,388	52,474
North Dakota	20,522	14,870	1,191	4,461
Ohio	169,740	105,442	10,495	53,803
Oklahoma	71,734	46,150	6,848	18,736
Oregon	41,112	28,280	2,047	10,785
Pennsylvania	237,822	170,089	11,165	56,568
Rhode Island	23,304	17,569	1,042	4,693
South Carolina	104,403	66,102	6,810	31,491
South Dakota	24,773	18,006	1,749	5,018
Tennessee	109,944	68,026	7,741	34,177
Texas	317,202	211,205	18,273	87,724
Utah	29,502	20,217	1,898	7,387
Vermont	10,205	6,719	930	2,556
Virginia	152,092	109,629	5,545	36,918
Washington	69,596	49,154	5,061	15,381
West Virginia	47,611	28,872	4,019	14,720
Wisconsin	69,500	42,825	4,615	22,060
Wyoming	9,897	7,621	595	1,681
Puerto Rico	90,634	53,969	7,443	29,222
Virgin Islands	5,013	3,074	782	1,157
Other territories	11,179	8,533	633	2,013

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[1] Includes elementary-secondary education; occupational, vocational, and adult education; and elementary-secondary education for handicapped children.

[2] Data from *Federal Aid to States, Fiscal Year 1973*, Department of the Treasury.

[3] Includes amounts for National School Lunch Program, Special Milk Program (Schools), School Breakfast Program, Cost of Commodities to Schools Program, and Nonfood Assistance Program.

NOTE.—Data combine "obligated" amounts for the Office of Education and expenditures for other agencies.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 142. —Office of Education expenditures, by legislative prog..... Fiscal years 1960 to 1975

[In thousands of dollars]

Legislative program	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974[1]	1975[1,2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	**$459,965**	**$547,408**	**$673,005**	**$2,024,423**	**$3,613,476**	**$4,111,598**	**$4,543,641**	**$4,903,711**	**$4,990,253**	**$5,685,669**	**$6,221,838**
Elementary and Secondary Education Act[3]	811	1,247	1,648	816,982	1,327,723	1,412,949	1,743,115	1,835,564	1,784,215	2,139,320	698,469
Title I. Educationally deprived children	.....	.....	.....	746,904	1,049,116	[4]1,170,355	1,516,210	1,570,388	1,504,642	1,772,100	476,440
Title II. Library resources	.....	.....	.....	47,871	91,054	44,670	59,253	74,648	80,835	95,199	55,700
Title III. Supplementary education centers	.....	.....	.....	10,938	161,256	158,781	112,071	122,527	128,613	177,149	91,640
Title V. Strengthening State departments of education[5]	811	1,247	1,648	11,269	26,297	29,247	28,545	32,879	31,911	50,428	14,372
Title VII. Bilingual education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,192	20,876	26,010	29,854	34,291	55,221
Title VIII. Dropout prevention	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,704	6,160	9,112	8,360	10,153	5,096
School assistance in federally affected areas	258,198	282,909	334,289	409,593	506,372	656,372	527,043	648,608	580,493	547,051	482,060
Maintenance and operation	174,850	226,419	283,688	353,851	470,887	620,463	506,851	628,305	560,516	519,268	458,060
Construction	83,348	56,490	50,601	55,742	35,485	35,909	20,192	20,303	19,977	27,783	24,000
Higher Education Act	.....	.....	.....	35,232	365,884	531,090	653,307	772,707	945,729	1,230,018	1,677,828
Title I. University community services	.....	.....	.....	3,926	9,897	10,669	10,963	9,518	5,791	14,771	8,883
Title II. Library programs[6]											
College library resources	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,906	34,063	5,596	3,913	6,600	14,660	10,155
Library training	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,381	7,005	4,769	2,469	4,409	4,440	4,319
Acquisition and cataloging by Library of Congress	.....	.....	.....	300	5,478	5,721	7,079	.....	5,805	3,849	979
Title III. Strengthening developing institutions	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,428	27,731	35,894	35,766	40,072	60,919	113,300
Title IV. Student assistance:											
Equal opportunity grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,104	142,577	160,676	167,600	183,197	[7]379,154	[7]733,227
Work-study program and cooperative education	.....	.....	.....	30,634	111,812	172,075	191,665	251,997	360,843	228,229	253,188
Insured loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,947	98,330	150,396	201,321	206,498	328,474	315,733
Student loans insurance fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,323	11,035	26,589	43,279	83,215	112,598
Title V. Teacher Corps	.....	.....	.....	362	16,019	18,191	28,761	23,887	32,092	35,025	43,768
Title VI. Undergraduate instructional assistance:											
Television and other equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,415	4,968	2,258	5,684	11,841	3,034	11,797
Special programs for disadvantaged—Talent Search, Special Services, Upward Bound	.....	.....	.....	10	2,497	7,437	44,215	43,963	45,302	74,248	69,881
Higher Education Facilities Act	.....	.....	.....	105,526	461,965	437,387	340,033	212,628	168,284	82,980	70,152
Title I. Public community colleges and technical institutes and other undergraduate facilities	.....	.....	.....	48,739	317,063	317,227	277,690	180,700	151,088	57,753	38,694
State administration and planning	.....	.....	.....	1,675	5,066	5,961	5,540	7,221			
Major disaster areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	200	45	.....	.....
Title II. Graduate facilities	.....	.....	.....	4,220	37,970	.....	.....	.....			
Title III. College construction loans	.....	.....	.....	50,892	101,719	114,199	56,802	24,468	8,018	13,462	17,931
Construction loans interest subsidization	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	39	9,133	11,765	13,527

Table 142. —Office of Education expenditures, by legislative program: Fiscal years 1960 to 1975 – Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Legislative program	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974[1]	1975[1, 2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Vocational education[8]	45,179	51,762	54,503	128,468	255,224	285,568	370,954	430,722	518,138	490,527	246,621
Vocational Education Act of 1963 George-Barden and supplemental acts Smith-Hughes Act	45,179	51,762	54,503	118,396	250,197	271,282	328,087	370,619	446,975	404,502	194,103
Work-study program and cooperative education	.....	.....	.....	10,072	5,027	5,322	16,011	24,256	25,535	28,054	19,040
Innovative programs in vocational education and research	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,593	8,801	13,777	16,376	19,751	12,998
National advisory councils	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	271	321	370	336	.....
State advisory councils	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,218	2,474	2,658	2,685	3,081	61
Consumer and homemaking education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,069	15,310	19,091	26,197	34,803	20,419
Education professions development	8,683	13,893	13,969	42,147	60,271	104,671	93,541	93,117	88,240	82,585	62,851
Elementary and secondary teacher training programs[9]	8,683	13,893	13,969	42,147	58,387	72,924	63,078	69,641	73,445	72,234	56,053
Preschool, elementary, and secondary training grants to States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,500	22,525	13,552	6,403	2,875	1,438
Higher education training programs	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,884	10,247	7,938	9,924	8,392	7,476	5,360
Public Library Services and Construction Act	6,056	6,932	7,443	40,915	62,017	52,687	52,270	54,086	45,782	82,214	40,311
Public library services	6,056	6,932	7,443	25,000	34,306	33,489	37,637	44,284	37,168	64,042	28,656
Construction	.....	.....	.....	15,915	26,615	17,527	12,788	7,184	5,918	13,149	5,260
Interlibrary cooperation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,096	1,671	1,845	2,618	2,696	5,023	6,395
Educational improvement for the handicapped	380	1,191	4,982	[illegible]5,366	40,955	79,065	85,146	93,138	105,356	96,131	120,783
Education for the handicapped	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,867	31,073	29,280	32,657	39,572	35,544	16,324
Teacher education and recruitment	308	943	2,466	10,448	24,162	31,219	27,366	25,205	28,187	24,350	46,298
Research and innovation (includes deaf-blind and resource centers)	.....	.....	1,016	3,227	8,277	12,515	20,667	16,883	21,584	16,951	32,159
Captioned films and media services	72	248	1,500	1,691	649	4,258	5,079	11,706	9,281	9,878	13,486
Early childhood education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,754	6,687	6,732	9,408	12,516
National Defense Education Act	117,965	158,801	216,338	320,172	370,034	332,898	330,783	392,233	362,735	385,928	357,656
Title II. Student loans and cancellations	40,326	74,532	111,729	177,394	182,825	194,520	231,706	287,163	287,075	305,220	297,965
Title III. Instructional assistance											
Grants and loans[10]	49,848	39,510	56,131	7[illegible],175	85,916	58,547	44,647	42,629	36,602	44,692	31,850
Title IV. College teacher fellowships	4,620	17,313	19,680	31,974	60,650	63,518	40,884	53,782	[11]26,316	[11]21,788	[11]11,510
Title V. Guidance, counseling, and testing	12,870	14,064	13,710	22,017	23,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Title VI. Language development:[12]											
Language and area centers, fellowships, and research	10,301	13,382	15,088	12,612	17,550	16,313	13,546	8,659	12,742	14,228	16,331
Research and development	6,004	7,461	12,712	31,245	79,955	87,823	114,905	[12]102,235	[13]104,003	[13]57,156	[13]48,204
Training and research	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,832	6,736	6,929	4,844	.....	.....	.....
Construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	1,917	3,582	13,085	.....	.....	.....
Research and development and educational media research and dissemination (includes amounts for research in education renewal proposal)[14]	6,004	7,461	12,712	31,245	74,790	79,170	104,394	[15]84,306	.....	.....	.....

Table 142. —Office of Education expenditures, by legislative program: Fiscal years 1960 to 1975 —Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Legislative program	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974[1]	1975[1,2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult basic education[16]	.....	.....	.....	33,616	28,701	43,464	57,018	55,971	57,124	75,567	30,522
Civil rights activities	.....	.....	.....	5,291	7,437	10,608	19,132	22,315	9,721	3,821	.....
Land-grant colleges	5,052	10,744	14,500	14,500	14,500	21,961	12,680	12,600	18,700	12,200	.....
Consolidated education grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,910,400
Drug Abuse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,916	11,936	8,435	5,616
Special foreign currency program-training, research and study (grants to American institutions overseas)	.....	6	138	500	857	774	1,749	2,279	1,862	2,677	2,676
Educational broadcasting facilities[17]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,163	5,580	12,182	10,068	13,980	15,197
Follow Through	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,024	36,395	46,869	45,347
Indian education	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,080	37,006
Emergency school assistance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,239	69,899	40,956	193,157	232,955
Office of Education salaries and expenses, including technical services and planning and evaluation	11,608	12,664	14,251	25,901	40,906	47,714	66,170	73,645	101,605	119,173	137,182
Miscellaneous expired accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,745	11,049			
Consolidated Working Fund-net advances and reimbursements	+29	−202	−1,768	−1,026	−9,325	+2,404	−769	−207	−1,689	.....	.....
Expenditures from funds transferred to the Office of Education by other Federal agencies:[18]											
Manpower Development and Training Act[19]	.....	.....	64,777	75,532	99,451	121,451	141,529	126,500	128,711	127,925	.....
Educational television facilities	.....	.....	1,962	4,663	6,737	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mutual exchange activities (foreign currency)[20]	.....	.....	.....	1,592	1,434	930	944	873	829	646	.....
Appalachian Regional Development and Training Act[21]	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,753	27,128	37,906	36,640	45,249	42,972	.....
Cuban Refugee Program	.....	5,196	9,603	9,302	16,090	19,488	19,861	18,110	14,060	11,630	.....
Office of Economic Opportunity[22]	.....	.....	.....	54,681	686	38,234	47,280	78,096	12,032	.....	.....
Consolidated Working Fund-gross outlay	62	3,068	2,250	10,515	11,395	6,165	56,000	3,377	2,070	2,381	.....

[1] Estimated.

[2] Changes in program amounts may reflect the proposed "consolidated education grants" for 1975 ($1,910,400,000) that include amounts for disadvantaged ($1,280,800,000), handicapped ($38,200,000), innovation ($85,000,000), supporting services ($88,100,000), vocational education ($382,000,000), and adults ($56,300,000).

[3] Title VI for education of the handicapped is not included here but is included under "Educational improvement for the handicapped." "Nutrition and Health" included in "Research and Development."

[4] Includes some elementary-secondary school expenditures from expired accounts.

[5] Includes Title X, National Defense Education Act (NDEA).

[6] Amounts for college library improvement are included under research and development.

[7] Includes Basic Educational Opportunity Grants.

[8] Amounts for vocational research are included under research and development.

[9] Includes funds for teacher training institutes (after 1969) provided under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act and NDEA.

[10] Includes assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act.

[11] Includes "Ellender" fellowships.

[12] Includes Fulbright-Hays Act.

[13] Includes transfers to the National Institute of Education. Program detail not available.

[14] Includes amounts for college library improvement and vocational research in addition to other R. & D. funds.

[15] Includes "Nutrition and Health."

[16] Includes amounts for adult vocational education and adult vocational education teacher training.

[17] Amounts for this activity supported with transferred funds prior to 1969.

[18] Amounts listed below are not included in the Office of Education expenditure totals.

[19] Includes amounts for Area Redevelopment Act.

[20] Includes Educational Exchange.

[21] Funds transferred prior to 1967 are included in the Consolidated Working Fund. Since 1972, also includes Development Facilities, Economic Development Assistance, Department of Commerce; Regional Development Programs, Regional Action, Planning Commission; and Military Construction, Army.

[22] Some OEO transfers also included in the Consolidated Working Fund.

SOURCE: Compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics and the Office of Administration, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 143. – Federal obligations to universities and colleges, by agency and by State: Fiscal year 1972[1]

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Department or agency									
	Total	Department of Agriculture	Atomic Energy Commission	Department of Defense	Environmental Protection Agency	Health, Education, and Welfare	Department of the Interior	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	National Science Foundation	Other[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**$5,207,214**	**$238,556**	**$704,298**	**$442,843**	**$23,284**	**$2,837,419**	**$24,395**	**$330,295**	**$500,489**	**$105,636**
Alabama	74,725	8,269	70	1,566	116	58,333	436	1,674	2,105	2,167
Alaska	10,902	1,060	247	3,097	116	2,148	232	670	2,805	527
Arizona	45,009	2,367	382	2,489	199	23,509	337	1,821	13,265	660
Arkansas	27,544	6,012	88	0	36	20,095	182	29	1,021	101
California	895,559	8,151	226,790	37,621	2,192	298,889	1,820	230,129	78,457	11,510
Colorado	88,146	2,828	1,050	4,902	369	40,290	1,625	3,972	30,452	2,658
Connecticut	69,697	1,521	3,013	3,032	80	53,268	228	527	7,376	653
Delaware	7,512	1,451	13	245	74	3,541	100	30	2,058	0
District of Columbia	108,149	611	174	4,117	435	93,628	86	1,453	2,657	4,988
Florida	102,154	4,863	1,816	6,175	1,006	69,199	320	874	12,400	5,501
Georgia	70,529	8,055	931	3,044	359	50,064	293	875	5,672	1,236
Hawaii	22,936	1,376	634	1,641	0	11,640	164	2,198	3,758	1,525
Idaho	7,886	1,980	18	223	0	4,747	362	0	560	6
Illinois	361,171	6,951	190,601	8,677	1,293	118,739	346	4,160	28,653	1,751
Indiana	81,014	5,669	2,562	2,741	440	48,868	526	1,941	15,462	2,805
Iowa	57,615	5,686	7,769	765	202	36,561	426	1,829	3,787	590
Kansas	41,020	3,819	677	510	72	31,502	222	820	3,178	220
Kentucky	42,601	8,494	40	295	17	31,483	242	540	1,390	100
Louisiana	58,026	5,946	231	1,070	329	44,180	125	713	4,005	1,427
Maine	8,877	1,967	1	28	77	5,666	107	0	833	198
Maryland	197,809	3,312	3,014	102,460	183	68,464	150	5,252	8,526	6,448
Massachusetts	371,758	2,676	13,220	143,979	1,660	130,693	538	25,585	46,084	7,323
Michigan	141,409	6,581	4,244	9,052	1,128	93,572	308	5,810	16,198	4,516
Minnesota	78,318	5,479	1,440	2,056	755	56,108	554	2,590	5,323	4,013
Mississippi	40,905	7,959	20	208	538	28,475	122	313	2,731	539
Missouri	93,450	7,108	357	2,356	162	75,915	358	1,160	5,249	785
Montana	12,973	2,425	71	72	265	8,524	440	95	1,081	0
Nebraska	27,081	3,701	48	78	68	21,321	238	199	1,113	315
Nevada	6,978	1,098	371	286	289	3,248	1,029	10	601	46
New Hampshire	16,652	1,312	50	260	50	11,906	100	721	1,729	524
New Jersey	75,900	2,854	10,358	3,637	489	45,448	172	3,005	8,246	1,691
New Mexico	165,775	2,158	128,328	5,523	28	24,050	453	2,132	1,965	1,138
New York	467,403	7,872	76,653	17,017	1,619	293,069	693	7,523	54,245	8,712
North Carolina	130,693	11,082	1,560	3,090	1,091	98,793	237	485	10,440	3,915
North Dakota	14,781	2,395	4	100	46	9,886	1,790	16	439	105
Ohio	134,184	7,505	1,401	11,037	1,013	98,548	368	1,613	9,663	3,036
Oklahoma	38,595	5,098	57	1,764	421	26,998	283	956	2,795	223
Oregon	51,803	2,967	804	1,718	661	35,938	256	504	6,646	2,309
Pennsylvania	210,990	8,145	3,855	16,660	1,120	152,384	1,230	2,120	23,878	1,598
Rhode Island	21,671	1,070	607	2,046	195	9,841	215	204	6,144	1,349
South Carolina	35,305	6,019	55	509	360	26,489	187	101	1,514	71
South Dakota	16,279	2,343	43	105	52	11,483	1,104	11	1,103	35
Tennessee	92,200	7,802	6,688	963	171	70,456	378	411	4,690	641
Texas	189,628	12,787	2,800	9,654	744	135,000	699	7,827	13,750	6,367
Utah	47,370	1,812	1,504	4,420	397	30,249	1,356	1,104	5,188	1,340
Vermont	13,436	1,410	21	376	69	10,698	100	15	601	146
Virginia	68,918	6,909	911	10,615	113	41,739	475	2,658	4,374	1,124
Washington	97,473	3,533	2,737	7,303	816	66,773	410	980	12,389	2,532
West Virginia	29,339	3,670	0	75	294	16,485	611	57	7,059	1,088
Wisconsin	97,055	5,474	2,846	2,653	923	66,282	380	2,482	10,934	5,081
Wyoming	7,372	1,273	84	564	110	3,345	912	101	983	0
Guam	493	0	0	0	42	442	0	0	9	0
Puerto Rico	31,584	5,597	3,040	0	0	17,955	100	0	4,892	0
Virgin Islands	562	53	0	0	0	492	0	0	14	3

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[1] Dollars reflect actual obligations of 14 Federal agencies during the fiscal year, regardless of when funds were spent by a recipient institution, including federally funded research and development centers administered by universities and colleges. Excludes repayable loans to students and institutions as well as amounts for Federal employee training.

[2] Includes Department of Commerce, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Labor, Department of Transportation, Agency for International Development, and Office of Economic Opportunity.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 74-305, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Selected Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 1972.*

Table 144. – Federal funds obligated by the Office of Education, by program area and by State: Fiscal year 1973

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total	Elementary-secondary education[1]	Education for the handicapped	Occupational, vocational, and adult education	Higher education	Education personnel development	Library resources	Other[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**$4,730,107**	**$2,806,656**	**$130,097**	**$560,032**	**$992,861**	**$114,492**	**$53,209**	**$72,760**
Alabama	102,550	62,442	2,297	12,168	21,759	1,797	890	1,197
Alaska	41,293	36,041	465	1,321	2,015	551	389	511
Arizona	58,927	37,860	1,511	5,716	10,955	1,719	897	269
Arkansas	55,130	35,895	786	6,305	10,212	888	511	533
California	443,681	270,207	11,238	43,663	97,959	12,427	3,472	4,715
Colorado	68,905	32,322	3,473	6,905	14,218	2,637	634	8,716
Connecticut	49,219	25,003	1,884	6,483	11,994	1,790	719	1,346
Delaware	14,228	8,239	370	1,751	2,910	192	444	322
District of Columbia	44,426	21,417	5,703	3,036	9,144	1,897	508	2,721
Florida	133,983	80,493	2,551	17,065	27,549	3,266	1,864	1,405
Georgia	124,944	80,994	2,310	14,907	22,121	2,925	1,057	630
Hawaii	26,445	18,092	393	2,595	4,366	343	540	116
Idaho	18,080	9,363	523	2,878	3,918	525	354	519
Illinois	194,581	110,645	4,485	24,065	48,578	3,098	2,149	1,561
Indiana	76,912	34,007	2,673	13,933	21,306	2,124	1,311	1,558
Iowa	52,483	22,959	2,982	7,835	15,693	1,374	820	820
Kansas	50,461	24,913	2,653	6,452	12,502	2,105	718	1,118
Kentucky	81,673	49,594	2,256	10,688	15,157	2,184	1,111	683
Louisiana	93,068	56,159	1,200	12,427	19,541	2,236	732	773
Maine	25,530	12,064	617	3,453	7,494	914	438	550
Maryland	91,241	59,562	1,987	9,629	16,089	1,108	900	1,966
Massachusetts	116,000	56,946	4,714	13,605	34,694	2,993	1,444	1,604
Michigan	159,028	86,589	4,865	21,481	38,919	3,860	1,601	1,713
Minnesota	75,267	34,850	3,640	10,546	21,321	1,581	1,151	2,178
Mississippi	80,152	52,434	1,077	7,872	16,711	1,191	706	161
Missouri	84,739	44,860	2,184	12,977	20,598	1,604	1,414	1,102
Montana	23,049	12,882	414	2,707	5,206	914	367	559
Nebraska	34,759	19,709	782	4,448	7,629	1,314	529	348
Nevada	12,466	6,915	578	1,498	1,985	887	312	291
New Hampshire	16,067	6,587	354	2,632	5,366	268	603	257
New Jersey	125,859	81,023	1,914	15,717	21,374	3,136	1,329	1,366
New Mexico	49,613	31,316	2,118	3,769	8,163	2,776	685	786
New York	468,449	321,219	12,103	37,112	73,788	9,064	3,691	11,472
North Carolina	161,722	94,366	3,509	17,228	31,733	2,358	1,472	1,066
North Dakota	22,715	12,230	581	2,440	5,918	683	478	385
Ohio	158,104	76,293	4,406	27,274	40,553	4,905	2,206	2,467
Oklahoma	65,224	37,798	1,293	7,921	14,738	2,224	904	346
Oregon	47,835	21,477	4,071	6,448	12,990	1,000	882	967
Pennsylvania	224,290	138,595	5,058	29,548	42,604	4,065	2,238	2,182
Rhode Island	24,778	14,349	596	3,020	5,188	519	487	619
South Carolina	84,019	56,110	1,574	9,498	14,156	1,045	1,111	525
South Dakota	26,249	15,163	434	2,643	5,208	1,496	365	940
Tennessee	94,865	54,557	2,478	12,790	20,359	2,723	910	848
Texas	275,953	175,191	6,705	33,993	48,036	7,643	2,122	2,263
Utah	30,032	15,963	1,758	4,043	7,358	388	383	139
Vermont	12,384	4,624	549	1,895	3,750	256	367	943
Virginia	136,426	94,563	2,625	14,244	20,285	2,658	1,211	840
Washington	74,430	39,582	1,982	8,977	18,737	2,462	839	1,851
West Virginia	40,712	22,644	768	5,931	9,833	604	529	403
Wisconsin	76,834	29,879	2,529	12,146	27,260	2,304	1,402	1,314
Wyoming	11,230	5,857	528	1,564	2,093	513	312	363
Outlying areas:								
American Samoa	1,247	645	112	173	32	37	74	174
Guam	6,073	4,736	122	382	697	38	63	35
Puerto Rico	65,459	43,736	1,045	9,581	9,470	794	643	190
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	2,590	1,957	122	410	4	37	60	...
Virgin Islands	3,928	2,740	152	254	625	52	61	44

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[1] Includes ESEA Titles I, II, III, V, and VII; NDEA Title III; Follow Through; School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas; and Emergency School Aid.

[2] Includes amounts for education broadcasting facilities, Sesame Street, drug abuse education, Right to Read, environmental education, nutrition and health, dropout prevention, education statistics, national achievement studies, and postsecondary innovation.

SOURCE: Compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from Office of Education Budget Division tabulations.

Table 145. —Office of Education funds obligated for instructional materials and equipment, by program: Fiscal year 1973

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	*Total*	Instructional materials			Instructional equipment	
		Printed and published materials		Audio-visual materials	Audio-visual	Other
		Books	Other			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**$405,615**	**$112,669**	**$65,487**	**$76,488**	**$47,372**	**$103,599**
Elementary and secondary education activities:						
Assistance for educationally deprived children (Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I)	60,100	5,100	25,000	7,000	5,000	18,000
School library materials (Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title II)	85,000	42,500	....	42,500	....	....
Supplementary educational centers and services (Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title III)	11,658	3,216	4,824	2,680	670	268
Instructional assistance (National Defense Education Act, Title III)	46,400	7,500	....	5,700	19,400	13,800
Educational broadcasting facilities	22,041	....	....	....	13,000	9,041
Civil rights advisory services	918	204	408	204	102	....
Environment education	557	....	508	49	....	....
Occupational, vocational, and adult education	102,698	19,535	21,608	3,385	3,380	54,790
Improvement of undergraduate instruction (Higher Education Act)	12,500	1,000	1,000	....	4,000	6,500
Library and community services:						
Public library services	16,800	10,800	1,200	3,000	600	1,200
Library resources (Higher Education Act, Title II)	12,405	8,885	550	2,970	....	....
Education for the handicapped:						
Captioned films for the deaf and media services	675	40	55	430	150	....
Emergency school assistance	33,863	13,889	10,334	8,570	1,070	....

SOURCE: Special tabulation by the Budget Division, Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

CHAPTER V

Selected Statistics Related to Education in the United States

This chapter consists of a collection of miscellaneous tables which do not fit readily into one of the other chapters. They were selected because they are closely related to education in the United States and are of general interest. They are arranged in six major categories: (1) Employment status and job opportunities of persons completing educational programs and of school dropouts, (2) international education, (3) library and public television statistics, (4) research and development, (5) equal educational opportunity, and (6) National Assessment of Educational Progress.

Included in the first group of tables are data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the employment of recent high school and college graduates and dropouts. Other tables provide information from the College Placement Council on salaries offered candidates for bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees.

The section on international education contains Institute of International Education data on American college students and college faculty abroad and on foreign students enrolled in American institutions of higher education. A related table, showing the number of foreign students attending college in each State in fall 1972, appears in chapter III of this report. Two other tables provide statistics from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on population and school enrollment for the world, the continents, and selected countries. The figures in these latter tables show general magnitudes only, but they are suitable for making rough comparisons among countries. The enrollment estimates were prepared in a variety of ways and for different years, and the enrollment groupings by level are not strictly comparable from one country to another.

The third group of tables contains data from the National Center for Education Statistics on public libraries, college and university libraries, Federal libraries, and public television stations. Also included are data from *Publisher's Weekly* and the *Library Journal* on trends in the prices of books and periodicals. A table providing Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of the number of librarians in the country has been included again this year.

The fourth group of tables relates to the general area of research and development. Included is a table showing the number and median salary of scientists on the National Science Foundation's National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel by field and by type of employer. Other tables, utilizing data obtained from the National Science Foundation, show the amounts and sources of funds used for research and development. Additional information on Federal funds for research and development may be found in chapter IV.

The next group of tables presents statistics from the Commissioner's report on *Equality of Educational Opportunity*, released by the Office of Education in 1966, and from recent data distributed by the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The final group of tables was derived from the National Assessment of Educational Progress. Summary data are presented on the performance of persons in various age groups in the areas of writing, citizenship, science, reading, literature, and music.

Table 146. – College enrollment and labor force status of 1973 high school graduates, by sex, color, and marital status of women: United States, October 1973

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
						Unemployed		
	Number	Percent	Number	As percent of population	Employed	Number	As percent of civilian labor force	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Both sexes								
Total	**3,059**	**100.0**	**1,840**	**60.2**	**1,608**	**232**	**12.6**	**1,219**
White	2,707	88.5	1,653	61.1	1,473	180	10.9	1,054
Negro and other races	352	11.5	187	53.1	135	52	27.8	165
Enrolled in college	1,425	46.6	523	36.7	453	70	13.4	902
Full-time	1,341	43.8	456	34.0	388	68	14.9	885
Part-time	84	2.7	67	79.8	65	2	(1)	17
Not enrolled in college	1,634	53.4	1,317	80.6	1,155	162	12.3	317
Men								
Total	**1,458**	**100.0**	**946**	**64.8**	**844**	**101**	**10.7**	**513**
Enrolled in college	730	50.1	288	39.5	249	39	13.5	442
Not enrolled in college	728	49.9	657	90.2	595	62	9.4	71
Women								
Total	**1,601**	**100.0**	**895**	**55.9**	**764**	**131**	**14.6**	**706**
Enrolled in college	695	43.4	235	33.8	204	31	13.2	460
Not enrolled in college	906	56.6	660	72.8	560	100	15.2	246
Single	732	45.7	562	76.8	479	83	14.8	170
Married and other marital status[2]	174	10.9	98	56.3	81	17	17.3	76

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[2] Includes widowed, divorced, and separated women.

NOTE.–Data are f[illegible]e civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report, *Employment of School-Age Youth, October 1973.*

Table 147. – Employment status of 1973 high school graduates not enrolled in college and of 1972 – 73 school dropouts, by sex, color, and marital status of women: United States, October 1973

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	
	Number	Percent	Number	As percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		Total	In special schools
						Number	As percent of civilian labor force		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1973 high school graduates not enrolled in college									
Total	**1,634**	**100.0**	**1,317**	**80.6**	**1,155**	**162**	**12.3**	**317**	**102**
Men	728	44.6	657	90.2	595	62	9.4	71	14
Women	906	55.4	660	72.8	560	100	15.2	246	88
Single	732	44.8	562	76.8	479	83	14.8	170	(1)
Married and other marital status[2]	174	10.6	98	56.3	81	17	17.3	76	(1)
White	1,405	86.0	1,158	82.4	1,041	117	10.1	247	91
Negro and other races	229	14.0	159	69.4	114	45	28.3	70	11
1972–73 school dropouts[3]									
Total[4]	**784**	**100.0**	**519**	**66.2**	**404**	**115**	**22.2**	**265**	**27**
Men	442	56.4	358	81.0	272	86	24.0	84	19
Women	342	43.6	161	47.1	132	29	18.0	181	8
Single	227	29.0	120	52.9	96	24	20.0	107	8
Married and other marital status[2]	115	14.7	41	35.7	36	5	(5)	74	–
White	608	77.6	422	69.4	332	90	21.3	186	20
Negro and other races	176	22.4	97	55.1	72	25	25.8	79	7

[1] Data not available.
[2] Includes widowed, divorced, and separated women.
[3] Persons who dropped out of school between October 1972 and October 1973.
[4] In addition, 126,000 persons 14 and 15 years old dropped out of school.
[5] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE.–Data are for the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report, *Employment of School-Age Youth, October 1973.*

Table 148.—Major occupation groups of employed high school graduates not enrolled in college, by year of high school graduation, and of school dropouts, by year last attended school, by sex: United States, October 1973

[Percentage distribution of persons 16 to 24 years of age]

Major occupation group and sex	Graduates of—			Dropouts last attended school—		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEN						
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	**824**	**610**	**595**	**241**	**216**	**150**
Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.4	3.0	2.0	0.8	1.9	1.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	4.3	3.3	2.0	2.5	. . .	. . .
Sales workers	5.5	5.2	4.4	1.7	1.4	1.3
Clerical and kindred workers	8.5	7.0	6.2	3.7	4.2	2.6
Craft and kindred workers	22.3	22.8	17.8	14.9	20.4	11.9
Operatives, except transport	19.8	22.8	27.9	29.8	27.3	25.2
Transport equipment operatives	6.3	6.7	4.7	6.2	6.5	6.0
Laborers, except farm	18.1	18.4	21.2	27.3	23.1	25.8
Private household workers	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Service workers, except private household	5.7	7.7	9.1	6.2	10.2	13.2
Farmers and farm managers	1.3	.8	.2	. . .	. . .	1.3
Farm laborers and supervisors	3.8	2.3	4.4	7.0	5.1	11.3
WOMEN						
All occupation groups: Number (thousands)	**792**	**607**	**560**	**100**	**111**	**71**
Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	(1)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.3	2.6	2.9	. . .	0.9	. . .
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.3	1.0	.4	. . .	. . .	. . .
Sales workers	5.9	8.4	10.2	6.0	3.6	. . .
Clerical and kindred workers	52.1	53.3	47.8	20.0	18.2	. . .
Craft and kindred workers	1.0	1.0	.7	2.0	.9	. . .
Operatives, except transport	13.4	11.5	13.1	21.0	30.0	. . .
Transport equipment operatives	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.0	. . .	. . .
Laborers, except farm	1.1	1.6	1.6	6.0	1.8	. . .
Private household workers	1.9	3.3	3.2	7.0	11.8	. . .
Service workers, except private household	18.6	17.1	19.9	30.0	31.8	. . .
Farmers and farm managers	.1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Farm laborers and supervisors	.3	.2	.4	6.0	.9	. . .

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 168, *Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts, October 1973.*

Table 149.—Occupation groups of employed degree recipients[1], by sex: United States, October 1971

[Percentage distribution]

Occupation group	Both sexes	Men	Women	Occupation group	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Total: Number (in thousands)	**1,024**	**599**	**425**	Managers and administrators, except farm	2.5	3.2	1.7
Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	Sales workers	7.1	11.3	1.7
Professional and technical workers	69.6	66.2	74.1	Clerical and kindred workers	11.9	7.1	18.2
Engineers	6.3	11.1	.2	Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	2.6	. . .	6.1
Life and physical scientists	.8	1.3	.2	Other clerical workers	9.3	7.1	12.1
Health occupations	5.3	4.7	6.1	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1.9	3.4	. . .
Social scientists	2.1	2.1	2.2	Operatives and kindred workers	1.9	2.8	.5
Teachers, college and university	3.7	5.4	1.5	Laborers, except farm and mine	.8	1.5	. . .
Teachers, except college	33.5	20.8	49.9	Farmers and farm laborers	.6	1.1	. . .
Engineering and science technicians	1.1	1.1	1.0	Service workers	3.6	3.4	3.9
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	16.8	19.7	13.1				

[1] Data are for persons under age 35 in the civilian noninstitutional population in October 1971 who received bachelor's or advanced degrees in 1970 or 1971 and who were not enrolled in school full time in October 1971.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of Recent College Graduates, October 1971.*

Table 150.—Relationship of work of degree recipients[1] to major field of study, and reason for working in a job not directly related to field: United States, October 1971

[Percentage distribution]

Relationship and reason	Total	Sex of recipient		Type of degree		Major field of study				
		Men	Women	Bachelor's	All other	Business or commerce	Education	Humanities	Social sciences	All other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RELATIONSHIP OF WORK TO FIELD										
Total employed:										
Number (in thousands)	**1,024**	**599**	**425**	**766**	[2]**258**	**178**	**258**	**140**	**198**	**250**
Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Directly related	58.1	54.5	63.3	52.0	...	51.2	77.9	44.4	35.1	67.6
Not directly related	41.9	45.5	36.7	48.0	...	48.8	22.1	55.6	64.9	32.4
Somewhat related	19.0	21.9	14.8	19.7	...	35.9	8.3	24.4	20.2	13.8
Not related	22.9	23.6	21.9	28.3	...	12.9	13.8	31.1	44.7	18.6
MAIN REASON FOR WORK NOT DIRECTLY RELATED										
Not directly related:										
Number (in thousands)	**429**	**273**	**156**	**368**	[2]**61**	**87**	**57**	**78**	**128**	**81**
Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	([3])	**100.0**	([3])	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Only job could find	44.0	33.9	61.4	44.5	...	37.7	...	36.8	43.4	39.7
Better opportunities for advancement than in major field	12.0	18.4	.7	12.1	...	18.2	...	10.3	11.5	8.2
To see if liked kind of work	12.0	13.5	9.3	11.5	...	15.6	...	11.8	14.2	11.0
Did not want to work in field	5.7	4.1	8.6	4.8	...	...	...	11.8	8.8	5.5
All other	26.3	30.2	20.0	27.0	...	28.6	...	29.4	22.1	35.6

[1] Data are for persons under age 35 in the civilian noninstitutional population in October 1971 who received bachelor's or advanced degrees in 1970 or 1971 and who were not enrolled in school full time in October 1971.

[2] Original source revised by Office of Education.

[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of Recent College Graduates, October 1971.*

Table 151.—Average monthly salary offers to male candidates for the bachelor's degree, by field of study: United States, 1968–69 to 1973–74

Field of study	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	Percent increase	
							1968–69 to 1973–74	1972–73 to 1973–74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Business and commerce:								
Accounting	$761	$838	$846	$854	$887	$925	21.6	4.3
Business, general (including management)	687	721	716	726	757	809	17.8	6.9
Engineering:								
Aeronautical	811	850	860	884	920	960	18.4	4.3
Chemical	849	902	920	928	962	1,042	22.7	8.3
Civil	797	837	850	869	908	967	21.3	6.5
Electrical	826	869	877	888	931	986	19.4	5.9
Industrial	802	849	866	871	903	978	21.9	8.3
Mechanical	820	867	881	894	927	1,001	22.1	8.0
Metallurgical	811	873	888	881	921	1,003	23.7	8.9
Humanities	} 667	} 700	} 699	} 702	} 718	[1]728	([2])	([2])
Social sciences						[1]766	([2])	([2])
Marketing and distribution	669	702	693	706	740	782	16.9	5.7
Sciences:								
Agricultural sciences	686	705	700	694	739	789	15.0	6.8
Chemistry, mathematics, and physics	784	809	794	795	833	([2])	([2])	([2])
Chemistry	775	825	795	783	843	891	15.0	5.7
Mathematics	779	794	787	796	819	878	12.7	7.2
Physics	803	827	826	818	876	([2])	([2])	([2])

[1] Data collected separately.

[2] Data not available.

NOTE.—Data are based on information supplied by more than 100 participating colleges and universities throughout the country.

SOURCES: College Placement Council Salary Surveys, *A Study of 1969–70 Beginning Offers by Business and Industry*, and *A Study of 1973–74 Beginning Offers by Business and Industry*. (Copyright 1970 and 1974, respectively, by the College Placement Council, Inc., Bethlehem, Pa. All rights reserved.)

Table 152. – Average monthly salary offers to male and female candidates for master's and doctor's degrees, by field of study: United States, 1972–73 to 1973–74

Field of study	Master's degree[1]			Doctor's degree		
	1972–73[2]	1973–74	Percent increase, 1972–73 to 1973–74	1972–73	1973–74	Percent increase, 1972–73 to 1973–74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Business administration, industrial management, or commerce:						
After nontechnical undergraduate degree	$1,109	$1,181	6.5	([3])	([3])	([3])
After technical undergraduate degree	1,175	1,235	5.1	([3])	([3])	([3])
Engineering:						
Chemical	1,093	1,172	7.2	$1,438	$1,550	7.8
Civil	1,020	1,102	8.0	1,298	1,426	9.9
Electrical	1,066	1,149	7.8	1,508	1,551	2.9
Industrial	1,052	1,120	6.5	([3])	([3])	([3])
Mechanical	1,069	1,138	6.5	1,418	1,479	4.3
Sciences:						
Agriculture and related sciences	915	950	3.8	([3])	([3])	([3])
Chemistry	980	1,050	7.1	1,346	1,411	4.8
Computer science	1,084	1,120	3.3	([3])	([3])	([3])
Mathematics	975	1,042	6.9	1,475	1,341	–9.1
Physics	1,052	1,089	3.5	1,390	1,409	1.4

[1] Data are for men and women with 1 year or less of full-time, nonmilitary employment.

[2] Data taken from special tabulation combining men's and women's offers.

[3] Data not available.

NOTE.–Data are based on information supplied by more than 100 participating colleges and universities throughout the country.

SOURCE: College Placement Council Salary Survey, *A Study of 1973–74 Beginning Offers by Business and Industry.* (Copyright 1974 by the College Placement Council, Inc., Bethlehem, Pa. All rights reserved.)

Table 153.–United States college faculty abroad, by country and by field of interest: 1972–73

Country and field of interest	College faculty abroad	
	Number	Percent
1	2	3
Total	6,589	100.0
Country:		
United Kingdom	1,133	17.2
Germany, Federal Republic of	432	6.6
France	394	6.0
Italy	241	3.7
Israel	164	2.5
Mexico	152	2.3
Spain	150	2.3
Japan	144	2.2
India	126	1.9
Switzerland	121	1.8
Brazil	99	1.5
Austria	97	1.5
Australia	96	1.5
Netherlands	90	1.4
Canada	89	1.4
Other countries	3,061	46.5
Field of interest:		
Humanities	2,001	30.4
Social sciences	1,411	21.4
Physical and life sciences	1,112	16.9
Medical sciences	491	7.5
Education	421	6.4
Agriculture	375	5.7
Engineering	276	4.2
Business administration	199	3.0
Other or field unknown	303	4.6

NOTE.–Because of rounding, percentages do not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors, 1973.*

Table 154.–United States college students abroad, by country and by field of interest: 1971–72

Country and field of study	College students abroad	
	Number	Percent
1	2	3
Total	34,218	100.0
Country:		
Canada	6,517	19.0
France	6,291	18.4
Mexico	4,373	12.8
United Kingdom	2,267	6.6
Germany, Federal Republic of	2,176	6.4
Italy	1,758	5.1
Spain	1,738	5.1
Israel	1,307	3.8
Philippines	1,096	3.2
Japan	1,085	3.2
Belgium	852	2.5
Switzerland	723	2.1
Colombia	590	1.7
Lebanon	529	1.5
Vatican City	382	1.1
Other countries	2,544	7.4
Field of study:		
Humanities	15,162	44.3
Social sciences	4,948	14.5
Medical sciences	3,715	10.9
Physical and life sciences	1,530	4.5
Business administration	514	1.5
Education	476	1.4
Engineering	415	1.2
Agriculture	76	.2
Other fields	7,382	21.6

NOTE.–Because of rounding, percentages do not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors, 1973.*

Table 155. – Number of foreign students enrolled in American institutions of higher education, by area of origin, major field of interest, and academic status: 1972–73

Major field of interest and academic status	Total	Area of origin								
		Far East	Near and Middle East	Europe[1]	Latin America	North America[2]	Africa	Oceania	U.S.S.R.	Stateless or country unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All fields	**146,097**	**53,562**	**19,202**	**16,237**	**28,383**	**9,805**	**11,465**	**2,107**	**59**	**5,277**
Agriculture	3,362	1,182	293	228	780	274	430	57	...	118
Undergraduate	1,049	203	85	56	358	179	130	17	...	21
Graduate	2,206	934	200	161	393	93	289	39	...	97
Other[3]	107	45	8	11	29	2	11	1	...	...
Business administration	19,597	8,117	2,103	1,982	4,015	877	1,932	311	...	260
Undergraduate	12,204	4,658	1,332	722	3,226	588	1,318	221	...	139
Graduate	6,846	3,245	711	1,213	654	273	556	85	...	109
Other[3]	547	214	60	47	135	16	58	5	...	12
Education	7,152	1,957	552	727	1,413	1,439	574	355	...	135
Undergraduate	2,901	386	117	332	810	766	198	237	...	55
Graduate	4,055	1,518	423	368	559	647	358	107	...	75
Other[3]	196	53	12	27	44	26	18	11	...	5
Engineering	32,147	14,103	7,786	2,482	4,890	667	1,707	116	8	388
Undergraduate	16,903	4,982	5,685	1,102	3,463	418	974	44	3	232
Graduate	14,130	8,613	1,851	1,298	1,263	235	662	67	1	140
Other[3]	1,114	508	250	82	164	14	71	5	4	16
Humanities	22,872	6,216	2,164	4,267	5,164	2,267	1,304	354	31	1,105
Undergraduate	12,430	2,858	1,326	1,919	3,335	1,276	729	193	11	783
Graduate	7,889	2,700	566	1,884	940	882	484	146	11	276
Other[3]	2,553	658	272	464	889	109	91	15	9	46
Medical sciences	8,279	2,982	783	576	2,047	576	999	108	4	204
Undergraduate	5,643	1,940	598	329	1,533	337	741	70	4	91
Graduate	2,415	966	166	221	463	216	238	37	...	108
Other[3]	221	76	19	26	51	23	20	1	...	5
Physical and life sciences	20,233	10,136	2,143	2,006	2,737	1,046	1,594	292	5	274
Undergraduate	7,392	2,724	1,013	667	1,487	434	816	124	1	126
Graduate	12,388	7,249	1,076	1,285	1,149	596	724	165	3	141
Other[3]	453	163	54	54	101	16	54	3	1	7
Social sciences	17,646	5,408	2,004	2,419	3,398	1,680	2,072	358	5	302
Undergraduate	7,361	1,761	717	859	1,861	859	961	185	2	156
Graduate	9,803	3,497	1,243	1,455	1,425	797	1,075	167	2	142
Other[3]	482	150	44	105	112	24	36	6	1	4
All other fields	608	173	93	37	218	41	25	14	...	7
Undergraduate	447	103	58	25	199	27	19	12	...	4
Graduate	88	44	16	8	6	9	4	1	...	...
Other[3]	73	26	19	4	13	5	2	1	...	3
Field and status unknown	14,201	3,288	1,281	1,513	3,721	938	828	142	6	2,484

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[1] Excludes the U.S.S.R. (shown separately in column 10).

[2] Excludes Mexico and Central America, which are included with Latin America.

[3] Special students and academic status unknown.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors, 1973.*

Table 156. – Number of foreign students enrolled in American institutions of higher education, by area of origin: 1954 – 55 to 1972 – 73

Academic year	Total	Area of origin								
		Far East	Near and Middle East	Europe[1]	Latin America	North America[2]	Africa	Oceania	U.S.S.R.	Stateless or country unknown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1954–55	34,232	9,838	4,416	5,196	8,446	4,714	1,234	337	9	42
1955–56	36,494	11,202	4,662	5,502	8,474	5,042	1,231	353	2	26
1956–57	40,666	12,949	5,243	5,996	9,110	5,444	1,424	424	9	67
1957–58	43,391	14,206	5,695	6,816	9,212	5,354	1,515	495	21	77
1958–59	47,245	15,823	6,619	6,601	10,249	5,512	1,735	612	5	89
1959–60	48,486	17,175	7,110	6,362	9,429	5,761	1,959	568	30	93
1960–61	53,107	19,222	7,862	6,686	9,626	6,128	2,831	658	16	78
1961–62	58,086	21,568	8,277	6,833	9,915	6,639	3,930	796	37	91
1962–63	64,705	23,768	8,847	7,888	11,021	7,089	4,996	948	35	113
1963–64	74,814	26,531	10,131	9,298	12,882	8,548	6,144	1,080	50	150
1964–65	82,045	29,400	11,217	10,073	13,657	9,338	6,855	1,265	35	205
1965–66	82,709	29,049	11,217	10,186	13,998	9,851	6,896	1,325	40	147
1966–67	100,262	33,570	12,830	14,151	18,182	12,230	7,170	1,635	56	438
1967–68	110,315	38,228	12,347	15,488	21,908	12,236	6,901	1,683	68	1,456
1968–69	121,362	42,632	13,918	16,418	23,438	12,948	6,979	1,869	35	3,125
1969–70	134,959	49,180	15,122	18,473	24,991	13,415	7,607	2,077	51	4,034
1970–71	144,708	54,247	17,052	18,275	29,300	12,732	8,734	1,995	31	2,342
1971–72	140,126	51,827	17,100	16,166	28,832	10,541	9,592	2,131	53	3,884
1972–73	146,097	53,562	19,202	16,237	28,383	9,805	11,465	2,107	59	5,277

[1] Excludes the U.S.S.R. (shown separately in column 10).

[2] Excludes Mexico and Central America, which are included with Latin America.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1966–67, includes foreign students who intend to remain in the United States.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors*, 1954–55 to 1973.

Table 157. – Estimated population and enrollment, by level, in major areas of the world: 1970 – 71
[In thousands]

Major area	Population		Enrollment[1]			
	All ages[2]	5 to 24 years of age[3]	All levels	First level of education[4]	Second level of education[5]	Third level of education[6]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
World total	**3,710,700**	**1,503,017**	**482,481**	**343,219**	**113,197**	**26,065**
Africa	354,000	154,340	37,908	32,389	5,075	444
Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.)	2,104,000	892,145	180,561	138,789	36,343	5,429
Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	466,000	147,611	85,821	52,486	28,676	4,659
Oceania	19,700	7,515	4,513	2,909	1,376	228
U.S.S.R.	245,000	88,476	54,054	40,321	9,162	4,581
Western Hemisphere:						
North America[7]	327,000	86,091	64,063	33,011	21,852	9,200
Latin America[8]	195,000	126,839	55,561	43,314	10,723	1,524

[1] Data are for school year 1970–71.

[2] Data are for mid-year 1971.

[3] Data are for mid-year 1970.

[4] First level includes elementary school enrollment, the main function of which is to provide basic instruction in the tools of learning. Preschool, kindergarten, and special education enrollments are excluded.

[5] Second level includes general, vocational, and teacher-training enrollments at the secondary school level. Entrance to secondary schools requires at least 4 years' previous instruction at the first level. Special and adult education enrollments are excluded.

[6] Third level includes colleges and universities that require the successful completion of education at the second level as a minimum entrance requirement. Adult education enrollments are excluded.

[7] Includes United States, Canada, Bermuda, Greenland, and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

[8] Includes all other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

SOURCE: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, *Statistical Yearbook, 1972*.

Table 158. – Estimated total population and enrollment, by level, in selected countries of the world: 1970 – 71

Country	Mid-year 1971 population (in thousands)	School-year enrollment, 1970–71			
		All levels	First level of education[1]	Second level of education[2]	Third level of education[3]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Africa					
Ethiopia	25,248	[4]709,524	[4]590,445	[4]114,443	[4]4,636
Nigeria	[5]56,510	3,888,794	3,515,827	356,565	14,402
South Africa	22,092	3,160,337	[6]2,546,824	[7]540,691	[8]72,822
Egypt, Arab Republic of	34,130	5,405,747	3,740,551	1,446,918	218,278
Asia					
China (mainland)	787,176	99,990,000	[9]90,000,000	[10]9,990,000	
India	550,374	59,158,236	[11]49,499,000	[11]7,650,102	2,009,134
Indonesia	124,894	15,562,522	13,395,000	1,930,630	236,892
Israel	3,013	[4]639,683	[4]456,079	[4]134,528	[4]49,076
Japan	105,611	20,412,573	9,630,815	9,097,462	1,684,296
Korea, north	14,281	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....
Korea, Republic of	31,917	7,885,929	5,749,301	1,935,192	201,436
Pakistan	[12]114,189	[4]12,677,992	[4]8,953,041	[4]3,336,726	[4]388,225
Philippines	37,959	[8]8,829,808	[8]6,700,358	[8]1,502,346	[8]627,104
Saudi Arabia	7,965	520,462	422,744	89,226	8,492
Thailand	35,335	5,979,957	[4]5,382,394	[4]542,248	55,315
Turkey	36,162	6,490,498	5,011,926	1,308,779	169,793
Vietnam, North	21,595	4,500,091	[4]4,500,000	.....	91
Vietnam, Republic of	[12]18,332	[4]3,078,691	[4]2,375,982	[4]655,413	[4]47,296
Europe					
Austria	7,456	1,359,402	904,446	395,178	59,778
Belgium	9,726	1,931,155	[8]1,008,444	[8]847,605	75,106
Czechoslovakia	14,500	2,485,670	1,966,448	388,123	131,099
France	51,260	9,661,656	4,939,683	[4]4,106,647	[4]615,326
Germany:					
Federal Republic of	59,575	11,190,358	6,344,774	4,345,638	[illegible]
West Berlin	2,105	[7]258,523	[7]122,911	[7]103,124	[7]32,488
East Germany	17,040	3,312,265	2,534,077	639,522	138,666
Italy	54,078	9,351,914	4,841,279	3,823,556	687,079
Netherlands	13,194	2,923,816	1,462,376	1,230,273	231,167
Poland	32,749	6,988,666	5,256,970	1,400,907	330,789
Romania	20,470	3,690,293	2,878,693	659,715	151,885
Spain	34,134	6,097,480	3,929,569	1,950,496	217,415
United Kingdom	55,566	10,622,969	[13]6,047,637	[13]3,992,251	[14]583,081
Yugoslavia	20,550	3,822,285	2,834,581	726,501	261,203
North America					
Canada	21,786	5,962,558	3,824,320	[15]1,656,564	481,674
Canal Zone	45	15,223	8,246	5,733	1,244
Cuba	8,657	1,775,117	1,530,376	218,843	25,898
Mexico	50,830	11,270,966	[4]9,539,462	[4]1,483,856	247,637
Puerto Rico	2,757	827,560	490,338	274,139	63,073
United States	207,006	60,308,117	31,900,000	19,910,000	8,498,117
Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)	66	19,046	12,800	4,800	1,446
Oceania					
American Samoa	29	10,400	8,100	2,300	.....
Australia	12,728	[8]3,013,112	[8]1,768,060	[8]1,080,524	[8]164,528
Guam	90	32,876	20,102	10,056	2,719
New Zealand	2,863	757,870	[4]514,774	186,743	[4]56,353
South America					
Argentina	23,552	4,635,250	3,385,790	974,826	274,634
Brazil	95,408	17,326,088	12,812,029	4,083,586	430,473
Chile	8,992	2,423,526	2,043,032	302,064	78,430
Colombia	21,772	3,347,677	[4]2,669,579	[8]592,759	[4]85,339
Peru	14,015	3,448,800	2,664,100	660,000	124,700
Venezuela	[12]10,399	2,351,282	1,769,680	506,936	[4]74,666
U.S.S.R.	246,066	54,053,642	40,321,000	9,152,000	4,580,642

[1] First level includes elementary school enrollment, the main function of which is to provide basic instruction in the tools of learning. Preschool, kindergarten, and special eduation enrollments are excluded.

[2] Second level includes general, vocational, and teacher-training enrollments at the secondary school level. Entrance to secondary schools requires at least 4 years' previous instruction at the first level. Special and adult education enrollments are excluded.

[3] Third level includes colleges and universities that require the successful completion of education at the second level as a minimum entrance requirement. Adult education enrollments are excluded.

[4] Data for 1969.

[5] Previous data probably overstated.

[6] Data for 1963.

[7] Data for 1964.

[8] Data for 1968.

[9] Data for 1959.

[10] Data for 1958.

[11] Data for 1965.

[12] Data for 1970.

[13] Data for England and Wales for 1969, Northern Ireland and Scotland for 1970.

[14] Data for England and Scotland for 1969, Northern Ireland for 1970.

[15] Second level general education, only.

SOURCE: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, *Statistical Yearbook, 1972.*

Table 159. —Broadcast hours of public television stations, by type of programing and by type of licensee, geographic region, and budget size: United States and outlying areas, fiscal year 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Number of stations[1]	Broadcast hours, by type of programing					
		Total		Programing for classroom		Programing for general audience	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	**207**	**710,103**	**100.0**	**241,806**	**100.0**	**468,497**	**100.0**
Type of licensee:							
Institutions of higher education	62	193,783	27.3	54,156	22.4	139,627	29.8
Local public school systems	21	58,233	8.2	26,992	11.2	31,241	6.7
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	67	253,858	35.7	100,558	41.6	153,300	32.7
Community organizations	57	204,429	28.8	60,100	24.8	144,329	30.8
Geographic region:							
Northeast	44	153,854	21.6	45,366	18.7	108,488	23.1
Central	50	167,531	23.6	59,455	24.6	108,076	23.1
South	78	276,363	38.9	102,953	42.6	173,410	37.0
West	29	93,521	13.2	28,993	12.0	64,528	13.8
Outlying areas	6	19,034	2.7	5,039	2.1	13,995	3.0
Adjusted budget size:							
Under $200,000	17	42,279	5.9	13,221	5.5	29,058	6.2
$200,000–$499,999	47	148,155	20.9	44,652	18.5	103,503	22.1
$500,000–$799,999	37	124,472	17.5	40,096	16.6	84,376	18.0
$800,000–$1,999,999	56	201,756	28.4	73,314	30.3	128,442	27.4
$2,000,000 and over	50	193,641	27.3	70,523	29.1	123,118	26.3

[1] On the air during the entire fiscal year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, and Corporation for Public Broadcasting, *Summary Statistics of Public TV Licensees, 1972.*

Table 160. – Rank order of public libraries with 1 million or more volumes in their collections: United States, 1968

Library system	Rank order	Number of volumes (book stock and serials)	Library system	Rank order	Number of volumes (book stock and serials)
1	2	3	1	2	3
New York Public Library	1	8,235,539	Milwaukee Public Library	14	1,976,510
Chicago Public Library	2	4,067,027	Detroit Public Library	15	1,903,768
Los Angeles Public Library	3	3,538,221	Public Library of Washington, D.C.	16	1,867,058
Cleveland Public Library	4	3,210,820	Public Library of Ft. Wayne and Allen County (Ind.)	17	1,376,446
Brooklyn Public Library	5	3,019,652	Seattle Public Library	18	1,335,010
Los Angeles County Public Library	6	2,952,855	St. Louis Public Library	19	1,266,644
Free Library of Philadelphia	7	2,623,146	San Francisco Public Library	20	1,201,149
Cincinnati-Hamilton County	8	2,533,155	Kansas City (Missouri) Public Library	21	1,136,284
Boston Public Library	9	2,510,234	Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library (Ohio)	22	1,122,492
Queens Borough Public Library (N.Y.)	10	2,479,463	Denver Public Library	23	1,113,087
Enoch Pratt Free Library (Baltimore)	11	2,124,788	Houston Public Library	24	1,081,014
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh	12	2,120,310	Minneapolis Public Library	25	1,078,656
Buffalo and Erie County Library System	13	[1]2,120,000	Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Public Library	26	1,047,826

[1] Data are for 1965.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Libraries Serving Areas with At Least 25,000 Inhabitants, 1968.*

Table 161. – General statistics of public libraries serving areas of 25,000 or more population: United States and outlying areas, fiscal year 1968

Item	Population size group					
	Total, 25,000 or more	25,000–34,999	35,000–49,999	50,000–99,999	100,000–499,999	500,000 or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of libraries[1]	1,135	285	271	335	206	38
Number of libraries reporting[2]	1,057	258	250	318	196	35
Population served (thousands)	117,235	7,578	10,321	21,986	38,157	39,194
Collections (thousands)						
Number of volumes[3] held at end of year	191,079	14,995	18,617	34,276	61,282	61,910
Number of volumes[3] added during year	16,648	1,317	1,359	3,020	5,803	5,149
Total circulation during year	560,214	48,041	53,629	106,965	195,159	156,421
Staff (full-time equivalent)						
Filled positions	49,887	3,356	3,903	8,229	16,602	17,797
Library staff	45,635	3,105	3,604	7,673	15,457	15,796
Maintenance staff	4,252	251	299	556	1,145	2,001
Operating expenditures (thousands of dollars)						
Total operating expenditures	$421,236	$26,716	$31,170	$65,597	$137,881	$159,874
Wages and salaries	271,000	15,961	19,050	41,304	88,559	106,125
Library staff	251,043	14,868	17,757	38,662	83,098	96,657
Maintenance staff	19,956	1,093	1,293	2,641	5,461	9,468
Purchase of library materials	72,491	5,417	6,199	12,135	24,202	24,537
Book stock	64,062	4,837	5,460	10,755	21,310	21,701
Serials	4,820	328	418	761	1,553	1,760
Other printed materials	663	58	58	98	259	189
Audiovisual materials	2,945	194	263	521	1,081	886
All other operating expenditures	77,746	5,337	5,920	12,158	25,119	29,211

[1] Problems of definitions and reporting did not permit the data for one average-sized State to be included in the survey.
[2] The data shown below are for reporting libraries only.
[3] Includes volumes of book stock and bibliographic volumes of serials only.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Libraries Serving Areas with at Least 25,000 Inhabitants, 1968.*

Table 162.—General statistics of Federal libraries[1]: United States and outlying areas, fiscal year 1972

Item	Total	National libraries[2]	All other Federal libraries[3]
1	2	3	4
Number of libraries	**2,146**	**3**	**2,143**
Total volumes, books, and bound periodicals in collection	60,528,718	19,655,350	40,873,368
Circulation	45,016,874	2,393,339	42,623,535
Total operating expenditures	$192,420,722	$96,853,223	$95,567,499
Salaries and wages	$122,991,027	$62,198,658	$60,792,369
Library materials	$38,885,256	$11,468,468	$27,416,788
Other operating expenditures	30,544,439	23,186,097	7,358,342
Total employees	11,154	4,193	6,961
Professional employees	3,248	1,058	2,190

[1] Data are for the 2,146 reporting libraries out of a total universe of 2,314.
[2] Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, National Agricultural Library.
[3] Administrative, judicial, and executive branch libraries.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data from Survey of Federal Libraries, 1972.

Table 163. – Estimated number of librarians[1], by type of library in which employed and by sex: United States, 1960, 1970, and projected requirements for 1980

Employer	1960			1970			1980
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All libraries	**68,900**	**9,800**	**59,100**	**115,000**	**18,000**	**97,000**	**141,000**
Elementary and secondary schools[2]	30,800	1,600	29,200	52,000	3,600	48,400	64,500
Colleges and universities	10,400	3,300	7,100	19,500	6,600	12,900	26,500
Public libraries	17,700	2,500	15,200	26,500	3,700	22,800	30,000
Special libraries	10,000	2,400	7,600	17,000	4,100	12,900	20,000

[1] Full-time and part-time personnel employed as professional librarians, regardless of level of education completed.

[2] Public and nonpublic schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 164.—Selected statistics on the collections, staff, and operating expenditures of large university libraries: 1971–72

Institution	Rank order[1]	Number of volumes at end of year	Gross number of volumes added during year	Number of microform units at end of year	Staff (full-time-equivalent)		Operating expenditures			
					Total	Professional	Total	Books and binding	Salaries and wages	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Harvard University	1	8,707,822	387,671	882,471	770	242	$9,222,948	$2,327,977	$5,931,616	$963,355
Yale University[2]	2	5,993,856	219,719	839,737	585	181	7,041,476	1,823,518	4,100,134	1,117,824
University of Illinois[3]	3	4,992,391	192,896	464,668	429	180	5,715,613	1,806,972	3,506,346	402,295
Columbia University	4	4,448,350	153,308	939,501	451	146	5,958,812	1,316,406	4,175,426	466,980
University of Michigan[4]	5	4,332,518	148,826	761,182	481	161	6,184,074	1,516,131	4,265,657	402,286
University of California at Berkeley	6	4,153,936	156,379	682,046	445	162	6,382,024	1,704,009	4,385,466	292,549
Cornell University	7	[5]3,888,634	130,396	1,048,618	444	126	5,637,360	1,600,119	3,633,018	404,223
Stanford University[6]	8	3,721,343	159,229	[7]608,085	401	140	7,034,657	1,738,454	4,664,783	631,420
Indiana University[8]	9	3,344,141	277,638	612,630	382	158	5,870,200	1,969,390	3,627,330	273,480
University of Minnesota	10	3,245,740	129,638	716,077	320	157	5,084,326	1,591,764	3,311,181	181,381
University of Chicago	11	3,212,296	151,165	276,039	277	78	4,079,694	1,246,470	2,557,413	275,811
University of California at Los Angeles	12	3,164,328	130,618	947,058	407	156	6,331,586	1,562,231	4,287,816	481,539
University of Texas[9]	13	2,734,595	309,853	624,295	272	111	4,737,768	2,257,935	2,273,193	206,640
Ohio State University[10]	14	2,670,984	138,300	792,390	320	106	4,106,832	1,258,702	2,547,289	300,841
University of Wisconsin	15	2,517,796	109,430	844,283	298	93	4,425,897	1,425,052	2,507,251	493,594
Northwestern University[11]	16	2,433,420	65,925	371,631	232	93	3,763,392	1,227,699	2,217,110	318,583
Princeton University	17	2,412,871	99,824	439,753	280	84	3,684,576	1,214,882	2,289,801	179,893
University of Pennsylvania[12]	18	2,410,933	103,879	861,960	292	101	4,189,810	1,214,594	2,688,030	287,[illegible]
Duke University	19	2,333,382	110,089	190,460	228	81	3,144,662	1,153,474	1,780,363	210,625
New York University	20	2,175,680	107,815	1,055,156	399	85	4,053,158	1,152,500	2,700,034	200,624
Johns Hopkins University[13]	21	1,993,113	41,039	574,400	155	48	1,840,308	540,485	1,109,763	190,060
University of Washington[14]	22	1,938,298	66,148	910,121	335	113	3,692,507	970,228	2,626,161	96,118
University of North Carolina	23	1,894,132	83,562	492,269	228	82	3,173,787	837,040	2,134,326	202,421
Michigan State University	24	1,867,236	113,768	482,322	195	78	3,169,829	996,646	1,992,027	181,156
University of Virginia	25	1,777,936	83,277	1,064,768	225	59	3,383,632	1,432,746	1,690,674	260,212
University of Iowa	26	1,672,927	91,218	619,137	173	71	2,669,190	1,078,042	1,519,428	91,720
University of Pittsburgh[15]	27	1,664,234	126,502	613,418	298	120	3,808,558	1,135,011	2,356,234	317,313
University of Missouri[16]	28	1,639,261	55,050	1,242,848	149	52	1,947,561	743,235	1,053,792	150,534
University of Kansas[17]	29	1,639,070	72,377	394,645	169	59	2,487,775	817,251	1,464,503	206,021
Syracuse University	30	1,637,442	102,468	1,600,203	182	48	2,168,581	740,031	1,270,029	158,521
Rutgers University[18]	31	[19]1,584,259	114,932	[19]583,817	245	94	4,388,480	1,717,890	2,529,219	141,371
University of Colorado[16]	32	1,570,251	71,298	737,986	183	56	2,903,025	1,066,650	1,616,346	230,029
University of Florida	33	1,550,483	63,398	667,760	297	76	2,748,595	902,034	1,688,164	158,397
Pennsylvania State University[20]	34	1,547,593	115,742	980,125	390	105	4,958,480	1,830,795	2,904,800	222,885
University of Southern California[16]	35	1,524,066	82,927	659,759	190	72	2,585,475	855,654	1,594,734	135,087
Southern Illinois University	36	1,519,000	130,478	(21)	123	59	2,402,380	988,168	1,309,220	104,992

[1] Institutions are ranked by the number of volumes at the end of the year (column 3). Although this is a convenient measure of size, the measures in columns 4–11 warrant equal attention for comparative purposes.

[2] Law library is included for collections only.

[3] Includes library of health sciences at Medical Center, Chicago.

[4] Excludes 111,458 volumes and 95,136 microfilm units of the Dearborn campus library, which had been included through 1970–71.

[5] Physical count. Previous data were based on a combined physical-bibliographical count.

[6] Includes branch campuses in California and overseas.

[7] Count corrected since previous year.

[8] Data are for the State university system.

[9] Includes main library, law library, and L.B.J. School of Public Affairs Library.

[10] Includes 4 regional campus libraries.

[11] Includes Evanston and Chicago campus libraries.

[12] Includes Feinburger psychology library.

[13] Data adjusted downward from previous year on basis of a partial inventory count.

[14] Includes law library and Pacific Northwest Regional Health Science library.

[15] Includes 4 regional campuses.

[16] Includes all branch libraries.

[17] Includes Medical Center libraries in Kansas City.

[18] Includes branch libraries.

[19] Revised downward from previous year on basis of physical count.

[20] Excludes branch libraries at Hershey and Middletown.

[21] Included with volumes.

SOURCE: Association of Research Libraries, *Academic Library Statistics, 1971–72.*

Table 165. —General statistics of college and university libraries: United States and outlying areas, 1959 – 60, 1968 – 69, and 1970 – 71

Item	1959–60	1968–69	1970–71
1	2	3	4
Number of libraries	1,951	2,431	2,535
Number of students enrolled, total (thousands)[1]	3,597	7,572	8,649
Enrolled for bachelor's and higher degrees	3,402	6,983	7,986
Enrolled in undergraduate occupational programs	195	589	664
Collections (thousands of units)			
Number of volumes at end of year	176,721	328,564	371,389
Number of volumes added during year	8,415	25,756	26,374
Number of periodical titles at end of year	1,271	2,632	3,677
Library staff in terms of full-time equivalents			
Total staff in regular positions[2]	18,000	45,150	48,953
Professional librarians	9,000	20,149	21,886
Nonprofessional library staff	9,000	25,001	27,068
Hours of student and other assistance (thousands)	12,062	34,414	37,385

Item	1959–60	1968–69	1970–71
1	2	3	4
Library operating expenditures (excluding capital outlay) in thousands of dollars			
Operating expenditures, total	$137,245	$584,848	$737,533
Salaries	72,485	273,232	361,295
Hourly wages	11,690	44,253	56,052
Binding and rebinding	4,852	17,542	19,781
Books and other library materials	40,760	212,891	247,668
Other library operating expenditures	7,458	36,929	52,737
Operating expenditures in percents, total	100	100	100
Salaries	53	47	49
Hourly wages	8	8	7
Binding and rebinding	4	3	3
Books and other library materials	30	36	34
Other library operating expenditures	5	6	7
Library operating expenditures as percent of total institutional expenditures for educational and general purposes	3.0	4.2	4.2

[1] Opening fall enrollment for the specified year.

[2] Data on staff are for the fall term of the succeeding year.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities*, analytic reports for 1959–60 and fall 1971.

Table 166. Prices for hardcover, mass-market paperback, and trade and higher priced paperback books, 1967–69 and 1972, and number of titles, 1972, by category: United States

Category	Hardcover books[1]			Mass-market paperback books			Trade and higher priced paperback books		
	Average price		Number of titles	Average price		Number of titles	Average price		Number of titles
	1967–69	1972	1972	1967–69	1972	1972	1967–69	1972	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**$8.77**	**$12.99**	**28,710**	**$0.79**	**$1.12**	**2,255**	**$3.24**	**$4.24**	**8,275**
Agriculture	9.71	10.94	305	.88	1.19	12	3.13	3.44	71
Art	12.44	14.94	1,121	.86	1.35	47	3.48	4.10	296
Biography	9.71	12.80	1,791	.93	1.34	74	2.25	3.21	157
Business	10.41	12.45	489	1.06	1.09	4	5.10	6.51	195
Education	6.58	10.26	788	1.33	1.65	10	2.91	3.87	505
Fiction	4.96	6.47	1,696	.75	1.01	1,457	1.66	2.24	124
General works	[3]15.28	25.19	973	(3)	1.21	11	(3)	9.66	217
History	9.95	14.92	1,321	.98	1.37	77	2.87	3.58	304
Home economics	6.55	7.88	377	(3)	1.19	60	(3)	2.82	160
Juveniles	3.53	4.37	2,746	.71	.82	57	1.23	1.32	288
Language	[2]10.13	14.16	294	(3)	1.73	5	(3)	4.98	188
Law	13.22	17.15	571	.86	1.53	6	4.11	4.57	141
Literature	8.04	12.03	1,971	.96	1.20	42	2.44	3.72	575
Medicine	13.41	16.19	1,434	.87	1.23	55	4.61	5.35	357
Music	9.08	13.53	343	.83	1.10	4	3.19	4.32	92
Philosophy, psychology	[2]8.41	10.44	769	(3)	1.26	47	(3)	3.60	360
Poetry, drama	6.69	10.62	1,145	.92	1.61	21	1.81	2.89	330
Religion	6.29	9.80	1,082	.85	1.34	23	1.96	2.51	609
Science	12.67	16.05	2,137	.96	1.35	14	4.66	5.35	532
Sociology, economics	[2]9.35	16.93	4,532	(3)	1.52	127	(3)	4.11	1,802
Sports, recreation	7.91	10.65	637	.87	1.18	64	2.11	2.85	257
Technology	13.03	16.11	1,031	1.04	1.29	19	8.84	9.60	378
Travel	[2]9.34	12.78	1,157	(3)	1.53	19	(3)	3.43	337

[1] Excludes Government documents and multivolume encyclopedias.

[2] Average price for 1967 and 1969, rather than 1969–69.

[3] Data not available.

SOURCE: *Publishers' Weekly.*

Table 167.—Price index for hardcover, mass-market paperback, and trade and higher priced paperback books, based on 1967–69 average prices, by category: United States, 1971 and 1972

Category	Hardcover books			Mass-market paperback books			Trade and higher priced paperback books		
	1967–69	Index[1]		1967–69	Index[1]		1967–69	Index[1]	
	Average price	1971	1972	Average price	1971	1972	Average price	1971	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**$8.77**	**151.0**	**148.1**	**$0.79**	**127.8**	**141.8**	**$3.24**	**157.1**	**130.9**
Agriculture	9.71	141.5	112.7	.88	118.2	135.2	3.13	174.9	109.9
Art	12.44	131.9	120.1	.86	119.8	157.0	3.48	144.0	117.8
Biography	9.71	119.8	131.8	.93	126.9	144.1	2.25	112.9	142.7
Business	10.41	121.0	119.6	1.06	117.0	102.8	5.10	125.9	127.6
Education	6.58	108.6	156.9	1.33	135.3	124.1	2.91	127.1	133.0
Fiction	4.96	120.5	130.4	.75	124.0	134.7	1.66	112.7	134.9
General works	15.28	141.9	164.9	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....
History	9.96	130.3	149.9	.96	119.4	139.8	2.87	149.8	124.7
Home economics	6.56	111.9	120.3	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....
Juveniles	3.53	119.8	123.8	.71	107.0	115.5	1.23	110.6	107.3
Language	10.13	100.1	139.8	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....
Law	13.22	138.9	129.7	.86	122.1	177.9	4.11	198.8	112.2
Literature	8.04	142.1	149.6	.96	117.7	126.0	2.44	217.6	152.5
Medicine	13.41	133.0	120.7	.87	135.6	141.4	4.61	112.8	116.1
Music	9.08	129.1	149.0	.83	126.5	132.5	3.19	170.5	136.4
Philosophy, psychology	8.41	128.0	124.1	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....
Poetry, drama	6.69	136.7	158.7	.92	180.4	175.0	1.81	134.3	159.7
Religion	6.29	134.8	156.8	.85	138.8	157.6	1.96	152.6	128.1
Science	12.67	125.8	126.7	.96	122.9	140.6	4.06	228.1	131.8
Sociology, economics	9.35	186.8	181.1	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....
Sports, recreation	7.91	128.9	134.6	.87	124.1	125.6	2.11	133.2	135.1
Technology	13.03	117.2	123.6	1.04	143.3	124.0	8.84	96.2	108.6
Travel	9.34	206.0	136.8	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....	.....

[1] Base for index is 1967–69 (column 2).

[2] New category; 1967–69 average price cannot be established.

SOURCE: *Publishers' Weekly.*

Table 168.—Prices for periodicals and serial service, by subject area: United States, 1967–69, 1971, and 1972

Subject area	1967–69	1971		1972	
	Average price	Average price	Index[1]	Average price	[illegible][1]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Periodicals, total[2]	**$8.86**	**$11.86**	**134.6**	**$13.23**	**162.8**
Agriculture	4.68	5.74	122.6	6.35	135.7
Business and economics	7.54	9.72	128.9	9.95	132.0
Chemistry and physics	24.48	38.31	156.5	45.46	185.7
Children's periodicals	2.60	2.94	113.1	3.24	124.6
Education	6.34	8.25	130.1	9.51	150.0
Engineering	10.03	13.28	132.4	16.04	160.0
Fine and applied arts	6.71	8.17	121.8	8.42	125.5
General interest periodicals	7.28	9.32	128.0	9.62	132.1
History	6.04	7.40	122.5	8.25	136.6
Home economics	6.45	7.94	123.1	10.25	158.9
Industrial arts	6.87	8.14	118.5	8.98	130.7
Journalism and communications	5.72	6.91	120.8	8.68	151.7
Labor and industrial relations	3.01	3.88	128.9	3.92	130.2
Law	8.71	10.19	117.0	11.15	128.0
Library science	6.27	8.65	138.0	9.40	150.0
Literature and language	5.38	6.88	127.9	7.45	138.5
Mathematics, botany, geology, and general science	15.30	20.06	131.1	22.63	148.0
Medicine	19.38	27.00	139.3	29.59	152.7
Philosophy and religion	5.27	6.71	127.3	7.16	135.9
Physical education and recreation	4.86	5.72	117.0	130.7	
Political science	6.18	7.23	117.0	8.47	137.1
Psychology	14.56	18.70	128.5	20.98	144.2
Sociology and anthropology	6.11	7.92	129.6	9.12	149.3
Zoology	13.39	19.29	144.1	22.39	167.2
Serial service, total[3]	**72.42**	**90.05**	**124.3**	**95.38**	**131.7**
Business	119.76	140.04	117.0	148.12	123.7
Law	60.87	75.87	124.6	75.83	124.6
Science and technology	65.23	90.23	138.3	99.78	153.0
Miscellaneous	45.84	69.50	151.6	80.36	175.3
U.S. documents	18.37	26.84	146.1	28.42	154.7
Soviet translations	90.82	111.66	122.9	117.13	129.0

[1] Base for index is 1967–69 (column 2).

[2] Based on 2,537 titles.

[3] As defined by American National Standards Institute, Inc.

SOURCE: *Library Journal.*

Table 169.—Number and median annual salaries of scientists, by type of employer and by field: United States, 1970

Scientific and technical field	Total	Type of employer									Not employed	Type of employer not reported
		Educational institutions		Federal Government	Other governments	Military	Nonprofit organizations	Industry and business	Self-employed	Other		
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number											
All fields	**312,844**	**130,389**		**31,118**	**11,741**	**7,285**	**10,911**	**97,542**	**6,314**	**2,116**	**12,808**	**2,320**
Chemistry	86,980	19,344		5,029	1,493	1,399	2,151	50,890	1,012	679	3,541	742
Earth and marine sciences	23,756	6,535		3,046	1,149	289	249	9,973	1,404	119	869	123
Atmospheric and space sciences	6,637	1,017		2,053	118	2,131	96	768	45	16	341	52
Physics	36,336	18,085		3,912	101	763	902	9,819	285	80	2,116	293
Mathematics	24,400	14,020		1,243	249	574	488	6,364	192	137	1,041	92
Computer sciences	11,324	1,603		882	180	283	401	7,462	134	63	326	10
Agricultural sciences	15,730	3,563		5,725	2,633	199	212	2,581	354	75	311	77
Biological sciences	47,493	28,778		4,912	1,917	1,075	2,956	4,836	891	337	1,425	366
Psychology	26,271	14,865		1,549	2,550	246	2,072	1,943	1,637	166	1,059	184
Statistics	2,953	1,075		599	139	47	125	773	34	12	127	22
Economics	13,386	7,845		1,513	684	124	530	1,822	214	47	543	64
Sociology	7,658	5,674		224	300	49	346	129	57	56	612	211
Political science	6,493	4,998		349	227	93	219	117	29	53	343	65
Anthropology	1,325	1,070		29	14	2	37	11	16	72	67	7
Linguistics	1,902	1,417		53	7	11	127	54	10	24	187	12
	Median Salary											
		Academic year	Calendar year									
All fields	**$15,000**	**$12,500**	**$15,500**	**$16,100**	**$13,000**	......	**$16,400**	**$16,700**	**$20,000**	**$14,000**	......	**$15,300**
Chemistry	15,300	12,000	12,000	16,300	12,300	......	15,000	16,200	20,000	14,400	......	15,000
Earth and marine sciences	14,900	12,000	14,100	16,000	12,600	......	14,000	15,700	18,000	12,700	......	15,500
Atmospheric and space sciences	15,200	13,500	14,500	15,600	13,200	......	15,600	15,000	17,500	......	......	......
Physics	15,900	12,500	13,500	17,400	12,100	......	18,000	18,000	20,000	8,200	......	......
Mathematics	14,300	11,900	13,700	17,900	15,000	......	19,500	19,000	22,000	14,600	......	......
Computer sciences	16,500	13,500	14,300	16,800	14,400	......	17,500	16,800	20,000	15,600	......	......
Agricultural sciences	12,800	12,000	15,000	13,100	10,500	......	14,000	12,200	12,000	11,800	......	12,000
Biological sciences	15,900	12,200	17,000	16,300	13,200	......	17,000	17,000	25,000	13,000	......	14,000
Psychology	15,000	13,000	16,000	18,000	14,500	......	16,000	19,600	25,000	16,000	......	17,000
Statistics	16,900	13,500	16,500	19,000	15,100	......	16,500	17,400	......	......	......	......
Economics	16,300	13,800	18,000	20,000	17,800	......	20,000	20,000	20,000	17,000	......	......
Sociology	13,000	12,200	15,000	18,400	12,100	......	14,700	16,200	......	15,000	......	......
Political sciences	13,100	12,000	15,300	18,900	15,400	......	18,000	17,700	......	13,000	......	......
Anthropology	14,700	14,000	15,500	19,800	......	......	17,700	......	......	15,000	......	......
Linguistics	12,500	12,500	13,000	15,800	......	......	10,000	18,000	......	......	......	......

NOTE.—Medians were not computed for groups with fewer than 25 registrants reporting salary. All data relate to those persons reporting to the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel, 1970.

Table 170.—Federal research and development expenditures related to total Federal budget outlays: United States, 1940 to 1974

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total budget outlays[1]	Federal research, development, and R & D plant expenditures[2]	R & D expenditures as percent of total budget outlay
1	2	3	4
1940	$9,589	$74	0.8
1941	13,980	198	1.4
1942	34,500	280	.8
1943	78,909	602	.8
1944	93,956	1,377	1.5
1945	95,184	1,591	1.7
1946	61,738	918	1.5
1947	36,931	900	2.4
1948	36,493	855	2.3
1949	40,570	1,082	2.7
1950	43,147	1,083	2.5
1951	45,797	1,301	2.8
1952	67,962	1,816	2.7
1953	76,769	3,101	4.0
1954	70,890	3,148	4.4
1955	68,509	3,308	4.8
1956	70,460	3,446	4.9
1957	76,741	4,462	5.8
1958	82,575	4,991	6.0
1959	92,104	5,806	6.3
1960	92,223	7,744	8.4
1961	97,795	9,287	9.5
1962	106,813	10,387	9.7
1963	111,311	12,012	10.8
1964	118,584	14,707	12.4
1965	118,430	14,889	12.6
1966	134,652	16,018	11.9
1967	158,254	16,859	10.7
1968	178,833	17,049	9.5
1969	184,548	16,348	8.9
1970	196,588	15,736	8.0
1971	211,425	15,992	7.6
1972	231,876	16,743	7.2
1973[3]	249,796	16,821	6.7
1974[3]	268,665	17,588	6.5

[1] "Outlays" include expenditures plus net lending. Data through fiscal year 1953 are in terms of the "Consolidated Cash Statement" and data beginning with fiscal year 1954 are in terms of the "Unified Budget." For purposes of providing trend information, the data are considered to be reported on a generally comparable basis.

[2] Beginning in fiscal year 1953, amounts include pay and allowance of military personnel in research and development.

[3] These estimates are based on amounts shown in *The Budget, 1974* and do not reflect congressional appropriations or changes made by executive action subsequent to budget submission at the midpoint of fiscal 1973.

NOTE.—R&D expenditures are reported by Federal agencies and differ slightly from data based on performer reports used in subsequent tables.

SOURCES: (1) Office of Management and Budget and Bureau of the Budget, *The Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1940 through 1974. (2) National Science Foundation, annual surveys of R&D programs of Federal agencies.

Table 171.—Federal funds obligated for educational research and development, by sponsoring agency: United States, 1969 to 1974

[In millions of dollars]

Agency	1969	1972	1973	1974
1	2	3	4	5
Total	$158.4	$2[illegible].0	$245.3	$253.3
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:				
National Institute of Education[1]	84.1	64.1	138.1	162.3
Office of Education	18.0	72.2	58.7	35.5
Office of Child Development[2]	8.1	22.0	25.0	33.2
National Institutes of Health	11.9	17.9	8.8	–
National Science Foundation	36.3	31.8	14.7	22.3

[1] Includes education programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity officially transferred to NIE in 1974.

[2] Includes OCD Head Start and research demonstration programs as well as the OEO child development programs officially transferred to OCD in 1974.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 75-316, *An Analysis of Federal R&D Funding by Function.*

Table 172.—Research and development funds related to the gross national product: United States, 1953 to 1973

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

Year	Gross national product	Research and development funds	
		Total	As percent of gross national product
1	2	3	4
1953	$364,593	$5,207	1.43
1954	364,841	5,738	1.57
1955	397,960	6,279	1.58
1956	419,238	8,483	2.02
1957	441,134	9,912	2.25
1958	447,334	10,870	2.43
1959	483,650	12,540	2.59
1960	503,755	13,730	2.73
1961	520,109	14,552	2.80
1962	560,325	15,666	2.80
1963	590,503	17,371	2.94
1964	632,410	19,214	3.04
1965	684,884	20,439	2.98
1966	749,857	22,264	2.97
1967	793,927	23,613	2.97
1968	864,202	25,119	2.91
1969	930,284	26,169	2.81
1970	977,080	26,545	2.72
1971	1,054,915	27,336	2.59
1972	1,157,996	[1]29,208	2.52
1973	1,294,919	[1]30,630	2.37

[1] Preliminary data.

SOURCES: (1) National Science Foundation, NSF 74-304, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953–1974.* (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business,* July issues.

Table 173.—Sources of funds used for research and development: United States, 1953 to 1974

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Total	Federal Government	Industry	Colleges and universities	Other nonprofit institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1953	$5,207	$2,759	$2,239	$151	$58
1954	5,738	3,138	2,367	167	66
1955	6,279	3,509	2,513	185	72
1956	8,483	4,859	3,336	204	84
1957	9,912	6,119	3,460	230	103
1958	10,870	6,791	3,700	257	122
1959	12,540	8,059	4,057	290	134
1960	13,730	8,752	4,508	328	142
1961	14,552	9,264	4,749	371	168
1962	15,665	9,926	5,114	424	201
1963	17,371	11,219	5,449	485	218
1964	19,214	12,553	5,880	555	226
1965	20,439	13,033	6,539	615	252
1966	22,264	13,930	7,317	673	284
1967	23,613	14,420	8,134	753	306
1968	25,119	14,952	8,997	841	329
1969	26,169	14,912	10,008	895	354
1970	26,545	14,765	10,434	961	385
1971	27,336	15,013	10,817	1,099	407
1972[1]	29,208	16,132	11,427	1,228	421
1973[1]	30,630	16,595	12,292	1,306	437
1974[1]	32,100	17,060	13,205	1,385	450

[1] Preliminary data.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 74-304, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953–1974.*

Table 174.—Sources of funds used for basic research: United States, 1953 to 1974

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Total	Federal Government	Industry	Colleges and universities	Other nonprofit institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1953	$489	$234	$1[illegible]8	$73	$34
1954	548	265	161	85	37
1955	608	286	183	99	40
1956	747	345	239	116	47
1957	857	408	256	136	57
1958	973	460	282	159	72
1959	1,155	609	280	185	81
1960	1,326	692	331	215	87
1961	1,543	841	350	250	102
1962	1,886	1,091	382	293	120
1963	2,196	1,310	414	343	129
1964	2,559	1,595	424	402	138
1965	2,853	1,817	448	445	143
1966	3,123	1,986	496	494	147
1967	3,357	2,173	477	551	156
1968	3,648	2,344	518	621	165
1969	3,758	2,386	519	673	175
1970	3,943	2,469	536	748	190
1971	4,000	2,390	565	841	204
1972[1]	4,237	2,531	576	914	216
1973[1]	4,434	2,673	635	901	225
1974[1]	4,615	2,770	690	925	230

[1] Preliminary data.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 74-304, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953–1974.*

Table 175. –Funds used in the performance of basic research, applied research, and development: United States, 1974

[In millions of dollars]

Performer	Total	Basic research	Applied research	Development
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**$32,100**	**$4,615**	**$7,2[illegible]0**	**$20,225**
Federal Government	4,800	620	1,600	2,580
Industry	21,525	770	3,925	16,830
Colleges and universities	4,660	2,955	1,215	490
Other nonprofit institutions	1,115	270	520	325

NOTE.–Data are estimates.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 74–304, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953–1974.*

Table 176. – Number and percent of minority students[1] attending public elementary and secondary schools, by geographic area and level of isolation: Fall 1970 and fall 1972

Level of isolation	Continental United States[2]		32 northern and western States[3]		6 border States and D.C.[4]		[illegible] southern States[5]	
	1970	1972	1970	1972	1970	1972	1970	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total enrollment	**44,910,403**	**44,646,625**	**30,131,132**	**29,916,241**	**3,724,867**	**3,742,703**	**11,054,403**	**10,987,680**
Minority enrollment:								
Number	9,394,184	9,676,373	5,143,639	5,350,300	690,553	710,818	3,559,992	3,615,255
Percent of total	20.9	21.7	17.1	17.9	18.5	19.0	32.2	32.9
Minorities, by level of isolation:								
Attending 0–49.9% minority schools:								
Number	3,510,200	3,833,062	1,906,966	2,001,674	230,621	262,348	1,372,612	1,569,040
Percent	37.4	39.6	37.1	37.4	33.4	36.9	38.6	43.4
Attending 50–100% minority schools:								
Number	5,883,983	5,843,309	3,236,670	3,348,625	459,932	448,471	2,187,377	2,046,213
Percent	62.6	60.4	62.9	62.6	66.6	63.1	61.4	56.6
Attending 80–100% minority schools:								
Number	4,137,476	3,948,26[illegible]	2,324,858	2,374,971	396,939	390,013	1,415,679	1,183,286
Percent	44.0	40.8	45.2	44.4	57.5	54.9	39.8	32.7
Attending 90–100% minority schools:								
Number	3,475,215	3,282,961	1,930,722	1,985,659	375,011	364,648	1,169,482	932,654
Percent	37.0	33.9	37.5	37.1	54.3	51.3	32.9	25.8
Attending 95–100% minority schools:								
Number	2,959,569	2,781,893	1,611,069	1,669,409	350,967	345,211	997,533	767,273
Percent	31.5	28.7	31.3	31.2	50.8	46.6	28.0	21.2
Attending 99–100% minority schools:								
Number	2,015,414	1,835,957	1,018,398	1,057,764	293,191	278,380	70[illegible],825	499,813
Percent	21.5	19.0	19.8	19.8	42.5	39.2	19.8	13.8
Attending 100% minority schools:								
Number	986,532	787,791	398,625	369,139	154,657	153,768	433,250	264,884
Percent	10.5	8.1	7.7	6.9	22.4	21.6	12.2	7.3

[1] Includes American Indians, Negroes, Orientals, and students with Spanish surnames.

[2] 49 States and the District of Columbia. Excludes Hawaii.

[3] Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

[4] Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

[5] Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

NOTE.–Data are based on surveys of all school districts enrolling 3,000 or more students and a sample of smaller districts enrolling 300 or more students. Because of computer rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, *Fall 1972 Racial and Ethnic Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools.*

Table 177.—Number and percent of minority students attending public elementary and secondary schools, by minority group and by level of isolation: United States[1], fall 1970 and fall 1972

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Attendance in minority schools						
			0–49.9 percent minority	50–100 percent minority	80–100 percent minority	90–100 percent minority	95–100 percent minority	99–100 percent minority	100 percent minority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total enrollment, all students:									
1970	44,910,403	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	44,646,525	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negro enrollment:									
1970	6,712,789	14.9	33.1	66.9	49.4	43.3	38.2	28.0	14.0
1972	6,796,238	15.2	36.3	63.7	45.2	39.2	34.8	25.1	11.2
Spanish-surnamed enrollment:									
1970	2,275,041	5.1	44.2	55.8	33.1	22.9	16.3	5.8	1.8
1972	2,414,179	5.4	43.5	56.5	32.9	23.4	16.0	5.2	1.0
American Indian enrollment:									
1972	232,766	0.5	65.4	34.6	23.3	16.4	10.7	2.2	1.7
Oriental enrollment:									
1972	233,190	0.5	70.6	29.4	11.2	6.7	3.8	1.0	0.1

[1] Excluding Hawaii.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, *Fall 1972 Racial and Ethnic Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools.*

Table 178.—Estimated median achievement test scores for 1st- and 12th-grade pupils, by racial and ethnic group: United States, fall 1965

Test	Racial or ethnic group					
	Puerto Rican	Indian American	Mexican American	Oriental American	Black	White
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1st Grade:						
Nonverbal	45.8	53.0	50.1	56.6	43.4	54.1
Verbal	44.9	47.8	46.5	51.6	45.4	53.2
12th Grade:						
Nonverbal	43.3	47.1	45.0	51.6	40.9	52.0
Verbal	43.1	43.7	43.8	49.6	40.9	52.1
Reading	42.6	44.3	44.2	48.8	42.2	51.9
Mathematics	43.7	45.9	45.5	51.3	41.8	51.8
General Information	41.7	44.7	43.3	49.0	40.6	52.2
Average of the 5 tests	43.1	45.1	44.4	50.1	41.1	52.0

NOTE.—This table presents the results of standard achievement tests of certain intellectual skills such as reading, writing, calculating, and problem solving. The tests were designed to measure the skills which are the most important in our society for getting a good job and moving up to a better one, and for full participation in an increasingly technical world.

The scores in each test were standardized so that the average over the national sample equaled 50 and the standard deviation equaled 10. This means that for all pupils in the Nation, about 16 percent would score below 40 and about 16 percent would score above 60.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, Commissioner's report: *Equality of Educational Opportunity*, July 2, 1966.

Table 179.–National Assessment of Educational Progress in writing, by age and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969

Selected characteristics of participants	Participants, by age							
	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds		Young adults (ages 26–35)	
	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**28.3**	.....	**55.4**	.....	**62.5**	.....	**58.4**	.....
Region:								
Northeast	33.0	3.5	60.4	1.8	64.9	0.8	61.0	1.9
Southeast	23.9	–3.1	50.9	–5.1	54.6	–7.8	51.4	–8.1
Central	29.0	.8	50.2	6.1	63.6	2.2	59.6	2.9
West	22.4	1.5	56.1	–.6	68.2	4.1	55.4	1.4
Sex:								
Male	22.3	–4.0	51.4	–3.4	57.3	–3.4	50.4	–2.3
Female	34.7	4.1	60.9	3.2	67.0	3.0	62.3	2.1
Color:								
White	31.6	2.6	60.7	3.0	65.2	2.8	60.9	3.2
Black	12.3	–12.6	37.2	–13.3	46.7	–19.8	40.8	–18.9
Other	15.6	–12.0	39.0	–12.6	53.0	–8.2	45.5	–16.1
Parent's education:[2]								
No high school	19.8	–11.3	41.8	–9.3	47.3	–10.8	47.6	–11.0
Some high school	24.2	–5.5	45.9	–7.4	50.6	–10.7	60.5	–1.9
High school graduate	26.9	.0	52.4	–2.0	64.0	1.2	59.8	4.9
Post high school	35.1	6.1	65.1	5.5	70.1	6.4	67.9	12.5
Unknown	23.7	–4.5	42.2	–6.3	56.5	–11.8	42.2	–21.2
Size and type of community:								
Extreme rural	21.5	–4.5	47.1	–6.3	59.7	–4.1	52.3	–6.5
Extreme inner city	13.3	–14.2	41.4	–10.5	44.8	–10.4	45.7	–10.9
Extreme affluent suburbs	37.4	5.8	66.7	7.5	73.5	6.6	71.5	13.2
Inner-city fringe	21.3	–2.9	56.1	–.4	61.4	–.6	46.5	–8.2
Suburban fringe	32.2	2.4	59.4	1.8	67.7	3.0	61.5	1.1
Medium city	26.0	2.1	59.8	1.8	65.2	1.6	59.7	.3
Small city	27.2	.6	53.9	–.7	61.9	.0	56.1	–3.2

[1] Median differences of group performance from the national performance over all exercises (items).

[2] Highest attained by either parent.

SOURCE: Taken from first-cycle material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress. 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80203. October 1972.

Table 180. – National Assessment of Educational Progress in citizenship, by age and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969 – 70

Selected characteristics of participants	Participants, by age							
	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds		Young adults (ages 26–35)	
	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**64.1**	.....	**63.1**	.....	**61.8**	.....	**60.4**	.....
Region:								
Northeast	65.3	1.9	65.5	2.6	64.5	1.9	63.8	.9
Southeast	60.7	–2.1	59.3	–3.4	50.8	–6.4	53.3	–5.0
Central	66.0	.1	62.3	1.1	64.1	1.0	65.7	1.0
West	63.7	0.0	64.0	–.4	67.2	2.4	63.2	1.7
Sex:								
Male	63.7	.1	62.7	.3	63.2	.4	64.0	1.4
Female	63.8	–.2	62.5	–.4	62.2	–.4	58.9	–1.3
Color:								
White	66.4	1.9	65.8	1.6	65.6	1.7	63.3	1.5
Black	51.4	–8.9	50.1	–7.1	45.6	–9.8	47.1	–9.7
Other	51.0	–8.9	47.8	–8.6	49.9	–6.1	50.5	–7.7
Parent's education:[2]								
No high school	52.9	–5.5	46.2	–9.6	44.8	–9.1	53.0	–6.5
Some high school	58.2	–3.3	50.8	–6.3	45.6	–8.6	60.8	–0.9
High school graduate	66.3	.4	56.5	–1.4	61.6	.3	66.7	2.4
Post high school	68.7	3.9	64.0	3.9	66.6	5.0	73.1	7.5
Unknown	57.2	–5.3	49.7	–6.3	38.7	–11.0	43.3	–14.2
Size and type of community:								
Extreme rural	57.3	–3.3	58.7	–4.3	54.6	–4.8	57.3	–4.0
Extreme inner city	53.3	–5.7	52.4	–6.0	53.1	–4.8	55.2	–6.0
Extreme affluent suburbs	68.6	3.4	69.5	4.3	69.4	5.3	73.7	8.6
Inner-city fringe	62.9	–.3	65.8	.0	59.3	.3	60.9	–2.2
Suburban fringe	66.4	.4	64.4	.8	67.1	2.4	62.5	.3
Medium city	66.7	1.4	66.0	1.0	64.9	1.1	58.8	–1.1
Small city	63.2	0.0	64.0	–.3	58.9	–1.9	57.9	–2.3

[1] Median differences of group performance from the national performance over all exercises (items).

[2] Highest attained by either parent.

SOURCE: Taken from first-cycle material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203. February 1973.

Table 181. — National Assessment of Educational Progress in reading, by age and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1970 – 71

Selected characteristics of participants	Participants, by age							
	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds		Young adults (ages 26–35)	
	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	70.4	.....	68.1	.....	77.5	.....	83.5	.....
Region:								
Northeast	74.2	2.1	70.3	2.1	79.4	1.5	83.0	1.0
Southeast	63.6	-5.9	61.9	-4.8	71.6	-4.9	74.3	-8.1
Central	74.0	2.9	71.5	2.3	80.4	1.8	84.8	1.3
West	68.6	-.9	68.2	-.3	75.5	-.1	86.3	2.2
Sex:								
Male	67.5	-2.4	65.3	-2.5	75.9	-2.0	83.2	.2
Female	73.1	2.3	71.4	2.3	79.5	1.9	81.0	-.3
Color:								
White	73.8	2.8	71.8	2.7	79.6	2.2	85.4	2.4
Black	51.0	-16.3	49.0	-15.6	56.7	-16.4	62.0	-18.7
Other	57.9	-7.4	58.7	-4.0	73.9	-3.5	72.6	-5.4
Parent's education:[2]								
No high school	57.8	-9.1	51.3	-11.9	65.0	-11.1	73.2	-6.6
Some high school	62.7	-4.8	62.2	-4.5	69.9	-6.0	82.4	-.4
High school graduate	70.7	.7	68.7	.6	78.1	-.3	86.1	2.8
Post high school	78.4	6.8	76.8	6.7	84.8	5.6	90.3	7.9
Unknown	65.2	-4.7	54.3	-10.4	67.1	-7.9	59.8	-19.1
Size and type of community:								
Extreme rural	64.7	-4.4	60.6	-3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extreme inner city	53.5	-14.3	56.3	-8.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extreme affluent suburb	80.2	8.4	75.8	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inner-city fringe	72.2	1.4	66.5	-1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suburban fringe	73.9	2.1	71.4	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medium city	69.7	.1	68.5	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small city	69.7	-.6	68.3	-.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Size of community:								
Big city	.....	.....	.....	.....	77.5	-.7	76.7	-3.6
Big-city fringe	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.2	2.8	85.3	1.8
Medium city	.....	.....	.....	.....	78.6	4	83.4	.8
Small place	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.9	-2.0	83.4	.5

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[1] Median differences of group performance from the national performance overall exercises (items).

[2] Highest attained by either parent.

SOURCE: Taken from first-cycle material available in the files of National Assessment of Education Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203. March 1973.

Table 182. – National Assessment of Educational Progress in literature, by age and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1970 – 71

Selected characteristics of participants	Participants, by age							
	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds		Young adults (ages 26–35)	
	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**43.9**	.....	**53.4**	.....	**61.3**	.....	**64.0**	.....
Region:								
Northeast	41.6	.6	54.9	1.1	63.6	1.1	66.0	2.4
Southeast	37.0	−4.0	47.3	−3.7	56.3	−4.4	53.2	−7.8
Central	46.4	2.4	54.3	.8	62.6	1.2	63.2	.0
West	42.3	.5	55.0	1.2	62.7	.4	67.2	2.3
Sex:								
Male	42.5	−.7	50.3	−1.6	59.9	−1.1	63.6	0.0
Female	42.9	.6	53.2	1.6	61.6	1.0	63.7	−.1
Color:								
White	46.3	2.1	56.5	2.3	62.8	1.9	67.2	2.1
Black	29.8	−12.9	37.3	−12.4	46.9	−13.9	43.5	−16.4
Other	30.6	−8.6	50.4	−.7	54.5	−3.6	57.1	−3.9
Parent's education:[2]								
No high school	31.6	−7.3	41.8	−9.5	46.9	−10.9	53.3	−8.7
Some high school	35.1	−4.2	47.7	−3.7	53.0	−6.5	61.2	−1.5
High school graduate	45.1	.5	54.1	−.3	60.2	−.6	65.7	1.8
Post high school	50.3	5.8	60.7	5.9	69.6	6.9	74.4	10.1
Unknown	37.8	−4.5	39.2	−9.9	49.2	−9.4	38.1	−14.5
Size and type of community:								
Extreme rural	36.1	−3.6	51.3	−3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extreme inner city	32.6	−9.4	45.4	−5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extreme affluent suburb	48.4	7.5	59.6	5.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inner-city fringe	43.5	−.5	48.3	−.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suburban fringe	44.0	2.4	53.8	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medium city	42.9	−1.2	52.7	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small city	43.3	.3	52.3	−.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Size of community:								
Big city	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.2	−1.1	60.9	−1.3
Big-city fringe	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.0	2.5	64.2	1.6
Medium city	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.4	.4	65.4	1.6
Small place	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.6	−1.6	62.1	−1.0

[1] Median differences of group performance from the national performance over all exercises (items).

[2] Highest attained by either parent.

SOURCE: Taken from first-cycle material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203, March 1973.

Table 183. – National Assessment of Educational Progress in science, by age and selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1970 and 1973

Selected characteristics of participants	Participants, by age								
	9-year-olds			13-year-olds			17-year-olds[1]		
	Mean percent correct 1970	Mean percent correct 1973	Difference, 1970 to 1973	Mean percent correct 1970	Mean percent correct 1973	Difference, 1970 to 1973	Mean percent correct 1970	Mean percent correct 1973	Difference, 1970 to 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**60.6**	**58.8**	**-1.8**	**58.8**	**56.9**	**-1.9**	**44.2**	**41.9**	**-2.3**
Region:									
Northeast	62.9	60.5	-2.4	60.6	59.1	-1.5	46.6	43.7	-2.9
Southeast	55.2	54.8	-.4	53.9	54.1	.2	40.9	40.5	-0.4
Central	62.1	60.2	-1.9	61.1	58.4	-2.8	44.0	42.1	-1.9
West	60.8	59.4	-1.4	58.4	55.5	-2.9	44.4	40.7	-3.7
Sex:									
Male	61.7	59.9	-1.8	61.0	59.0	-2.0	47.3	44.9	-2.4
Female	59.4	57.7	-1.7	56.7	54.7	-1.9	41.2	39.1	-2.1
Color:									
White	63.5	61.9	-1.6	62.0	60.2	-1.8	45.7	43.9	-1.8
Black	46.6	45.6	-1.0	44.0	40.7	-3.3	33.4	32.3	-1.1
Parents' education:[2]									
No high school	52.3	52.8	.5	47.7	48.3	.6	37.1	35.1	-2.0
Some high school	55.0	55.4	.4	51.8	50.9	-.9	39.0	36.2	-2.8
High school graduate	61.0	59.9	-1.1	57.1	56.6	-.5	42.7	40.7	-2.0
Post high school	66.4	64.5	-1.9	64.2	63.3	-.9	48.2	46.0	-2.2
Size and type of community:									
Rural	53.8	56.0	2.2	52.2	54.8	2.7	40.6	40.3	-0.3
Low metropolitan	45.4	45.6	.2	45.6	43.8	-1.8	37.0	34.2	-2.8
High metropolitan	68.0	65.7	-2.3	64.7	63.7	-1.1	49.2	46.3	-2.9
Main big city	58.0	57.3	-.7	54.9	54.5	-.4	44.6	39.2	-5.4
Urban fringe	63.3	60.5	-2.8	61.5	57.6	-3.9	44.6	41.7	-2.9
Medium city	61.2	60.3	-.9	61.1	58.0	-3.0	46.2	42.2	-4.0
Small places	61.2	59.6	-1.6	59.5	58.1	-1.4	43.3	43.0	-0.3

[1] Inschool respondents only.

[2] Highest attained by either parent.

SOURCE: Taken from material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203, November 1974.

Table 184. – National Assessment of Educational Progress in music, by age and selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1971 – 72

Selected characteristics of participants	Participants, by age							
	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds		Young adults (26–35)	
	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]	Median percent correct	Median difference[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	**53.8**	...	**48.9**	...	**49.2**	...	**41.5**	...
Region:								
Northeast	59.0	3.2	49.4	0.5	49.5	0.5	44.7	1.8
Southeast	47.9	-2.8	44.3	-2.2	46.8	-1.6	36.0	-3.9
Central	56.7	1.5	52.3	1.5	50.6	1.4	42.8	0.9
West	50.2	-1.9	46.5	-0.6	46.7	-0.8	41.6	0.1
Sex:								
Male	51.7	-0.3	44.9	-0.9	45.8	-0.9	38.9	-0.9
Female	55.9	0.3	51.9	0.9	50.2	0.8	43.2	0.9
Color:								
White	57.5	2.0	51.1	1.1	50.3	1.2	44.0	1.7
Black	43.6	-7.9	38.7	-5.9	39.7	-5.6	27.2	-9.0
Other	44.6	-7.8	41.3	-4.1	37.7	-7.2	23.9	-9.5
Parents' Education:[2]								
No high school	45.6	-5.9	38.6	-5.1	36.1	-7.6	31.3	-6.9
Some high school	47.4	-4.6	41.0	-3.2	40.3	-4.3	37.9	-2.1
High school graduate	53.3	0.1	47.7	-0.1	48.1	-0.3	43.2	1.3
Post high school	62.0	5.0	55.5	3.3	54.1	3.6	55.3	9.0
Unknown	47.5	3.1	38.4	-5.4	38.1	-6.9	25.2	-10.4
Size and type of community:								
Rural	46.5	-2.7	43.8	-1.4	47.7	-1.3	35.0	-4.4
Low metropolitan	42.6	-8.8	39.5	-4.5	43.6	-3.3	30.6	-6.8
High metropolitan	62.7	5.5	55.6	3.4	54.0	3.5	52.0	8.7
Main big city	52.3	0.0	45.3	-1.0	48.3	-0.4	39.1	-1.2
Urban fringe	52.9	0.3	45.9	0.0	49.3	0.5	42.0	0.5
Medium city	55.0	0.5	49.7	0.3	50.5	0.5	42.9	0.4
Small places	53.7	0.1	49.2	0.1	48.2	-0.5	40.0	-0.7

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[1] Median differences of group performance from the national performance over all exercises (items).

[2] Highest attained by either parent.

SOURCE: Taken from material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203, December 1974.

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